



FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT 300 SPEAR STREET PROJECT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



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**Final Archaeological Resources Report
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, California**

Final Report

Prepared for

**Major Environmental Analysis,
Planning Department,
City and County of San Francisco**

On behalf of

Tishman Speyer

Prepared by:

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September 2007

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

Cover photo: Stern of the *Candace*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 300 Spear Street Project ranks as one of the most significant archaeological investigations in the City of San Francisco's history. Unique among other major archaeological projects that have been conducted in the City, the 300 Spear Street project provided a tangible and highly diverse glimpse into San Francisco's history, from the early days of the Gold Rush through the development of the modern South of Market neighborhood.

Beginning with the preliminary discussion with Tishman Speyer through the completion of field work, our goal was to coordinate the archaeological requirements of the project with construction to avoid unnecessary delays, while maximizing the recovery of information on the historic features anticipated being present on the project site. This naturally involved coordination among many individuals, including project directors, engineers, construction management, project architects, and the archaeologists. The successful completion of this project is a result of those efforts, and the contributions of these many individuals should be recognized. Many thanks to the following individuals.

From an archaeological perspective, the 300 Spear Street Project had the unique advantage of a project sponsor that recognized the importance and significance of the historic information that was encountered as project excavations unfolded. Artfully balancing the financial and construction constraints of the project with the responsibility of recovering for posterity the irreplaceable historic information buried on the site, Tishman Speyer far exceeded the norms of good corporate citizenship, and has provided an example to which, hopefully, future developments will refer.

Ross Asselstine, Project Manager for Tishman Speyer, provided the impetus for much of what we were able to accomplish. His inimitable approach to solving problems in the field, resolving potential conflicts between construction schedules and the needs of the archaeologists, and his oversight and determination in addressing the unique issues surrounding the discovery of a ship buried in the middle of the project area were invaluable, and for that we are very grateful. From the very beginning of the project, Drew Sullins, Sandy Reek, and Chuck Wright of Tishman Speyer provided support and an interest in the archaeological process that were both appreciated and highly beneficial in the completion of our work.

Many of the Webcor and Ryan Engineering construction personnel assisted in making our work on the project flow smoothly. The equipment operators from Ryan went out of their way to assist us with the work, and the assistance and direction provided by Jim Ryan was especially helpful. Jim Romero and Jim Aarhus of Webcor were unfailingly

helpful in every situation we encountered. Seldom have we had the pleasure of working with such supportive and interested construction supervisors.

Experts from the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park were very gracious with their time and advice regarding the recovery and disposition of the ship and ship parts encountered during project excavations. Steve Canright, Curator of Collections and Dave Casebolt, Conservator, are always welcome additions to any project site, and in the 300 Spear Street project, were particularly helpful in assisting with the identification of the ship and the conservation of the hull.

We were particularly fortunate to have the wisdom and insight of our friend Dr. James P. Delgado, then Director of the Vancouver Maritime Museum, to identify the remains of the buried ship as those of the *Candace*. Few are more knowledgeable about California's Gold Rush-era maritime history than Jim, and there is no one more qualified to have undertaken such a task. It was a great educational experience working with him, and we look forward to doing so again on other projects.

We are grateful to Randall Dean of the San Francisco Planning Department's Major Environmental Analysis division for his support, advice, and cooperation in working through the unique challenges associated with excavation of the shipbreaking yard and the buried ship. In addition, Randall and Jim Delgado both provided helpful and incisive comments on the draft version of this report, which served to make it a much better document.

A special debt of gratitude is owed to Gil Castle and Jerome Dodson, then Executive Director and President, respectively, of the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society, for having the vision to see the potential in accepting the remains of the *Candace* for inclusion in the collection of the future Museum of San Francisco.

Many WSA staff members worked on the project over the five months we were in the field. During that period, over 4,600 person-hours were spent on the archaeological aspects of the project. Field archaeologists and archaeological monitors included David Buckley, Angela Cook, Nazih Fino, Christopher Hilgers, Kyle Kearney, Amanda Maples, Leigh Martin, Connie Moreno, Jenni Price, Trevor Self, Cory Stevenson, Tom Young, and McGhie Allan. Many thanks for their tireless efforts and good humor while digging through the mud.

Dr. Allen Estes directed all field efforts during the Phase 1 pre-construction testing and data recovery program with his usual high-level of competence and efficiency, and oversaw the preparation of the project's Archaeological Testing Report, which formed the basis of the subsequent monitoring and data recovery program that was implemented

during construction. Aimee Arrigoni served as project historian, providing valuable insights into the past uses of the project site that helped explain much of what was encountered during project excavations. In addition, Aimee worked as a field archaeologist and when called upon, graciously stepped into the role of temporary project manager when the need arose. She is also responsible for directing the artifact analysis and photography that enhances this report. A special thanks to Allen and Aimee for their fine work on this project. In addition to their excellent field work, Angela Cook and Tom Young undertook the task of preparing the graphics for this report, which add immeasurably to its ability to convey what we encountered on the site. We owe a particular debt of gratitude to Angela for the care and artistic flair she brought to the design and preparation of the ship parts illustrations, which are beautiful, accurate, and informative.

Eric Strother served as Project Manager, generously stepping into this role when Dr. Estes' research responsibilities took him out of the country. From the beginning of the project's mass excavation, Eric supervised all aspects of the archaeological work conducted on the site, from construction monitoring, to excavations of the numerous archaeological features that were encountered, to data recovery, and documentation. He is also the principal author of this report. Despite the difficulty of conducting these tasks under the scheduling constraints inherent in such a large construction project, Eric was unfailingly of good humor and managed to keep his crew in a similar state of mind. His professional and careful handling of every aspect of the archaeology conducted on behalf of the project was exemplary, and is one of the principal reasons we can look back at the successful completion of this project with pride and a sense of a job well done. Thanks, Eric.

James M. Allan, Ph.D.
WSA Principal

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the City and County of San Francisco Planning Department's (CCSFPD) Mitigation Measure IV-7 (WSA 2005a), and on behalf of Tishman Speyer (TS), William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) conducted preconstruction archaeological testing, data recovery, and construction monitoring for the 300 Spear Street Project in San Francisco, California, during the period March 2005 to October 2005. During these investigations, approximately 4,300 artifacts were recovered and 40 intact features were excavated and subject to archaeological data recovery, including the remains of a Gold Rush era ship breaking yard and the hull of an early 19th-century whaling ship. This Final Archaeological Resources Report presents a discussion of the history of the project area, the methodology and results of the archaeological investigations and monitoring, and an analysis and interpretation of the archaeological data recovered as a result of those efforts. This report has been prepared pursuant to the archaeological mitigation measure contained in the Final Environmental Impact Report for the 300 Spear Street Project (CCSF 2003).

Photos and tables referenced in the text are embedded in the text proper. Figures and artifact photos are presented in their respective sections at the end of the report, following the Reference section.

1.1 Project Description and Location

Tishman Speyer (TS), the sponsor of the 300 Spear Street Project, is constructing two multistory towers that incorporate a five-level, subterranean parking garage in the South of Market area of San Francisco, California. The project area is located in the northwest half of the city block bounded by Spear Street on the northeast, Harrison Street on the southeast, Main Street on the southwest, and Folsom Street on the northwest (Figures 1-3). It is situated in Township 2S, Range 5W, in unsectioned land as depicted on the San Francisco North, California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map. Project excavations are planned to reach depths in excess of 60-feet below present ground surface.

To mitigate the destruction of buried cultural deposits during project excavations, WSA developed and carried out an Archaeological Testing Program (ATP) and subsequent Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program (AMDRP) on behalf of TS in compliance with the project's mitigation measures. The ATP was based in part on the historical context statement and research design prepared for the project by Archeo-Tec (Pastron et al. 2004) that was incorporated into the *Final Historical Context Statement, Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Testing Program for the 300 Spear Street Project, March 2005* (WSA 2005a). In March 2005, the City and County of San

Francisco's Major Environmental Analysis Department (MEA) approved the *Final Historical Context Statement, Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Testing Program for the 300 Spear Street Project, March 2005*, which combined focused archaeological testing and construction monitoring.

Fieldwork for the ATP began on March 28, 2005 and ended April 7, 2005. A crew of six WSA archaeologists under the direction of Project Manager Dr. Allen Estes conducted the fieldwork associated with the ATP. This included controlled excavations and data recovery in the northwest corner of the project area, placement of a series of auger bores in the southeastern half of the project area, excavation of a series of exploratory trenches, the locations of which were determined by auger bore discoveries, and archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a trench around the perimeter of the project site (referred to hereinafter as the perimeter trench) and the excavation of several potholes dug in search of buried utilities in the project area (Figure 4).

Twenty-one historic features were discovered during the ATP, as were numerous diagnostic historic artifacts from several identifiable proveniences. At the conclusion of the ATP, WSA prepared a summary report of the findings that provided a basis for development of the project's AMDRP, as required under the project's mitigation measures.

Implementation of the AMDRP commenced in July, 2005 under the direction of WSA Principal Investigator Dr. James Allan. WSA Senior Archaeologist Eric Strother served as Project Manager. Nineteen historic features as well as numerous diagnostic artifacts were documented during the AMDRP. This report comprises a description of the archaeological approaches implemented during project excavations and a discussion of the results of those efforts.

1.2 Construction Methodology

The project consists of the construction of five levels of sub-grade parking under an at-grade, two-level retail and amenities podium. Four multi-story condominium towers will rise from this podium; one of eight stories, one of nine, one of 37 and one of 41 stories. The completed development will include more than 600 condominiums, with retail outlets on the Folsom Street frontage. A dedicated health club will be located under the central plaza. A central courtyard will be accessible from Spear and Main streets.

The completed building will have a concrete structural frame founded on bedrock. The structural façade will be a curtainwall system in a curvilinear plan. Shoring of project excavations will use soil nails and shotcrete walls around the perimeter. The foundation

system will include a concrete mat varying in thickness from 4-to-14 feet; the deeper sections being under the two taller tower buildings.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is located in a highly urbanized environment immediately adjacent to San Francisco Bay. The San Francisco Bay is located within the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province of California, which is characterized by a system of northwest-southeast trending longitudinal mountain ranges and valleys that are controlled by faulting and folding (Humboldt State University n.d.). These mountain ranges and the valley in which the San Francisco Bay resides probably began to form two to three million years ago. It is postulated that there were seven different estuarine periods over the last half million years corresponding to times of high sea level during interglacial periods (Atwater et al. 1977; Sloan 1989).

After millions of years of seismic and volcanic episodes, the general topographic landscape of the Bay Area was formed. More than 12,000 years ago the San Francisco Bay was a vast valley with deep rivers and streams cut into the then dry earth. During that time, the Pacific Ocean shoreline was near the Farallon Islands, approximately 43 miles west of the Golden Gate. During the transition period between the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, from approximately 12,000 to 6,000 years ago, a warming climate caused glacial melting and effectively led to an overall rise in sea levels around the world. Sea levels rose 25-30 meters between roughly 10,000 and 8,000 years ago, forming most of the present San Francisco Bay Estuary, and marking the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, the last major glaciation of the Pleistocene. The rate of sea-level rise in the San Francisco Bay decelerated dramatically between about 8000 - 6000 years B.P. (Before Present) (Atwater 1979; Atwater et al. 1977; Stanley and Warne 1994; Wells 1995; Wells and Gorman 1994). At about 6000 B.P. an abnormally warm, dry Altithermal period began and lasted until approximately 3,000 years ago, causing further glacial melting. Following the Altithermal Period, cool and moist conditions persisted until 1500 B.P. An intense warm and dry period extended from 1500 to 600 years B.P. (Moratto, King, and Wolfenden 1978:151). Conditions returned to a cool and moist period from approximately 600 years B.P. until roughly 100 years ago, at which time California's climate again reverted to the warm and dry conditions that persist today (Atwater et al. 1977; Sloan 1989).

Geology, Flora and Fauna

Approximately 200 million years ago, the Pacific Ocean floor was subducted beneath the western edge of the North American Plate. The distinctive rocks of the Franciscan Complex formed in this subduction. The Franciscan Complex rocks form the basement for the Coast Ranges east of the San Andreas Fault. The Franciscan Complex primarily consists of greywacke, sandstone and argillite but also contains smaller amounts of greenstone, radiolarian ribbon chert, limestone, serpentine and a variety of high-grade metamorphic rocks. Franciscan rocks in the Bay Area range in age from about 200 million to 80 million years (Humboldt State University n.d.).

Holocene sand dunes mantle the Franciscan Complex in much of the Bay Area. The dunes are composed of sand that probably originated on the broad coastal plain of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River System. The dunes, constantly shifting and in different phases of ecological succession, produced complex sandy habitats that once supported an array of many different plant and animal species (Humboldt State University n.d.).

Prior to the filling and grading activities of the mid-to-late 19th century, much of San Francisco was covered with a series of these undulating, chaparral-covered sand hills. There is little archival information concerning specific types of native vegetation that existed within the research area at that time; however, historic photographs, drawings and early written accounts of San Francisco confirm that the vegetation, in all likelihood, consisted of the same varieties of flora found throughout most of the northern San Francisco peninsula - mainly grasses, scrub brush and an occasional stand of oak trees or willows (e.g., Davis 1889:76).

Early European explorers marveled at the rich environment of the San Francisco Bay region. Many early writers commented upon the seemingly inexhaustible numbers of both marine and terrestrial mammals, fish, shellfish and waterfowl (e.g., Crespi 1927; La Perouse 1794). For example in 1833, as presented in Camp (1966:123), George C. Yount offered a typically glowing appraisal of the unparalleled bounty of San Francisco Bay and its surroundings:

...animals were numerous beyond all parallel - In herds of many hundreds they might be met, so tame that they would merely remove [themselves] to open a way for the traveler to pass - They were lying or grazing in immense herds on the sunny side of every hill, and their young like lambs, were frolicking in all directions - The wild geese and every species of waterfowl darkened the surface of every bay and firth, and upon the land, in flocks of millions they wandered in quest of insects & cropping the wild oats which grew there in richest abundance - When disturbed. . .the sound of their wings was like that of distant thunder - The

rivers were literally crowded with salmon. . . It was literally a land of plenty - and such climate as no other land upon the face of the earth can boast of. . .

This abundance of natural resources supported a thriving Native American population for thousands of years prior to the arrival of the first Anglo-American immigrants (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Moratto 1984). The geologic deposits of the Bay Area also furnished an abundance of rock and mineral materials that were utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants. The siliceous minerals of the Franciscan formation, such as chert and chalcedony, were traded with people living to the north. Many of the geologic resources of the Bay Area were traded between various indigenous groups.

2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistory

Research into local prehistoric cultures began with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California, who conducted the first intensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region from 1906 to 1908. Nelson documented 425 shellmounds along the bayshore in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, when the area was still ringed by salt marshes, 3 to 5 miles wide (Nelson 1909:322ff.). He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish – a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bayshore middens – indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times, and he introduced the idea of a distinctive San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984:227).

In 1911, Nelson supervised excavations at CA-SFR-7 (the Crocker Mound) near Hunters Point in San Francisco City and County, a site later dated from 1050 B.C. to A.D. 450. L. L. Loud identified archaeological components from this same period in Santa Clara County in 1911 while excavating at CA-SCL-1 (the Ponce, Mayfield, or Castro Mound site). R. J. Drake recognized them in San Mateo County in 1941–42 at CA-SMA-23 (Mills Estate) in San Bruno (Moratto 1984:233).

The work of Nelson and Loud in the Bay Area provided the impetus for investigation into the prehistory of central California, which began in earnest in the 1920s. Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson excavated a number of sites and made substantial collections in the area from 1893 through the 1930s. On the basis of artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he believed were two distinct cultural traditions. Dawson later refined his work into a series of Early, Middle, and Late sites (Gagir 1972; Schenck and Dawson 1929).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations began in the 1930s when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school, conducting excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions, they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Barr's and Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations, including Early, Transitional, and Late Periods (Lillard et al. 1939) and Early, Middle, and Late Horizons (Heizer and Fenenga 1939). In 1948 and again in 1954, Richard Beardsley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay. The result is referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Beardsley 1948, 1954; Moratto 1984). Subsequently the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California.

Inevitably, as more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. The accumulation of these exceptions, coupled with the development of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s, and obsidian hydration in the 1970s opened up the possibility of dating deposits more accurately. Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in the Central Valley focused on the creation and refinement of local versions of the CCTS.

The difficulties of creating a broadly applicable culture history are fully discussed by Bennyhoff and Fredrickson in Hughes (1994). Given the expanse of central California as well as the complex nature of cultural change over space and time, the CCTS is limited to providing a general framework for assigning newly found materials to existing culture chronologies. Nonetheless, a modification of the CCTS (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993) that presents an Early, Middle, and Late Period with associated transitional periods and subperiod phases remains a useful way to assign dates or cultural periods, or both, to newly discovered features or assemblages. Complementary techniques such as obsidian hydration or radiometric measurements further increase the accuracy of these assignments.

Of some relevance to the location of the 300 Spear Street Project is Scheme B1 of the CCTS developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987:149). In brief and general form, this scheme includes the following periods and chronology:

- Early Period, ca. 6000–500 B.C.
- Early/Middle Period Transition, ca. 500–200 B.C.
- Middle Period, ca. 200 B.C.–A.D. 700
- Middle/Late Period Transition, ca. A.D. 700–900
- Late Period, ca. A.D. 900–1750

These periods of the CCTS are associated with cultural patterns such as the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns. A pattern is:

[an] adaptive mode(s) extending across one or more regions, characterized by particular technological skills and devices, particular economic modes, including participation in trade networks and practices surrounding wealth, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices. [Fredrickson 1973:7-8]

The **Windmill Pattern** sites are most often found in the Early Period (ca. 6000-500 B.C.) but are known to extend into the Middle Period, possibly as late as A.D. 500 in the Stockton Area (Moratto 1984:210). Windmill Pattern sites are often situated in riverine, marshland, or valley floor settings, as well as atop small knolls above prehistoric seasonal floodplains, locations that provided a wide variety of plant and animal resources. Most Windmill Pattern sites have burials with remains that are extended ventrally, oriented to the west, and that contain copious amounts of mortuary artifacts. These artifacts often include large projectile points and a variety of fishing gear such as net weights, bone hooks, and spear points. The faunal remains indicate that the inhabitants hunted a range of both large and small mammals. Stone mortars and grindstones for seed and nut processing are common finds. Other artifacts – such as charmstones, ocher, quartz crystals, and *Olivella* shell beads and *Halotis* shell ornaments, suggest the practice of ceremonialism and trade.

Some scholars have suggested that Windmill Pattern sites are associated with an influx of people from outside California who introduced subsistence strategies adapted for a riverine-wetlands environment (Moratto 1984:207). Windmill assemblages have been found to overlap in time with those of the Berkeley Pattern and date as recently as A.D. 500 in the Stockton area (Moratto 1984).

The **Berkeley Pattern** has been dated from at least 3000 B.C. in the east San Francisco Bay (e.g., Alameda District) (Bennyhoff 1982; Hughes 1994), with the number of sites increasing through A.D. 1 (Moratto 1984:282). The Berkeley Pattern expanded eastward to the Central Valley around 2,500 years ago. Cultures exhibiting the Berkeley Pattern sites are much more common and well documented, and therefore better understood, than Windmill Pattern sites. Berkeley Pattern sites are scattered in more diverse environmental settings, but riverine settings are prevalent.

Deeply stratified midden deposits that developed over generations of occupation are common to Berkeley Pattern sites. These middens contain numerous milling and grinding stones for food preparation. The typical body position for burials is tightly flexed, with no consistent orientation. Associated grave goods are much less frequent than what is encountered in sites of either the Windmill or the Augustine Pattern. Projectile points in this pattern are larger in earlier times but become progressively smaller and lighter over

time, culminating in the introduction of the bow and arrow during the Late Period. Wiberg (1997:10) claims that large obsidian lanceolate projectile points or blades are unique to the Berkeley Pattern. *Olivella* shell beads include saddle and saucer types. *Haliotis* pendants and ornaments are occasionally found. Slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes, and ear ornaments are unique to Berkeley Pattern sites (Fredrickson 1973:125–126; Moratto 1984:278–279). As with the Windmill Pattern sites, evidence of warfare or interpersonal violence is present, including cranial trauma, parry fractures, and embedded projectile points.

The **Augustine Pattern** coincides with the Late Period, ranging from as early as A.D. 700 to about 1750 and is typified by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially of acorns), a large population increase, expanded trade and exchange networks, increased ceremonialism, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Certain artifacts are also distinctive in this pattern: bone awls used in basketry, small notched and serrated projectile points that are indicative of bow and arrow usage, clay effigies, bone whistles, stone pipes, and occasional pottery. *Olivella* bead and *Haliotis* ornaments increase in number of types and frequency of occurrence, sometimes numbering in the hundreds in single burials. Beginning in the latter half of the 18th century, the Augustine Pattern was disrupted by the Spanish explorers and the mission system (Moratto 1984:283).

These patterns were at one time treated as useful chronological indicators, although the overlap in Windmill and Berkeley chronologies has reduced their usefulness in this respect, especially for earlier time periods. The establishment of a chronology allows archaeologists to explore other kinds of evidence and research questions that focus on cultural responses to environmental change, settlement and subsistence strategies, trade and exchange routes, population movement, and related topics. Shifting focus from typology to adaptation in the 1970s, Fredrickson identified widespread cultural patterns on the basis of technology (artifacts and inferred skills), economic modes (inferred from processing equipment and food remains), and cultural tradition (e.g., mortuary practices) (Breschini 1983; Fredrickson 1974). Fredrickson identified Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods inspired by the original work of Willey and Phillips (1958). Table 1 summarizes the taxonomic framework developed by Fredrickson (in Hughes 1994).

This scheme places subsistence, organization, and exchange patterns and strategies within a chronological framework. Projectile point types, shell bead and ornament types, and other specific artifact types can be associated with a cultural period by virtue of the dates that may be assigned to them, but this scheme is not defined on the basis of specific types of objects, as is the scheme associated with Bennyhoff, the CCTS.

Table 1. Summary of the Taxonomic Framework Developed by Fredrickson (1973, 1994)

Period and Time Range	Technology, Subsistence	Exchange	Organization
PaleoIndian 8000–6000 B.C. Wet and cool; lakeside habitation	Foraging: large projectile points imply hunting with dart and atlatl; groups change habitat to find resources	Ad hoc between individuals	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth
Lower Archaic 6000–3000 B.C. Drying of pluvial lakes, habitations move to rivers, streams	Foraging: milling stones indicate plant food; dart and atlatl imply hunting also important; use of local materials	Ad hoc between individuals	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth
Middle Archaic 3000–500 B.C. Climatic amelioration; local specializations of marine, upland, riverine environments	Foraging: mortars and pestles imply acorn economy; dart and atlatl persist; hunting remains important; tool kits diversify	If changes occur, do not see in archaeological record	Extended family, sedentism begins; growth of population and expansion into diverse niches
Upper Archaic 500 B.C.–A.D. 800 Cooler climate	Foraging, but also some collecting; mortars, pestles; dart and atlatl	More complex: regular exchange between groups; ad hoc continues	Sociopolitical complexity; status distinctions imply wealth; group-oriented religious orgs.; no firm territories
Lower Emergent A.D. 800–1500	Collecting dominates, some foraging; small projectile points imply use of bow and arrow; mortars and pestles persist	Regularized exchanges between groups; more materials in network; ad hoc continues	Status distinctions more pronounced; established territories
Upper Emergent A.D. 1500–1800	Collecting dominates, some foraging; bow and arrow; mortars, pestles; local specialization re: production;	Clam disk beads imply money; local specialization; exchange materials move farther distances; ad hoc continues	

2.3 Ethnography

At the time of initial contact between European explorers and the Native Californians, the area that is now San Francisco was inhabited by a people who were of Penutian linguistic stock and who spoke the Ramaytush language (Levy 1978:485; Shipley 1978:89). These people, referred to as Costanoan, reaped the benefit of living in a bountiful, temperate

environment. Abundant marine and terrestrial resources made both agriculture and animal husbandry unnecessary.

Evidence of the success of their hunter/gatherer subsistence strategy may be seen in the number of flourishing village sites known to have existed at the time of contact with the Spanish (Levy 1978:485-486). The detritus of these sites was found in numerous locations around the shoreline of San Francisco Bay in the form of shellmounds – large accumulations of shell, ash, human artifacts, and occasionally human remains. With the influx of European settlers in the mid-19th century, most of these sites were destroyed or buried (Alvarez 1992:4-22).

The term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or "coast people," but its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shipley 1978: 82-84). Costanoan actually designates a family of eight languages. Of these, Ramaytush was the language spoken by the estimated 1,400 people who occupied the area now designated as San Francisco and San Mateo counties (Levy 1978). Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone and formed a corporate entity in 1971, the Ohlone Indian Tribe. They are named after the *Oljón* tribal group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about A.D. 500 from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably responsible for the artifact assemblages that constitute the Augustine Pattern described above (Levy 1978).

Although linguistically linked as a "family," the eight Costanoan languages actually comprised a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. Beyond neighborhood boundaries, however, each group's language was unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of the territories. Although each tribal group had one or more permanent villages, their territory contained numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation.

Extended families lived in domed structures thatched with tule, grass, wild alfalfa, ferns or carrizo (Levy 1978). Semi-subterranean sweathouses were built into pits excavated in stream banks and covered with a structure set against the bank. Tule rafts, propelled by double-bladed paddles similar to those used in the Santa Barbara Channel Island region, were used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1925).

Warfare was quite common in Costanoan culture and usually centered on territorial disputes. Battles were waged with other Costanoan tribal groups as well as with the Esselen and the Salinan to the south, and the Northern Valley Yokuts to the east (Levy 1978). Music, ritual and myth were extensive in Costanoan life. Song was employed in the telling of myths, in hunting and courtship rituals, and in other ceremonial activities. Musical instruments were typically whistles made of bird bone, and flutes and rattles made of wood from the alder.

The Ramaytush usually cremated a corpse immediately upon death but, if there were no relatives to gather wood for the funeral pyre, interment occurred. Mortuary goods were all or most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978).

Mussels were an important staple in the Costanoan diet as were acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak and California black oak. Seeds and berries, roots, grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, sea lion, rabbit, and squirrel also contributed to the Costanoan diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to insure a plentiful and reliable source of all these foods (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978).

The arrival of the Spanish in the San Francisco Bay area in 1775 led to the rapid demise of Native Californian populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to eradicate the aboriginal life ways (which are currently experiencing resurgence among Ohlone descendants). Brought into the missions, the surviving Costanoan along with former neighboring groups of Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Cambra, et al. 1996; Levy 1978; Garaventa 1983; Shoup and Milliken with Brown, 1994). With abandonment of the mission system and Mexican takeover in the 1840s, numerous ranchos were established. Generally, the few Native Californians who remained were then forced, by necessity, to work on the ranchos.

2.4 Regional History

Spanish through Early American Period (1776-1849)

European colonization of the San Francisco Bay area began with the arrival of the Spanish expedition of 1776, led by Lieutenant Juan Bautista de Ayala in what was then known as Alta California. The Presidio and Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission

Dolores) were quickly established, and Spanish colonial activity focused around these centers.

Following the ceding of Spain's North American colonial outposts in 1822 to the Republic of Mexico (then referred to as New Spain), Alta California became, somewhat unwillingly, a province of the Republic of Mexico. Mexican rule resulted in the secularization of the mission holdings, and property belonging to the missions was sold off. Large land grants, known as ranchos, were allotted to citizens for stock grazing. Americans and British began to immigrate to Alta California, becoming Mexican citizens and obtaining land grants (Hoover et al. 1990:xi-xii).

Captain William A. Richardson moved to Alta California in the first year of Mexican rule. Richardson gained permission to settle, provided he taught maritime skills and carpentry to the local residents living in the Presidio. He developed maritime trade and communication, managed the shipping industry, and is credited with founding the settlement of Yerba Buena in 1835 (Hoover et al. 1990:334-335). Yerba Buena was established as a base for public officials to receive vessels in the harbor, but was not considered an ideal location for a township due to a lack of potable water and provisions, poor weather, lack of a suitable harbor, isolation and vulnerability to outside attacks. Hence, the town developed slowly (Dow 1967:35).

Overland migration of American settlers from the east into Alta California began in 1841. Around that time, relations between the United States and Mexico became strained, with Mexico fearing American encroachment into their territories. The political situation became unstable and, in 1835, Mexico rejected an American offer to purchase Yerba Buena. In 1836, a revolution in Texas drove out the Mexican government and created an independent republic. This republic was annexed to the United States in 1845, causing a rift in the diplomatic relations of the two nations. The following year Mexico and the United States were at war. American attempts to seize control of California quickly ensued, and within two months, California was conquered by the United States. Skirmishes between the two sides continued until California was officially annexed to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the war with Mexico (Hoover et al. 1990:xiii-xiv).

Soon after American annexation, the town of Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco in response to competition from the nearby town of Francisca to become California's commercial center (Dow 1967:36). While this aided the development of the little community, rapid expansion did not occur until the discovery of gold in California.

The Gold Rush Period (1849-1859)

The discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada in 1848 produced a major population increase in the northern half of California, as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or the opportunities inherent in producing goods or services for miners. Prior to the Gold Rush, San Francisco was a sleepy hamlet with an approximate population of 800. With the discovery of gold and the sudden influx of thousands of optimistic gold seekers, a city of canvas and wood sprang up around the cove and on the surrounding sand dunes and hills.

To accommodate the growing population, the city spread out in all directions – including into the waters of Yerba Buena Cove, which had defined the eastern boundary of the early settlement. Street alignments were projected into the waters of the cove and pilings were driven along the alignments to define "water lots" that were later filled and built upon. The U.S. Coast Survey map of 1853 indicates the early city population was largely concentrated between the shores of Yerba Buena Cove and Taylor Street (Dean 1996:9; WSA 1996a).

Construction of docks and wharves along the waterline began shortly after the first

influx of gold seekers reached the shores of Yerba Buena Cove. By 1850, a substantial arrangement of wharves projected across the shallow waters. The wharves and the businesses built upon them serviced the booming maritime trade spawned by the unprecedented population growth associated with the Gold Rush.



1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map showing maritime commerce concentrated on the north side of Yerba Buena Cove.

As depicted on the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map, the maritime commerce of the city was concentrated on the northern side of the cove, north of Market Street and its projecting wharf. South of Market Street, undulating sand dunes – some in excess of 60-feet in height – defined the topography between the city's commercial district and the rocky formation of Rincon Hill.

During the Gold Rush, Yerba Buena Cove began to fill with abandoned ships, which had been used to transport gold seekers to California, along with the goods to support them. By 1851, the waterfront was

referred to as a "forest of masts," because it was so clogged with ships (Photo 1). Since construction materials were scarce, some vessels were converted into buildings and some were salvaged for materials.



Photo 1. "Forest of Masts." Yerba Buena Cove in 1851, view east.

Late Nineteenth Century (1860-1906)

Between 1850 and 1880, the San Francisco waterfront was dramatically altered with the construction of a seawall and the filling of Yerba Buena Cove. The fill was imported from the surrounding sand dunes and hills, including Rincon Point and Rincon Hill. At the same time, efforts were made to bring San Francisco's city grade up to a prescribed level, which necessitated extensive filling and leveling of the sand dunes that covered much of the peninsula. Topographic modification of Rincon Point continued throughout the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century, with the partial grading of Rincon Hill. Subsequently, the South of Market area became the primary locus of early San Francisco industrialization.

Industrialization occurred in two great economic upswings, 1862-1875 and 1878-1893 (Walker 2004). At the center of San Francisco's early industrialization was the coal industry. Coal was essential to the early industrial boom in San Francisco, as it provided the energy needed to keep foundries operating and furnaces burning, and the coal gasification plants in production. During these upswings, Rincon Point accommodated the densest

concentration of industrial manufacturing facilities on the Pacific Coast (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992:4-94).

Twentieth Century (1906-Present)

Throughout the 1900s, San Francisco experienced dramatic economic highs and lows. World War I brought prosperity and a 20% increase in population to San Francisco, which was then followed by a sudden downturn in fortunes during the Great Depression. Economic hardships, combined with high unemployment and labor disputes, led to city-wide labor strikes in 1934, which resulted in the "Bloody Thursday" attack. However, San Francisco weathered the Depression better than most cities in the country and it continued to develop (Cole 1988:120-123). During the 1930s, construction began on the two bay bridges, the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, decreasing San Francisco's reliance on the ferry system and opening the city to motorists (Cole 1988:124-125).

World War II had a profound effect on the development and demographics of San Francisco. While there had been a flood of immigrants into California during the Depression the previous decade, the influx during the war was substantially greater. The defense industry expanded and new cities developed rapidly, particularly in the San Francisco Bay area (Hoover et al. 1990: xvi). New shipyards came into existence, the number of factories in use increased by a third, and the population of industrial workers more than doubled (Cole 1988:129).

Towards the end of the 20th century, San Francisco had become a haven for new Americans, with a large population of foreign-born or first-generation residents, in particular Asian immigrants, relocating there to escape wars within Southeast Asia (Hoover et al. 1990:xvi). During the 1980s, a recession caused a decrease in population and industry as people moved out of the city and into the suburbs and rural areas (Cole 1988:137). Today, industrial areas South of Market are being converted into residential buildings, and new apartment complexes are being constructed.

2.5 History of the Project Area

There is little documentary evidence suggesting that any sort of concentrated economic activity occurred in the vicinity of the project area prior to the development of the Rincon Point area in the aftermath of the Gold Rush. In 1850, Charles Hare, a recent immigrant to San Francisco, established a ship breaking yard within and to the northeast of the project area, helping to develop one of the earliest industries in San Francisco. Addressing the need to dispose of the hundreds of ships that had been abandoned in Yerba Buena Cove at the onset of the Gold Rush, Hare's enterprise was an important

industry in the San Francisco of the 1850s. The ship breaking activity involved systematically dismantling the abandoned ships to recover and recycle their wood timbers, rigging, and metal fastenings.

The 1853 Coast Survey map depicts three historic structures on the original shoreline (that were situated within what is now the project area) that have also been identified in contemporary photographs (Figures 5-7). The 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map illustrates that in the intervening six years, that portion of the cove had been partially filled, and the three structures depicted in the 1853 map had been removed. By 1859, several other structures had been built along what remained of the original shoreline (Figure 8).

The U.S. Marine Hospital was built directly south of the project area in 1853, and its grounds included the southern portion of the project site. Refuse from the hospital or human remains from a cemetery thought to exist on the hospital's grounds were rumored to have been buried within the project area.

The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map indicates that the original shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove crossed the project footprint from the northeast to the southwest (refer to Figure 5). As much as 18-feet of fill was ultimately used to fill in the cove, burying the original shoreline to provide flat, buildable land. Erratic or incomplete filling often left shallow pools (like the one pictured on the 1859 Coast Survey map) into which neighborhood residents and businesses may have dumped their trash and waste. Many also dumped waste directly into the cove. This material was later buried when the cove was filled.

It appears that a good portion of this filling occurred between 1853 and 1859, as indicated by the U.S. Coast Survey maps of those years (refer to Figures 5 and 8). However, the U.S. Coast Survey map of 1859 suggests that at that time, the fill was not sufficient to sustain building, as structures built on the parcel by 1859 were concentrated along the original shoreline rather than on the newly reclaimed land (refer to Figure 8). However, by 1872 this was no longer the case. By then, a number of buildings had been constructed on the project parcel, most of which were concentrated in the northwest corner (Figure 9). According to the 1871 San Francisco City Directory, the structures located in the project area at 131, 133, 135, and 136 Folsom Street served as male-operated boarding houses, while those located along Main Street at numbers 309 and 311 were residential.

Analysis of historic land uses, based on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and the Hicks Judd Block Book, indicates that by 1887, the elevation of the project parcel was near, if not identical, to the elevation of modern day. The Muybridge Panorama of 1872 (refer to Figure 9) clearly illustrates that by that time the filling of Yerba Buena Cove had been completed in this area. In the southern portion of the parcel, approximately 20-to-30 feet of Rincon Hill had been graded during the cove filling activity of the 1850s and 1860s.

Following the filling of Yerba Buena Cove, the South of Market area became the primary locus of early San Francisco industrialization, with coal storage of primary importance. As depicted on historic maps and in historic photographs, from the 1870s until World War I, a coal yard occupied the northeastern half of the project area (Figures 9 to 13). During this period, the project site and surrounding area were extensively developed. Between 1859 and 1863, the area described as "Spear and Folsom" began being used as a coal yard, with John Rosenfeld listed in Crocker-Langley's 1863 San Francisco City Directory as proprietor (this address does not appear within the 'Wood and Coal Dealers' section of the San Francisco Almanac for the Year 1859). Rosenfeld's entry in the Directory states that at the "cor Folsom and Spear" the site was used for "scales and storage." He is listed alongside 12 other entries for 'Coal Yards.' Gifford's 1864 birds-eye view of the city depicts a large deposit of coal stored adjacent to the project area in the block bounded by Folsom, Howard, Spear and Main streets (Figure 10). In this illustration, the project area contains several small structures constructed around the perimeter of the northeastern portion of the block. Although the project area may not have yet been used for coal-related activities, the introduction of coal storage in an adjacent block provides a preview of the burgeoning coal industry within this area.

By 1880 the coal industry in San Francisco had grown to 51 companies and individuals involved in the coal business. Rosenfeld had relocated his business to 310 Sansome Street, and four coal companies are listed as occupying Spear and Folsom or Main and Folsom. The Bellingham Bay Coal Co. is listed at Spear and Folsom, the Black Diamond Coal Mining Co. at the eastern corner of Spear and Folsom, S. R. Church at the northwest corner of Main and Folsom, and A. Summerfield Jr. at the northeast corner of Folsom and Spear (L.M. McKenny & Co., Pacific Coast Directory for 1880-81). Based on these descriptions, in conjunction with the visual information contained in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (refer to Figure 9), it is most likely the Bellingham Bay Coal Co. acting as proprietor of the coal yard within the project area ca. 1880.

Within seven years the coal yard had changed hands. The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts the northeastern half of the project area as being occupied by the J. McDonough Coal Yard (Figure 11). J. McDonough had been involved in the coal industry for a number of years, and as early as 1880-1881 was the proprietor of a coal yard located at 25 Market Street (L.M. McKenny & Co., Pacific Coast Directory for 1880-81). After moving to the Spear and Folsom street location, McDonough began expanding his business interests. The San Francisco Telephone Directory of February 1893 lists McDonough (listed as MacDonough, J & Co.) as being involved in the coke, coal and iron business with premises at 121 Market, Spear and Folsom, and Howard Street Wharf No. 2. McDonough no longer appeared in phone directories by 1898, when he had likely retired from the business.

In addition to the coal yard, the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts several stores fronting Folsom Street and two dwellings situated along Main Street (for more information regarding occupants of addresses within the project area refer to WSA 2005a, and Section 6.0 Summary and Conclusions of this report). According to historic documents, German, Irish, English, Finnish and Swedish immigrants inhabited the project area, as well as second-generation Californians and migrants from the East Coast. The residences of craftsmen and vendors often were not fully segregated from the places where they plied their trade and sold their wares (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992: 4-60). Families lived above stores, in the upper floors of commercial buildings, or in extensions and outbuildings associated with them.

The Central Coal Co., previously located at 101 Folsom Street (San Francisco Telephone Directory, March and October 1898) took over ownership of the coal yard within the project area ca. 1899 (Figure 11). The Central Coal Co.'s business was the principal activity within the project area at this time, although a store and saloon occupied the corner of Main and Folsom alongside a saloon and boarding house. The two dwellings depicted fronting Main Street in 1887 remained unaltered at the turn of the century.

The project area was spared the heavy destruction associated with the 1906 earthquake and fire, the latter of which stopped just short of the parcel's northwest corner (Figure 12), and the Central Coal Co. remained at this location until some time before 1922. During this year, the Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory lists the company as occupying 351 California, and the Spear and Folsom address no longer appears to be used for coal storage. A saloon continued to occupy the corner of Main and Folsom streets in 1913, although the footprint differs from that depicted on the 1899 Sanborn. The structure may have been modified after the 1906 earthquake. The structure that had housed the saloon and boardinghouse next door was described as old and vacant in 1913, and a store occupied only one small corner of the building. The two dwellings that fronted Main Street had been demolished by the time the 1913 map was prepared (Figure 13).

At some time between the closure of the Central Coal Co. (ca. 1922) and 1950, a number of storage sheds and an office were erected upon this portion of the project area as is depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of that year (Figure 13).

The southern portion of the project area developed somewhat independently of the northern portion. At the time the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map was produced, the southern half of the project area consisted of the Hobbs, Wall & Co. Box Factory, and lumber storage. The name Hobbs has been associated with box manufacturing since at least 1859. The San Francisco Almanac for the Year 1859 lists Hobbs as being involved with another partner to form the Hobbs, Gilmore & Co. box factory, manufacturing packing boxes at 217 Market Street. By 1880, Hobbs was involved with Pomeroy to form the Hobbs, Pomeroy & Co. box factory at "10 Market, cor Beale and Main." By 1887, he had moved south to the area of the

current project and formed Hobbs, Wall & Co. Three years later an advertisement appeared in the Langley's San Francisco City Directory, May 1890, for Hobbs, Wall & Co. which stated that there were "all kinds of boxes on hand and made to order." The advertisement continued "Proprietors Elk River Mills Crescent City. Clear Spruce for sale in quantities to suit. Redwood cargoes sawed to order. Office of steamers Del Norte and Crescent City for Crescent City."

Hobbs, Wall & Co. remained in the Spear and Folsom location until at least 1893 (San Francisco Telephone Directory, February 1893) but by 1898 had moved their box factory business to the nearby location of 488 Beale Street (San Francisco Telephone Directory, October 1898). The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the following year depicts this southern portion of the project area as empty with all of the structures demolished. The warehouses depicted on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, occupied by the Santa Fe Warehouse, Haslett Warehouse Co., San Francisco Ware House Co, Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse and Sunset Free Warehouse, were in existence as early as 1902. The San Francisco Telephone Directory of June 1902 places the Santa Fe Warehouse at Spear near Folsom. The Haslett Warehouse Co. occupied several locations throughout San Francisco including leased space within the Santa Fe Warehouse. However, neither the San Francisco Warehouse Co. nor the Sunset Warehouses had yet moved onto the parcel. At this time, the San Francisco Warehouse Co. was situated up the street at 158 Spear, and the Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse was located nearby at 228 Beale.

The San Francisco City Directory for 1907 again only lists the Haslett Warehouse Co. and Santa Fe Warehouse as being located within the current project area, and the remaining companies must have moved onto the premises sometime between 1907 and 1913. The San Francisco City Directory for 1922 includes all of the aforementioned warehouses as being within the Spear and Folsom location, excepting the San Francisco Warehouse Co.

In 1933, the Pacific Diamond Bag Co., depicted on the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance

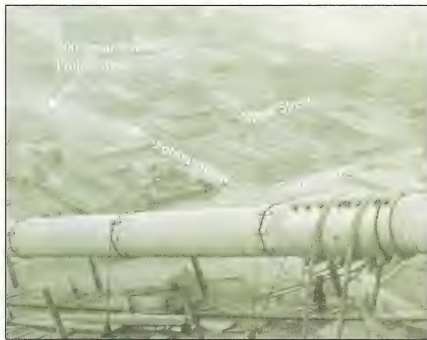


Photo 2. Western anchorage of the San Francisco Bay Bridge (1936).

Map, is listed in the San Francisco Telephone Directory with the address of 319 Main Street, and none of the warehouse companies are listed for the Spear and Folsom address. The Pacific Diamond Bag Co. had vacated the Spear and Folsom Street premises by 1970 as the company does not appear in the San Francisco Telephone Book for that year.

Construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge began in the 1930s, the western approach to which was anchored on top of Rincon Hill. Bridge construction was completed in 1936, changing the neighborhood in the vicinity of the project area. The project area may have been used for the storage or staging of material during the bridge construction (Photo 2).

3.0 RESULTS OF THE RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

3.1 Native American Heritage Commission Consultation

WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento, California, on November 28, 2005, by letter with a description of the proposed 300 Spear Street project. The letter included a request for a listing of local, interested Native American representatives and information on traditional or sacred lands within the project area and vicinity. NAHC staff member Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway wrote in response to the WSA letter on February 24, 2006, that a "search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." Included with this response was the requested list of Native American contacts. No individual or tribal members have been notified as part of this report. Tishman Speyer may use the attached list of individuals to solicit comment on the project's environmental document, if desired (see Appendix A).

In October 2004, Archeo-Tec submitted a records search request on behalf of Tishman Speyer to the staff at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Rohnert Park, California, as part of the Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (Pastron et al. 2004). The record search included a review of archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental literature as well as records and maps on file at the California Archaeological Inventory.

3.2 Known Cultural Resources in the Project Vicinity

The following section is excerpted from the *Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan, 300 Spear Street Project, City and County of San Francisco, California*, prepared by Archeo-Tec of Oakland, California on behalf of TS.

From Nels C. Nelson's early 20th century investigation of prehistoric shellmounds near Hunters Point to Archeo-Tec 's 2001 unearthing of the Gold Rush storeship *General Harrison* in the Financial District, academic and construction-related excavations have revealed close to 200 archeological sites beneath the ground surface of the San Francisco Peninsula. Using the information gathered from the literature and records search, archaeologists can more accurately predict the types of deposits that may exist beneath the modern landscape. The following section summarizes relevant Prehistoric Period and Historic Period archaeological sites that have been discovered in San Francisco.

Prehistoric Archaeological Studies

Research into the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay area is one of the oldest archaeological traditions in California. In the 19th century, the Bay Area's landscape was marked by numerous large and small mounds of earth and shell containing a variety of prehistoric cultural materials and features. These captivated early 20th-century archaeologists like N.C. Nelson and Max Uhle.

As is the case with many of the heavily urbanized regions of the United States, the prehistory of San Francisco is not as well understood as most archaeologists would like. Yet, a number of important and revealing sites in and around San Francisco have been systematically excavated during the past hundred years by professional archaeologists who have carefully analyzed their data and published the results of their research. As a result, a basic outline of human activity in the San Francisco Bay area prior to the arrival of Europeans has been pieced together from the artifactual remains left behind by the region's first inhabitants.

Judging from the archaeological evidence, most archaeologists agree that the earliest traces of human habitation in the San Francisco Bay area date to around 6,000 years ago. Native American peoples lived in and around San Francisco continuously between around 4000 B.C. and the appearance of Europeans in the last decades of the 18th century. As discussed above, the early inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay area made their living by hunting and collecting wild foodstuffs and did not farm or keep domestic animals until the beginning of the Mission Period (1776). In the San Francisco Bay region, shellfish provided one of the more reliable and predictable sources of food. In addition, the Ohlone (Costanoans) collected wild plants and fished and hunted numerous species of land animals. They lived in villages of varying size and moved seasonally from the bay to the wooded hillsides in search of food.

When U. C. Berkeley archaeologist N. C. Nelson conducted the first intensive archaeological survey of the region between 1907 and 1908, he recorded no less than 425 shellmounds on or near the shoreline of the bay (Nelson 1909, 1910). It is useful to cite

Nelson's discussion concerning the wide variety of environmental settings in which prehistoric sites were located throughout the San Francisco Bay region:

[Shellmounds were] situated in a great variety of places; but, on the whole, the positions may be characterized as "convenient" rather than in any sense "strategic." Many of the largest mounds are located at the head of sheltered coves [such as the Bayshore Mound - CA-SFR-7], yet not a few deposits lie in thoroughly exposed places, out on the bluff and higher headlands. Occasionally a hillside, with or without any accommodating shelf or hollow, has been chosen, doubtless on account of some small spring issuing in the vicinity. . . . Some mounds are found in apparently unnatural situations, such as on the plain where no streams pass, or out in the salt-marsh, where fresh water could not be had, [but] normally shellheaps lie close to sea level.

The fact is that nearly all the mounds lie within fifty feet of the surface of the bay water... but exceptions occur, [some] mounds lie very far above the normal zone...[and] at least ten of the known deposits extend below sea level [for example, the Bayshore Mound, CA-SFR-7, and the Ellis Landing Mound in the city of Richmond, on the eastern shore of the bay] (Nelson 1909:328-329).

A. L. Kroeber offers the following observation regarding the extensive archaeological heritage of the region:

The entire Costanoan frontage on ocean and bay is lined with shell deposits. San Francisco Bay in particular is richer in such remains than any other part of the State, except perhaps the Santa Barbara Islands (Kroeber 1925:466).

Until the mid-1980s, most of the known prehistoric sites in San Francisco had been found in the Hunters Point/Islands Creek area. The largest and most important of these is CA-SFR-7 (Nelson's Shellmound #387), variously referred to as the Crocker Mound, the Bayshore site, and Johnson's Landing. SFR-7 is located near Hunters Point. A review of Nelson's unpublished manuscript, on file at the Archaeological Research Facility, U. C. Berkeley, revealed the following about the location and environmental setting of SFR-7: the mound lies on the northern edge of the lagoon and extends beyond the present branch out into the bay (Nelson 1910:Manuscript #11).

According to Nelson's site record, SFR-7 at one time covered an area approximately 60-feet north to south and 230-feet east to west. The staff and students of the University of California excavated the mound in 1910. Recovered cultural materials included 60 artifacts, 23 human burials and a small historic period crucifix, at depths ranging from 2-to-8 feet below the contemporary ground surface. Upon examination of the archaeological collection, Kroeber (1911:227) remarked that the "Artifacts obtained agree closely on the whole with those previously secured on the eastern shore of the bay".

Several other prehistoric sites have been noted in and around Hunters Point. One of these is CA-SFR-17, exposed during the excavation of a garden plot in the U.S. Marine housing project near the intersection of Alemany and Bayshore boulevards in 1951. The site record reveals that the mound was found on an old sand dune in immediate proximity to a marsh (site survey records on file at the Archaeological Research Facility, U. C. Berkeley). A newspaper article provides the following additional information regarding this site:

[A] skeleton was found by J. C. Hoeger... while digging in his backyard. He found an old stone pestle near the skull and assumed that the remains were those of an Indian. A native resident said that some 20 years ago when Gaven Street was being built seven skulls and many Indian relics were found. According to the police several bodies have been found in the area before, and it is presumed to be the site of an old Indian burial ground (*San Francisco Call Bulletin* 1951).

In addition to the sites discussed above, more recent archaeological work in San Francisco reveals that numerous relatively intact prehistoric deposits may be scattered throughout other parts of San Francisco. These deposits appear to have been deeply buried beneath the region's sand dunes long before the beginning of the historic era. Hence, they were hidden from Nelson when he conducted his pioneering archaeological survey of the San Francisco Bay area. For the most part, these sites are buried deep enough below the present ground surface to have been spared the impacts of more than a century of intensive development.

For example, the discovery of a fragmentary human skeleton in October, 1969, during the course of excavation at the BART Civic Center station, and the subsequent analysis of the remains, points to the possibility of the existence of deeply buried prehistoric finds throughout San Francisco. The human remains, designated as CA-SFR-28, were found about 75-feet below present grade, 26-feet below the mean sea level, and 14-feet above the bottom of a 40-foot layer of clayey silt underlying the sand that characterized the 1852 surface topography (Kelly 1976:45; Olmsted et al 1979:42). Radiocarbon dating places the bones at a surprisingly early 2950-1250 B.C. This radiocarbon date is the oldest in Central California for human remains (Henn et al. 1972), with the exception of "Stanford Man" (CA-SCL-033), which has been dated to approximately 3905 B.C.

Another South of Market site, CA-SFR-2, is located on the south side of Harrison Street, west of Third Street. This prehistoric deposit (Nelson's Shellmound #439) was encountered during construction work in 1929; it was investigated by E.W. Gifford of U.C. Berkeley and has been described as follows:

The lot between two buildings was being excavated by steam shovel. On April 18, the work had ceased in order to brace the walls of the two adjacent buildings. The base of the shell deposit is 10 feet below street level. The deposit was about four feet thick, but may once have been deeper, as remains of an old building were resting on top of the deposit which probably had been cut away for the floor of the building. Underlying the shell deposit was black loam mostly and in one place yellow sand. An hour's scrutiny of the cuts through the deposit revealed no artifacts. Shell was very abundant, and there were pockets of whitish gray and yellow ash. Bird bones were fairly numerous and a few mammal bones were obtained. All of the specimens are cataloged as 1-27097 [at U. C. Berkeley's Hearst Museum of Anthropology]. More or less charcoal was visible in lumps. No human remains had been encountered by the steam shovel men. The same is true with regard to artifacts. Cooking stones were abundant (Site record for CA-SFR-2, perhaps written by E. W. Gifford, on file at the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U. C. Berkeley).

Within 10 days of Gifford's visit to this site, D. J. and T. Sullivan of Folsom Street donated the skeletal remains of at least two adult individuals, a chert biface and a complete flat-bottomed stone mortar with a beveled edge to U. C. Berkeley (Rudo 1982).

A large quantity of charcoal was encountered at CA-SFR-2, but none of it was saved. Since the site investigations occurred before the discovery of radiocarbon dating, and no data could be extracted from the carbon at that time, the site produced no radiocarbon dates. CA-SFR-2 is believed to have been totally destroyed after Gifford's investigation (Kelly 1976:45).

Another example of a deeply buried prehistoric site was discovered in 1977 in San Francisco's South of Market area, at the northwest corner of Third and Folsom streets - the site of the George Moscone Convention Center. A test boring encountered an obsidian scraper of undoubted prehistoric manufacture at a depth of between 18 and 20-feet (Pastron 1978:210). While only an isolated specimen, this find points to the fact that unrecorded prehistoric materials do indeed exist at various locations throughout San Francisco.

In the summer of 1986, archaeological consulting firm, Archeo-Tec, discovered and excavated two deeply buried, previously unrecorded prehistoric shellmounds in San Francisco's South of Market district. These sites, now designated CA-SFR-112 and CA-SFR-113, are respectively located near the intersections of First and Mission streets and Fifth and Market streets. Both deposits appear to have been buried by drifting dune sand prior to the beginning of the historic period and therefore had not been recorded by Nelson or subsequent archaeological researchers. Both sites were found to be reasonably intact at the time of their discovery.

Based on an analysis of artifact typology, coupled with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration analysis, it was determined that CA-SFR-112 was intermittently inhabited between A.D. 400 and A.D. 900, while the older CA-SFR-113 appears to have been occupied between 100 B.C. and A.D. 100 (Pastron and Walsh 1988a, 1988b).

Prehistoric deposits at the site of the Emporium rebuild were found near to CA-SFR-113 and at depths similar to that site. Concentrations of shell midden material containing faunal bone, shellfish remains, stone tools and debitage, and abundant charcoal were located. Radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal samples indicated that the site was occupied during a period of around 280 years, between 250 B.C. and A.D. 30 representing 'the oldest dated occupation site in San Francisco, so far,' (Pastron and Ambro 2005). In addition, a non-midden deposit of burnt material containing small Napa Valley obsidian flakes, which were inferred to represent a single knapping event, was unearthed. Obsidian hydration analyses of material from this concentration produced dates of 1100 B.P. and 1200 B.P. Archeo-Tec determined that this material was part of CA-SFR-113 and extended the boundaries of -113 to include these deposits (Richard Ambro 2007, pers. comm.).

Another previously unrecorded prehistoric site, the Yerba Buena Shellmound (CA-SFR-114), was encountered in the summer of 1988 and intensively excavated during the spring and summer of 1989 by the staff of Archeo-Tec along the line of Howard Street, between Third and Fourth streets (Pastron et al. 1990). In addition to substantial midden deposits, this site yielded a discrete cemetery containing a total of 11 burials, all associated with extensive mortuary offerings (Pastron et al. 1990).

Archaeological investigations at the 560 Mission Street Project on Mission Street between First and Second streets revealed prehistoric site CA-SFR-135 at a depth of 15-to-20 feet below street level. Three human bones were discovered, as well as several obsidian and chert flakes, fire-cracked rock, a wide variety of faunal bone, and an abundance of shell (WSA 2001).

Another prehistoric deposit (CA-SFR-136/H) was recently discovered south of Market Street by the staff of Archeo-Tec Inc. near the intersection of Eighth and Howard streets (Archeo-Tec 2002). This deposit consisted of a small, dispersed lithic scatter representing a temporary, transient encampment or work site dedicated to the manufacture of stone tools. Later buried beneath dune sand, this site was encountered at depths ranging from 6-to-9 feet below the contemporary ground surface. It is possible, due to its close proximity to CA-SFR-28 that this deposit is associated with a larger settlement, or group of settlements, deeply buried beneath dune sand in the vicinity of Eighth, Market, Mission, and Howard streets.

A shell midden site within the block bounded by Market, Mission, Third and Fourth streets was discovered by Archeo-Tec in the summer of 2003. Designated CA-SFR-147, the site consisted of several areas of dense cultural soils containing a very dense concentration of prehistoric shell remains, few faunal materials, and very few fragments of culturally modified obsidian and chert. Floral analysis revealed a notably low content of organic material in the soil. Radiocarbon dates range from 30 B.C. to A.D. 400 (Archeo-Tec: Final Report Pending in 2004).

In 2003, situated southwest of the current project area, a prehistoric and possible protohistoric deposit was located by the California Department of Transportation during excavation for the new Central Freeway. Officially designated CA-SFR-148, the site consisted of prehistoric shell midden, faunal remains, a glass bead, and obsidian and chert cores, bifaces, and debitage. This 20-cm thick layer was found 1.5 to 2.5 meters below ground surface (Site P-38-004319).

In addition to the above recorded sites, the prehistoric Yelamu villages of Chutchui, Sitlintac, Amuctac and Petlenuc were located within the confines of the modern City of San Francisco. The villages of Chutchui, a hamlet inhabited by approximately sixty people, and Sitlintac were located roughly one or two miles apart within the valley of Mission Creek (Milliken 1995:53, 260).

The presence of a multiplicity of deeply buried prehistoric deposits in the most intensively developed parts of San Francisco points to the strong possibility that other unrecorded archaeological deposits of similar, or even earlier, age may exist in various places throughout San Francisco. It is clear from the above examples, intensive development and urbanization does not necessarily result in the destruction of underlying prehistoric archaeological resources.

Only a tiny fraction of the total number of prehistoric sites in San Francisco was ever systematically recorded, for by the time the first serious researchers arrived on the scene, the city had already been extensively developed. It is probable that many sites were simply covered over rather than destroyed. There are numerous examples in the history of the City's development of prehistoric remains being casually blanketed by fill and built upon during the dynamic advances of a youthful urban center, only to be unexpectedly discovered years - even centuries - later in the midst of construction.

Historical Period Archaeological Studies

The historical record of San Francisco mainly consists of maps, newspaper accounts, oral histories, journals and photographs which together tell the city's story. These sources, though rich compared to the scant records available from the prehistoric period, provide a

relatively narrow and often biased view of life in San Francisco throughout the historic period. Archaeological investigation provides a means of adding detail to San Francisco's history. Artifacts that can be tied to pivotal events and prominent people can augment or even alter existing historical records. Deposits that can be directly connected to the personal lives of ordinary people, such as trash deposits traced to individuals listed in census data, can provide historical information not available from traditional documentary sources.

In 1921 and again in 1925, remains of the buried storeship *Apollo* were discovered and excavated at the Federal Reserve Bank site at Clay and Battery. In 1978, the remains were reencountered and excavated by the San Francisco Maritime Museum. Two years later, the intact, buried hulk of the Gold Rush ship *William Gray* was partially test excavated by Archeo-Tec and reburied at Levi's Plaza in a matrix of Telegraph Hill fill. In 1986 at Clay and Battery streets, Pastron and Hattori (1990) excavated the Hoff Store site, arguably the most significant Gold Rush site from the land-filled Gold Rush urban core.

Archeo-Tec's 1988 field investigations at the Hills Plaza site (CA-SFR-115H), located along Steuart Street between Harrison and Folsom streets, revealed a very significant site containing the remnants of Charles Hare's mid-1850s ship-breaking yard in the block directly northeast of the 300 Spear Street Project site. The site produced numerous ships' timbers and metal fittings lost or discarded by Charles Hare's workers during the salvaging process, at a time when the area was situated near shallow water (early to mid-1850s). Many artifacts were concentrated along Spear Street, suggesting that the site extended across Spear Street and into the present project area. Only the modern Spear Street right-of-way separates the Hills Plaza site and the present 300 Spear Street Project site.

The morphology and provenience of the timbers, fastenings, and fittings recovered at the Hills Plaza site were salvaged from a minimum number of four, though probably more, Gold Rush-period vessels. The maritime remains from the Hills Plaza site are in most respects similar to timbers, fastenings, and fittings documented from other Gold Rush vessels that have been encountered in San Francisco, namely the *Niantic* and *La Grange* (Smith 1981; Smith et al. 1988). Specific vessel identification is impossible for the isolated remains recovered from the Hills Plaza site, and the remains could derive from any of some 80 brigs, barks, and ships broken up at Rincon Point and South Beach between 1852 and 1859 (San Francisco Maritime Museum 1963).

Given the near-complete dismantling of the Gold Rush hulks, the recovered timbers are probably associated with the last of the Gold Rush vessels to be broken up there during the years 1857 - 1859. In 1857, the *Bulletin* announced, "the names of those which are

now undergoing the dissection by the Chinamen and vanishing piecemeal are the *Regulus*, *Fortune*, *Candace*, *Harvest*, and *Panama*" (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857). The remains found in 1988 could well be from these vessels, although no definitive evidence regarding ship identification could be adduced (Pastron and Delgado 1991).

Evidence that Hare's work involved breaking up storeships where they lay was discovered in 2001, when Archeo-Tec unearthed the storeship *General Harrison*. The vessel, which had burned in a fire after its conversion to a storeship, was found partially dismantled. Maritime archaeologist James P. Delgado determined in the field that such careful reverse construction was likely Hare's work. Further archival research confirmed that Hare's crew had indeed been sent to break up the vessel (Rhonda Robichaud 2004, pers. comm.) (Final Report Pending).

A Chinese fishing village (CA-SFR-116H) was discovered on the south side of Rincon Point as part of excavations at the Rincon Point/South Beach Project. One of the earliest of many Chinese fishing villages along the California coast, the site represented an early fishing cooperative in which Chinese fishermen, excluded largely from trade with non-Chinese, sold and traded goods with Chinese merchants. Archeo-Tec discovered large amounts of abalone shells, imported Chinese goods, and remnants of dismantled Gold Rush vessels that were possibly salvaged by Charles Hare's operation (Pastron 1990).

CA-SFR-120H, located on the block bounded by Mission, Steuart, Howard and Spear streets, revealed several structures fronting Steuart Street during the later 19th century. Archeo-Tec unearthed cultural materials from several sailor's boardinghouses, a Chinese laundry, and the floor of a coal bin (Site P-38-000105).

The Rincon Annex Post Office (CA-SFR-96H), located near the intersection of Steuart and Howard streets, was the location of several boarding houses used primarily by sailors during the later 19th century. Archeo-Tec's excavations in the mid-1980s produced architectural remnants of these dwellings, along with associated domestic refuse, such as crockery, glass bottles, leather and metal (Site P-38-00087).

In the mid-1990s, WSA discovered a dense deposit of historic fill material (designated CA-SFR-127H) ranging in date from the Gold Rush era to the 1906 earthquake. The site was located on the block bounded by Market, Steuart, Howard, and the Embarcadero, near the original area of Yerba Buena Cove (Site P-38-000126).

The hulk of the *Lydia*, an 1840s whaler, was discovered in 1978 near the intersection of King Street and the Embarcadero during excavations for an extensive, city-wide sewage treatment system. The well-preserved remains of the *Lydia* were buried in or around 1907

beneath what had been the basin for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (James P. Delgado Sept. 28, 2006, pers. comm.). The chance discovery of the *Lydia* provides a dramatic example of the likelihood that other previously unrecorded hulks exist beneath the surface of the ground in the Rincon Point-South Beach area, and in other areas outside the historic core of Yerba Buena Cove.

CA-SFR-119H was a relatively small, temporary encampment of an early settler of the Happy Valley area, located at 100 First Street (Archeo-Tec 1986). Two levels of occupation were identified at the site: a temporary, wood and canvas structure dating to the early 1850s, and a subsequent prefabricated structure built on top of it. Resources observed at the site were entirely encompassed in a dry sandy matrix (James P. Delgado 2006, pers. comm.).

The Wing Lee Laundry Site, discovered in January 2001 as part of the Mission Bay Redevelopment Project, contained the remains of a previously unknown Chinese-run business located on the tip of Steamboat Point within the block bounded by Third, Fourth, King and Berry streets. The laundry was a one-story wood-frame building where Chinese immigrants lived and worked from the early 1850s through the 1890s. An in-situ brick hearth connected to a redwood drainage channel was discovered, along with several opium pipes, dense caches of buttons, leather, bone brushes, and a wide variety of intact and broken Chinese ceramics (Archeo-Tec 2003c).

Two smaller historic sites have also been discovered within the Mission Bay Redevelopment area: The San Francisco Glass Works and the Crystal Hotel. The San Francisco Glass Works was discovered by Archeo-Tec in the fall of 2001 on the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Townsend and King streets. Remains of the Glass Works, which operated from 1865 until 1868, included mirroring brick rectangles possibly associated with an oven or furnace, and artifacts representing all stages of glass manufacture (Archeo-Tec 2003b).

A historic period site was found at 680 Mission Street, near the intersection of Third and Mission streets. The site, which is located near to the "Happy Valley" encampment, yielded an abundance of cultural remains that dated from the Gold Rush era and later 19th century. All recovered material appeared to be refuse deposits and consisted of glassware, ceramics, wood, metal, and animal bone (Archeo-Tec 2001).

Between 1998 and 1999, WSA monitored construction activities at the Tichenor's Ways Project site (CA-SFO-130H), a mid-19th-century marine railway and drydock located approximately one mile south of the 300 Spear Street project area (WSA 1999). Three historic wood features were discovered during the project to be the remains of the marine

railway and drydock Henry B. Tichenor established in 1851, and operated until 1868 (WSA 1999).

In 1998 and 1999, WSA conducted subsurface testing and archaeological monitoring at the Yerba Buena Tower Project, located three-quarters of a mile southwest of the current project area. Numerous intact historic features, including several brick walls and concentrations of isolated domestic debris, were encountered dating to the mid-1800s (WSA 1998).

Archaeological monitoring conducted by WSA for the MUNI Metro Turnback Project (WSA 1996b) yielded numerous historic artifacts including ceramics, bottles, leather, metal, crucibles, and faunal remains. A portion of a Gold Rush-era wooden sailing ship (the *Rome*) was encountered during subsurface boring beneath Justin Herman Plaza. It was concluded by WSA that at least 80% of the ship's hull remains *in-situ* beneath Justin Herman Plaza (WSA 1996b).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM (PHASE 1)

The preconstruction archaeological testing program (ATP) was designed and implemented by WSA on behalf of TS in compliance with the project's mitigation measure IV-7 (WSA 2005a). The ATP was developed to mitigate the destruction of buried cultural deposits that were likely to be encountered during construction. The testing plan focused on the archaeological potential of the project site and was based on the historical context statement and research design that was prepared for the project by Archeo-Tec (Pastron et al. 2004). The City and County of San Francisco's Environmental Review Officer approved the ATP in March 2005. The ATP was designated as Phase 1 to distinguish the features and materials recovered therein from those encountered during the subsequent data recovery, conducted during project excavations. The latter was designated as Phase 2.

WSA conducted the preconstruction archaeological testing from March 28 to April 7, 2005. A crew of six WSA archaeologists under the direction of Project Director Dr. Allen Estes conducted the fieldwork. The ATP was multifaceted, and included controlled excavations and data recovery in the northwest corner of the project area, placement of a series of auger bores in the southeastern half of the project area, excavation of a series of exploratory trenches - the locations of which were determined by the results of the auger bores, and archaeological monitoring of a trench excavation around the perimeter of the project site (perimeter trench) and several pothole excavations for buried utilities in the project area (refer to Figure 4).

The results of the Phase 1 testing were positive: WSA identified 21 historic features, collected a large quantity of diagnostic historic artifacts from several identifiable proveniences, and acquired a general understanding of site stratification.

4.1 Rationale for the Archaeological Testing Program

General Discussion of the Area's Historic Uses

Rationale for the ATP can be found in the *Final Historical Context Statement, Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Testing Program for the 300 Spear Street Project* (WSA 2005a). The study of available archive material and the results of previous archaeological work conducted in the vicinity of the project area indicated that there was considerable potential for encountering extensive prehistoric and historic deposits at the 300 Spear Street Project site.

Since the project site is located on the original shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove, prehistoric deposits were considered to be potentially present. It is known from other studies in the Bay Area as a whole, and in the project vicinity in particular, that prior to Euro-American occupation, the original landform adjoining the bay shoreline was intensively inhabited by prehistoric people. Marsh areas found along the bay shoreline in natural inlets were exploited for their natural resources of fish, shellfish, birds, animals, and vegetation.

Historically, the project site is located in an area that was used intensively at the onset of the Gold Rush. The area around Yerba Buena Cove was overrun by gold seekers, which resulted in the explosive growth of the town of Yerba Buena, by then renamed San Francisco, and was transformed virtually overnight into neighborhoods of a bustling city. Written accounts and previous archaeological evidence of settlement in the area suggest that communities often grew haphazardly out of tent encampments (e.g. Happy Valley, which was located near the project area) and temporary buildings that were gradually replaced by permanent structures.

Yerba Buena Cove itself was glutted with abandoned sailing ships that had transported gold seekers and the goods to support them to California. By 1851, the San Francisco waterfront had become a "forest of masts." Because of the scarcity of construction materials, the vessels were often converted to buildings or salvaged for their materials. Although this unique practice has been documented historically, archaeological discoveries have added significantly to the growing body of knowledge concerning this aspect of San Francisco's maritime history. The northwestern shore of Rincon Point, with its calm, shallow waters, was ideal for ship breaking and ship repair.

As discussed above, part of a ship breaking yard has been unearthed in the block east of the project site (Pastron and Delgado 1991). From an archaeological standpoint, there was good reason to believe that the rest of the ship breaking yard (a continuation of the Hills Plaza site) could be located within the project area.

The U.S. Marine Hospital was built directly south of the project area in 1853, and its grounds encompassed the southern portion of the project site. As part of the Phase 1 Testing Program, it was considered a possibility that refuse from the hospital or human remains from a cemetery rumored to exist on the hospital's grounds could be encountered on the project site.

Although no documents directly link the historic Chinese community of San Francisco with the project parcel, a sizeable Chinese population has been documented on Rincon Point. Many of them worked in the ship breaking yard. Since Chinese businesses and settlements are often undocumented and are sometimes unexpectedly found during archaeological investigations, the project vicinity was thought to be a potential source of archaeological evidence for studying the relationships of the Rincon Point Chinese neighborhood to the non-Chinese communities nearby.

Between 1850 and 1880, the modern San Francisco waterline was established with the construction of the seawall and the filling of Yerba Buena Cove. The archaeological record can aid in filling in the undocumented aspects of municipal filling and dumping practices in 19th-century San Francisco. Since the project area is located at the southern end of the former Yerba Buena Cove, the potential for developing new data on the filling of the cove was considerable. Erratic or incomplete filling often left shallow pools (like the one pictured on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map) into which neighborhood residents and businesses presumably dumped their trash and waste. Many also dumped waste directly into the cove, which was then filled – burying whatever material had been discarded into it. Although the individual incidences of refuse disposal have less research potential than refuse pits that can be directly associated with a household, the ATP anticipated that an accumulation of a large number of small dumping episodes could be discernable in the stratigraphy and could provide information and insight into many forms of cultural behavior.

South of Market was eventually transformed into a thoroughly industrialized area. Sanborn maps and City directories underscore the reclamation of the cove, cutting of Rincon Hill and leveling of sand dunes, which provided for the construction of necessary infrastructure such as factories, foundries and other production facilities. The coal industry was at the center of San Francisco's early industrialization. Although the remnants of the coal yard located within the project area may have possessed limited potential for developing new information about the coal industry itself, refuse left by the

coal yard workers could give insight into their lifestyles and cultural practices. In addition, until the turn of the 19th century, the area surrounding the project parcel housed the greatest concentration of industrial manufacturing facilities on the Pacific Coast (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992:4-94), remnants of which may be present within the project parcel.

According to historic documents, German, Irish, English, Finnish and Swedish immigrants inhabited the project area during the latter part of the 19th century, as well as second-generation Californians and immigrants from the East Coast. The residences of craftsmen and vendors often were not fully segregated from the places where they plied their trade and sold their wares (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992: 4-60). Families lived above stores, in the upper floors of commercial buildings, or in extensions and outbuildings associated with them. Consequently, it was considered highly likely that at least some of the cultural material recovered from the project parcel would reflect domestic activity to an extent greater than is suggested by an examination of the historic record. Included in this would be reflections of social status, social integration, and ethnicity, as well as demographic information possibly not described by census data. Information about gender and age of the neighborhood's residents would potentially be reflected in deposits buried in the project parcel.

The historic urban landscape is an important source of information on past lifeways, as physical manifestations of those lifeways result in the creation of archaeological property types. One of the primary goals of the ATP was to identify any historic property types found in the project area and use them to describe the patterns of behavior that were reflected therein. Property types are defined as groups of archaeological resources (or groups of artifacts) that share important characteristics as defined below:

Table 2. Expected Historic Property Types within the Project Site*

Property Type	Feature Type	Identifying Attributes
Refuse	Hollow, refuse-filled features (e.g., pits, privies, wells)	Identifiable in exposure as discrete deposits
	Sheet refuse	Diffuse deposit of artifacts, may have accumulated over a long period of time
Architecture	Foundation alignment, footings, wall trenches	Brick and concrete foundations and alignments, usually matching up with historic maps and photos
	Ovens, stoves	Brick base, fire-affected brick, metal hardware fragments or identifiable stove fragments (e.g., doors, rates, stovepipes)
	Maritime Architecture	Large oak planks, treenails, fittings, copper sheathing, ship remnants
	Walls, pilings, other structural remnants	Nail concentrations, wood, plaster, doorknobs, brick, posts

Property Type	Feature Type	Identifying Attributes
	Floors	Earth (hard-packed), wood, adobe, brick, tile, or concrete
Landfill and Landscape	Debris fill	Glass, metal, bone, wood, etc.
	Sand fill	Sterile sand with few (if any) cultural inclusions
	Imported fill	Gravel, non-native soils
Infrastructure	Sewer lines	Brick, concrete, cast iron or ceramic pipes
	Power lines	Post holes visible in exposure, or metal pipes
	Pipes (water, gas, etc.)	Cast iron, wood, or clay
	Roads	Gravel, asphalt, cement paving blocks, cobblestone, wooden planks

*Adapted from Archeo-Tec 2004:54-55.

Pre-construction Data Recovery in the Northwest Corner

The northwest corner of the project parcel was considered to be in the "critical path" of construction planning. Consequently it was important to address any potential buried cultural deposits early in the construction process, and equally important to insure that, once underway, construction in this area was not delayed due to the discovery of previously unknown cultural deposits. To address this need, WSA conducted controlled excavation and data recovery in the northwest portion of the site in conjunction with both the excavation of a perimeter trench for the sheer wall construction, and with the removal of contaminated soils (WSA 2005a).

Pre-construction Testing on the Remainder of the Parcel

A combination of auger bores and trenching was conducted for the remainder of the project parcel to determine the presence/absence of buried cultural material and to make a preliminary assessment of depositional integrity and significance. The location of the bores and trenches was based on an analysis of the data presented in the historic context report (Pastron et al. 2004) and the potential to encounter subsurface remains of activities, structures, and deposits associated with both prehistoric and historic uses of the central and southern half of the project parcel.

The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map indicates that the shoreline of the former Yerba Buena Cove crossed the project footprint from the northeast to the southwest (refer to Figure 5). Archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric occupation of the project parcel were considered potentially present immediately east and southeast of the original shoreline, deeply buried, and difficult to identify in a testing program.

Given the fact that the subsistence strategies of the original native inhabitants of the area was focused on a diet of fish and game, the shores of Yerba Buena Cove would have been ideal for exploiting various species of mollusk, such as clams, mussels, oysters, as well as fish such as salmon, steelhead, rays, perch and smelt. Tules, which were harvested and used as material for building structures and serviceable watercraft that provided access to the resources of the bay, would have been found here. The testing program attempted to account for any evidence of these activities that might still remain in the form of buried deposits along the original shoreline, and areas to the south and east of it.

The potential for historic structures and deposits along the original cove shoreline has been amply documented in historic sources. The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map depicts three structures on the original shoreline that have been identified in contemporary photographs (refer to Figures 5-7). The 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map illustrates that in the intervening six years, that portion of the cove had been partially filled, and the three structures depicted in the 1853 map had been removed. By 1859, several other structures had been built along what remained of the original shoreline (refer to Figure 8).

In little over a decade, the shoreline of the cove was buried under fill during the remarkable reclamation effort of the 1850s and 1860s, and the cove was converted into a flat expanse of land, upon which much of the industrial and commercial expansion of San Francisco in the late 19th century took place. By the early 1870s, the portion of the cove in the project area had been completely filled in, and the original shoreline of the cove had been obliterated (refer to Figure 9).

In the southern portion of the parcel, an area where some 20-to-30 feet of Rincon Hill had been cut down during the cove filling activity of the 1850s and 1860s, cultural deposits were expected at depths similar to those anticipated in the northwest corner of the parcel. Such deposits were thought to be likely associated with the post-1870 uses of the area, in particular debris (or burials) associated with the U.S. Marine Hospital, which once stood just south of the project parcel. Deposits associated with the Gold Rush-era occupation of the southern portion of Rincon Hill would have been destroyed when the massive cut in the hillside was made. If the material removed from Rincon Hill was subsequently used to fill the central and northern portions of the site, these historic deposits, and any prehistoric cultural material that was once situated along the base of Rincon Hill, may have been dispersed throughout the parcel in the form of secondary deposits. Deposits associated with the post-19th century uses of the parcel were also expected to be encountered. These were anticipated to be concrete and brick foundation remnants associated with the warehouses and storage sheds that once occupied the area.

With this background in mind, WSA proposed to drill a series of test bores using an open-flight screw auger in various locations along the projected alignment of the original cove

shoreline to ascertain whether remnants of any of the structures or activities associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the site might be present (refer to Figure 4).

4.2 Methods Utilized in the Archaeological Testing Program

The ATP relied on the strategic placement of a combination of auger bores, trenches, and areal excavation to identify in advance of construction the general location and nature of buried cultural deposits. Observations and discoveries during the monitoring of potholing and perimeter trench excavation were also utilized in the identification and initial assessment of cultural deposits. In this way, the results of the archaeological testing were used in consultation with construction personnel to coordinate the controlled exposure and recovery of potentially significant remains as a part of the construction excavation plan.

In conjunction with the fieldwork, a record of the natural and cultural deposits encountered during the testing was kept on auger sheets (for auger bores) and in field notes (for excavation and monitoring). All features discovered during areal or trench excavations, or during pothole or perimeter trench excavations, were mapped using a GPS receiver, digitally photographed, and drawn to scale in a sketch map. In addition, characteristic trench profiles were drawn and photographed. All features recorded during the Phase 1 testing program and Phase 2 monitoring and data recovery were mapped from a site datum that was established at the southern edge of the project area, and plotted on a virtual grid developed from the datum using measurements made with a Topcon GTS-3B Total Station. All diagnostic artifacts discovered during excavations and monitoring were collected for analysis.

Pre-construction Data Recovery in the Northwest Corner

The northwest corner of the project area was selected for preconstruction controlled excavation and data recovery, which occurred in conjunction with the removal of contaminated soils from elsewhere on the site. The northwest corner is the historic location of the Yerba Buena Cove shoreline, which was filled in as part of the post-Gold Rush urban expansion of San Francisco. By 1887, the filling of the cove had been completed, bringing the elevation of the project parcel to a rough equivalent to what it is today. Structural remains and historic deposits dating from the period after the cove was filled to the time when the parcel was paved and used as a parking lot were expected to be found in the upper 5-feet of fill material.

To investigate the northwest corner, a bulldozer and an excavator were used to expose an area measuring 130-x-200 feet to a depth 5-feet below the existing grade. An additional 2-feet (i.e., a total depth of 7-feet below existing grade) was excavated in a 70-x-30 foot

area in order to remove all contaminated soils deemed hazardous under criteria set forth in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA].

When discoveries were encountered, they were fenced with yellow caution tape, and the excavation shifted to another location while WSA staff began data recovery. Initial exposure involved excavation using mechanical means (i.e., the excavator) to remove sterile soils. Once cultural soils were encountered, profiling and screening of the surrounding matrix was used to determine depositional history. Structural remains were exposed in their entirety, digitally photographed, and mapped in situ using WSA's Trimble Geo-XT GPS Data Logger, which provides sub-meter accuracy. Soil color and texture samples were recovered and soil profiles were drawn when appropriate.

Diagnostic artifacts were recovered, bagged, labeled with provenience data, and later cleaned and culled¹ on site, before being transferred to the WSA conservation lab, where they were cataloged. A variety of types and classes of diagnostic artifacts were encountered during the test excavation. A representative sample of a given type of artifact was collected; artifacts recovered throughout the excavation include, but are not limited to, the following classes: whole or fragmentary embossed glass; transfer-ware or embossed porcelain or ceramics; leather goods, historic wood or metal, if diagnostic; and any type or class of artifact deemed integral to addressing the project-related research issues. Some of the recovered artifacts possess archaeological or historical significance. These were described and discussed in the preliminary report of the results of the preconstruction testing (WSA 2005b). All of the recovered artifacts are discussed later in this report.

Pre-construction Testing on the Remainder of the Parcel

A combination of trenching and augering was used to test the remainder of the site. The auger bores were placed east and west of the projected alignment of the 1853 Yerba Buena Cove shoreline and were drilled to determine the presence/absence of buried cultural material and to make a preliminary assessment of the integrity and significance of the deposits (WSA 2005a). In addition, the placement of auger bores was made to ascertain whether projection of the original shoreline was reasonably accurate.

Using GIS software, WSA plotted the locations of the original Yerba Buena Cove shoreline, and the structures within the project parcel that are depicted on the 1853 and 1859 U.S. Coast Survey maps. A quasi-stratified sampling strategy was then developed that targeted specific locations for the test bores, depending on the historic use of space within the project

¹ "Culled" artifacts were disposed of at the site. These artifacts were normally non-diagnostic, highly fragmentary, or collected in abundance. Numerous artifacts collected during Phase 2 were transferred to the WSA lab, cataloged and analyzed, and subsequently discarded.

footprint. The bores were situated in locations determined to have once been either along the bay littoral, and possibly used for subsistence practices during the prehistoric era, or used for commercial or storage activities during the early days of San Francisco's history (refer to Figure 4).

Based on the projected location of the original shoreline, it was assumed that cultural deposits would be encountered at shallower depths on the east or landward side of the original shoreline and, because of the filling episodes, at deeper levels on the west or cove side.

Twenty-three individual borings were drilled, all on the southeastern half of the project site. Auger bores were excavated with an 18-inch diameter open flight drill bit. Bores were excavated in approximately 12-inch increments, most to depths of 14-to-20 feet below grade, depending on the nature and composition of the subsurface sediments. In previous geotechnical and environmental investigations of the site, the water table was encountered at a depth of 14-feet below grade in the center of the project parcel and at depths ranging from 8-to-13 feet across the remainder of the site (Treadwell and Rollo 2000:10). WSA anticipated, therefore, that strata containing cultural material would be encountered in depths of 14-feet or less, and that culturally sterile sediments would be encountered 15-feet below the present ground surface (assuming the water table occurs at a similar depth today as it did historically). This assumption was reinforced with data (albeit limited) from the geotechnical borings, in which cultural material was identified only in depths less than 14-feet below grade.

Sediments from each level were screened using 1/4-inch wire mesh. Enough dirt was screened to determine the presence or absence of cultural material and to characterize the sediments (e.g., brick debris, historic artifacts, constructional fill, etc.). Sediment color (Munsell) and texture for each level was also recorded.

Test trenches were excavated as supplementary investigations of deposits identified in the bores (WSA 2005a). Decisions for further exposure through trenching were made solely on the basis of auger results. Since the auger bores encountered a buried concrete slab throughout the southwestern half of the project area, there was limited need for the supplementary trenches. However, three test trenches were excavated to explore areas in the vicinity of two of the auger bores where human remains had been recovered. Trenches were excavated to investigate the possibility that burials were present. Trench 1 was placed adjacent to Auger 20 where a human canine tooth was discovered. Trench 2 was placed near Augers 10 and 23 to investigate the area near Auger 10 where a human humerus was discovered. Trench 3 was placed north of Auger 10 and reached a depth 16-feet below grade. All trenches were mechanically excavated using an excavator equipped with a toothless bucket.

Cultural resources collected during the testing/data recovery conducted in the northwest corner were transported to the WSA conservation and analysis laboratory in Orinda for inventory, conservation, cataloging and analysis.

Monitoring the Perimeter Trench and Pothole Excavation

A perimeter trench was excavated around three sides of the project area – along Main, Folsom, and Spear streets (refer to Figure 4). The trench was 4-feet in width and reached a depth 5-feet below grade. The excavation of this trench was monitored by a WSA archaeologist. In addition, two potholes were excavated, one along Spear Street and one in the center of the project area, to check for utilities that might be in the way of construction. The potholes measured approximately 10-feet in length and 4-feet in width, and reached depths between 5-feet and 10-feet below grade. All features encountered were documented in the same way as those encountered during the controlled excavations of the northwest corner. All diagnostic artifacts observed during the perimeter trench and pothole excavations were collected.

Human Remains

When human remains were encountered in two of the auger bores (see below), the remains were treated in accordance with the requirements of CEQA Section 15064.5 and Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code. WSA contacted the San Francisco Medical Examiner on March 29, 2005 regarding the discovery of human remains on the project parcel. The Medical Examiner arrived on site the following day and took possession of the human remains.

4.3 Results of the Archaeological Testing Program

Twenty-one historic features were recorded during the Phase 1 archaeological testing program and the initial construction monitoring of the 300 Spear Street Project. The features encountered, which are tabulated below (Table 3), ranged in date from the Gold Rush settlement period to the early 20th century. Feature descriptions are presented below.

Table 3. Features Discovered During the ATP and Initial Monitoring Phase

Feature #	Description	Location	Date Range	Depth	Comments
*P1-F 1	Redwood plank floor	NW corner	1887- ca. 1920	~1-foot**	Coal shed floor depicted on Sanborn 1899

Feature #	Description	Location	Date Range	Depth	Comments
P1-F 2	Concrete foundation	NE corner	Post 1920	~1-foot	Foundation remnant for unidentified post-coal yard structure
P1-F 3	Concrete footing	NW corner	Post 1920	~1 1/2-foot	Foundation remnant for unidentified post-coal yard structure
P1-F 4	Concrete footing	NW corner	Post 1920	~1 1/2-foot	Foundation remnant for unidentified post-coal yard structure
P1-F 5	Redwood plank floor	NW corner	1887-ca. 1920	~2-feet	Coal shed floor depicted on Sanborn 1899
P1-F 6	Brick wall foundation	Along Folsom St.	1887-1950	~2-feet	
P1-F 7	Concrete footing	NW corner	Post 1920	~5-feet	Foundation remnant for unidentified post-coal yard structure
P1-F 8	Two parallel brick walls	NW corner	Post 1887?	1-foot	
P1-F 9	Brick rubble	Along Folsom St.	1887-1950	~2-feet	
P1-F 10	Layer of concreted coal dust and assoc. wood features	NE corner	1872-ca. 1920	~7-feet	"coal yard" on the 1887 Sanborn and coal bin on the 1872 Muybridge Panorama
P1-F 11	Redwood plank floor	NW corner	1887-ca. 1920	~7-feet	Associated with coal yard
P1-F 12	Concrete foundation wall w/brick superstructure	Along Main	1913-1950	~1 1/2-foot	SF Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse
P1-F 13	Road (?) cut	N edge	1887-ca. 1920	~4-feet	Associated with coal yard
P1-F 14	Brick wall frag.	Along Folsom St.	1887-1950	~1-foot	
P1-F 15	Brick wall foundation	Along Folsom St.	1887-1950	~4-feet	Wall of shop depicted at 124 Folsom Street on the 1887 Sanborn
P1-F 16	Concrete foundation	NE corner	Post 1920	~1-foot	Foundation remnant for unidentified post-coal yard structure
P1-F 17	Wood floor and post remains	Along Spear St.	Post 1887	2-feet	Unidentified post fill structure
P1-F 18	Concrete foundation wall w/brick superstructure	Along Spear	1913-1950	1-foot	SF Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse

Feature #	Description	Location	Date Range	Depth	Comments
P1-F 19	Brick wall foundation	Along Spear St.	Post 1887	1-foot	
P1-F 20	Brick and concrete slab	SE corner	Post fill	2 1/2-feet	Unidentified post fill structure
P1-F 21	Concrete slab	SE corner	1913-1950	2-feet	SF Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse

*P1 (Phase 1)-F1 (Feature 1) refers to the first feature discovered by WSA during Preconstruction Archaeological Testing and Preliminary Data Recovery at 300 Spear Street (WSA 2005b).

**Depths were measured from the surface of the original parking lot to the top of the feature.

Northwest Corner Excavations and Data Recovery

Nine features, representing at least two distinct construction phases that postdate the filling of the cove, were recorded during the excavations in the northwest corner. P1-Features 1, 5, 10, 11, and 13 represent the earliest of these construction phases (refer to Figure 4). These features lay immediately above the sand-and-rock stratum that represents the earliest cove fill. The fill material contained very little historic debris, a characteristic of fill that was deposited in the cove over a relatively short time span. The five features were associated with extensive deposits of coal dust and represent the historic coal yard that is documented in historic maps and photographs of the project parcel (refer to Figure 9).

P1-Feature 15, a brick foundation that was set into the sand and rock of the cove fill, may also have been associated with the coal yard, but the evidence for this is uncertain. The stratigraphic relationships observed during the data recovery indicate that P1-Features 2, 3, and 4 represent post-coal yard constructions: P1-Feature 2 was overlying a portion of P1-Feature 10 and P1-Feature 4 had been cut into P1-Feature 5.

The Coal Yard: P1-Features 1, 5, 10, 11, 13, and 15

The 1869 U.S. Coast Survey map portrays the project area as being somewhat undeveloped (Figure 14), with an arrangement of structures considerably different than those depicted in the later 1872 Muybridge Panorama and the 1887 Sanborn map of the project area (refer to Figures 9 and 10). The 1887 Sanborn map depicts the J. McDonough Coal Yard occupying the northwest portion of the project area, with additional shops fronting the city streets, along with domiciles located at 309 and 311 Main Street. According to the 1880 San Francisco census, John Wharton and James Jones lived at 309 Main Street, and both are listed as "coal carters." The arrangement of structures depicted on the 1872 Muybridge Panorama and on the 1887 Sanborn map indicates the configuration of this portion of the project area remained unchanged for at least the intervening 14 years.

P1-Feature 1²

P1-Feature 1, located approximately 1-foot below the surface of the original parking lot, was a fragmentary redwood plank floor that measured 30-x-40 feet (Figure 15). It was likely the floor of the coal shed depicted on the 1899 Sanborn map in the west corner of the project area, near the intersection of Main and Folsom streets. Intact floorboards were covered in finely granulated, concreted coal dust, some of which was embedded in the wood. Most of the planks ran north to south, with one long beam (probably a floor joist) oriented east to west. A portion of cast-iron water pipe was found beneath the floor, as well as a segment of brown ceramic sewer pipe. Both the water pipeline and the sewer line appeared to be in situ.

P1-Feature 5

P1-Feature 5 was another fragmentary redwood plank floor, similar in construction to P1-Feature 1 and probably part of the same floor (Figure 16). It was found slightly deeper than P1-Feature 1, approximately 2-foot below the surface. The portion of P2-Feature 5 that was visible was approximately 14-x-24 feet in size. The floor boards were also covered with concreted coal dust. All of the floorboards were oriented north to south. There were redwood boards overlying the floorboards along the eastern side. These boards were oriented east to west and probably represent the remains of a back wall that had collapsed onto the floor. One board, probably a cross brace for the wood frame of the structure, was lying diagonally across these boards.

P1-Feature 10

P1-Feature 10 covered a relatively large area (approximately 60-x-20 feet), and consisted of a 12-inch thick slab of concreted coal dust with associated wood structural elements (fallen posts, floor joists, floor planking, etc.) embedded in the coal dust (Figure 17). It was found approximately 7-feet below the surface of the parking lot. P1-Feature 10 was in the same location identified as the J. McDonough Coal Yard on the 1887 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 11). As depicted in historic photos, it was a large rectangular area with wood plank flooring and was surrounded by a post-and-board fence. Within this structure enormous quantities of coal were stored. Such a structure appears in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama of the project parcel (refer to Figure 9).

² Refer to Figure 4 for a depiction of the location of the features discussed in this section.

P1-Feature 11

P1-Feature 11, located approximately 7-feet below the parking lot surface, was a redwood plank floor fragment that covered an area measuring approximately 12-x-12 feet. The construction of the floor fragment was similar to that of P1-Features 1 and 5. As with those features, the thickness and width of the floor planking could not be determined because of the redwood's advanced decomposition. As there was no noticeable coal dust on the surface of this floor fragment, unlike P1-Feature 1 and 5, this floor did not appear to have been used for coal storage.

P1-Feature 13

P1-Feature 13 was an 8-foot wide, roughly 4-foot deep, swath cut through the rock-and-clay cove fill. It was oriented perpendicular to Folsom Street and led into the coal yard floor (P1-Feature 10). Although the cut itself was not excavated during data recovery, it appeared to have been filled with debris from coal processing. The depth of the cut could not be determined during data recovery operations in the northwest corner, as it was deeper than 5-feet below the modern surface – the depth limit of the data recovery operation. The cut might have represented a road that led into the coal bin from Folsom Street. Two such roads are depicted on the 1899 Sanborn map (Figure 18).

P1-Feature 15

P1-Feature 15 was a brick foundation wall that ran perpendicular to Folsom Street. It had been built into the rock-and-clay cove fill, and was observed approximately 4-feet below the original parking lot surface. The wall measured 13-inches in width, 3-feet in height (this equals eight courses of brick), and approximately 25-feet in length. The foundation was situated in the location of the northeastern wall of the shop depicted at 124 Folsom Street (in the middle of the block) on the 1887 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 11)

Post-Coal Yard Features: P1-Feature 2, 3, and 4

Several concrete features were also discovered below the parking lot that were associated with later constructions, postdating the coal yard structures. P1-Feature 2 was a concrete foundation that partially overlay P1-Feature 10. P1-Feature 3 and 4 were both concrete footings for 8-x-8 inch upright posts that were embedded in the concrete. P1-Feature 4 was cut through the wood floor of P1-Feature 5, indicative of its later construction. All three features were discovered in situ.

P1-Feature 2

P1-Feature 2 (Figure 19) was a rectangular concrete foundation; it had been built without forms but reinforced with 5/8-inch, rounded-and-grooved rebar. The foundation wall was 18-inches thick and approximately 30-inches high. It was discovered approximately 1-foot below the original parking lot surface. The foundation extended over an area measuring 41 1/2-feet in width and over 60-feet in length, with the northeastern end of the foundation continuing into the unexcavated area in the northern corner of the project area. The possible eastern end of the foundation was found while excavating the perimeter trench along Spear Street. The concrete appeared to be the foundation for a cinderblock superstructure. A single course of embedded cinderblocks was observed in the northeastern foundation wall. The cinderblocks measured 15-inches in length and 6 1/2-inches in height and depth. They were laid end to end and mortared. Fragments of other cinderblocks were observed in several other places along the foundation wall. P1-Feature 2 overlay the remains of the coal yard (Feature 10). The footprint for P1-Feature 2 does not appear on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

P1-Feature 3

P1-Feature 3 was a concrete footing (8-inches high, 18-inches square at the bottom) with an 8-x-8 inch upright wood beam set into it (Figure 20). It was approximately 1 1/2-feet below the original parking lot surface.

P1-Feature 4

P1-Feature 4 was a concrete footing similar to P1-Feature 3, cut into the wood plank floor of P1-Feature 5 (refer to Figure 16). It was observed at the same level as P1-Feature 3: approximately 1 1/2-feet below the surface of the parking lot.

Coiled Cables in Western Corner

Three large, coiled, plaited steel cables were found in the western corner of the project area (Photo 3). Two of the cables measured 2-inches in diameter; one measured 1 1/4-inches in diameter. Each of the cables was over 50-feet in length, although



Photo 3. Coiled steel cables with spliced ends.



Photo 4. Preparing a cable for the Bay Bridge, 1936.

areas in and around Rincon Hill, including Rincon Point, were used as staging, storage, or discard areas during bridge construction, as illustrated in many historic photos of the area taken during the period of the bridge's construction (Photo 5).

The northwestern half of the project area was vacant at the

the exact length could not be determined. The cable ends were spliced around thimbles to form large eye connectors. Two of these were connected to a large, stud-link anchor chain 11 1/2-feet in length (23 individual links). Each chain link was 8-inches in length, 5-inches in width, and 1 1/2-inches in thickness; 2 interconnected links measured 1-foot in length. The exact stratigraphic relationship to P1-Feature 1 could not be determined, but the easternmost chain appeared to overlay a portion of the redwood plank floor that comprised P1-Feature 1.

Similar braided steel cables appear in historic 1930s photographs of the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (Photo 4). It appears that the three cables may have been discarded on the project site at the completion of the bridge construction. Many vacant

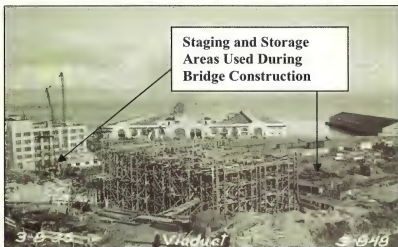


Photo 5. SFO Bay Bridge, Western Anchorage, view east. 300 Spear Street Project area not depicted in photo.

time the bridge was constructed and may have been used as a storage or staging area (Figure 21).

Tanks

Three discarded tanks (possibly boiler tanks) were encountered in the fill along Main Street during Phase I testing. Two were only the twisted and rusted remnants of tanks; the third tank was intact (measuring 6-feet in height and 2-feet in diameter). The top of the tank had pipe fittings

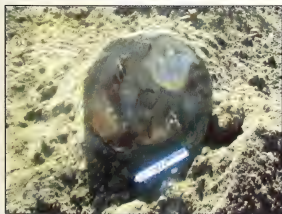


Photo 6. Possible boiler tank.

installed, and the tank was riveted down the side (Photo 6).

Auger Bore Results

Auger 1 is an example of a bore investigation. It was excavated in 13, 7-to-19 inch levels to a depth 15-feet below grade. Augering was halted intermittently because of problems connected with the sandy sidewall collapsing back into the borehole, which threatened to undermine the surrounding area. All of the levels contained historic artifacts except level 12 (154-to-168 inches below the surface). However, it could not be determined with certainty that material coming from above and below level 12 had not been dislodged because of the collapsing bore wall, which introduced the possibility that the material could have originally been coming from elsewhere along the bore wall. For a summary of auger bore results see Table 4.

Table 4. Auger Bore Results

Auger	Depth (in.)	Cultural Material	Sediment Type	Munsell (color)
1	0-12	Asphalt and gravel base	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	12-28	Brick fragments	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	28-45	Faunal bone	Sand	10YR 3/4 (brown)
	45-60	Brick and metal fragments	Sand	10YR 3/4 (brown)
	60-76	Redwood, faunal bone, blue transfer ceramic, iron, glass, shell, brick	Sand	10YR 3/4 (brown)
	76-95	Ceramic, faunal bone, metal, glass	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	95-112	Metal, brick, faunal bone, ceramic	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	112-120	Brick, faunal bone, glass, copper wire	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	120-127	Brick, faunal bone, glass, iron	Sand	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	127-139	Faunal bone, glass	Sand	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	139-154	Glass	Sand	10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown)
	154-168	None	Sand	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	168-180	Burned bone	Sand	10YR 4/3 (brown)
2	0-16	None	Asphalt	N/A
	16-33	None	Sand	2.5YR 5/3 (dark reddish brown)
	33-48	None	Sand	10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown)
	48-60	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	60-78	Glass	Sandy clay	10YR 5/2 (grayish brown)
	78-96	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 5/3 (dark reddish brown)
	96-112	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 5/3 (dark reddish brown)

Auger	Depth (in.)	Cultural Material	Sediment Type	Munsell (color)
	112-127	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	127-135	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	135-144	None	Sandy clay	10YR 3/2 (dark mud)
	144-156	None	Clay and rock	10YR 3/2 (dark mud)
	156-184	None	Mud and rock	10YR 2/2 (dark mud)
3	0-12	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	12-24	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	24-42	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)
	42-66	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)
	66-80	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)
	80-96	None	Clayey sand	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)
	96-108	None	Silty sandy clay	2.5YR 3/1 (dark mud)
	108-125	None	Silty sandy clay	2.5YR 3/1 (dark mud, gray rock)
	125-137	None	Silty sandy clay	2.5YR 3/1 (gray rock)
	137-160	None	Silty sandy clay	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)
4	0-36	Bricks, wood	Clayey sand	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	36-48	None	Clay	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	48-60	None	Clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	60-78	None	Silty clay	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	78-102	None	Clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	102-120	None	Silty clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	120-138	None	Clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	138-162	None	Clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
5	0-12	Bricks, brown sewer pipe	Clayey sand	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	12-30	None	Sandy clay	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	30-48	Wood	Sandy clay	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	48-66	None	Clayey sand	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	66-78	None	Rock	N/A
	78-96	None	Clayey sand	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
	96-114	Cut nail	Sandy clay	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
6	0-12	Bottle glass, brick, metal, wood, concrete	Sandy clay	10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown)
	12-24	Brick, concrete	Sand	10YR 4/3 (brown)

Auger	Depth (in.)	Cultural Material	Sediment Type	Munsell (color)
	24-48	Wood, faunal bone, brick, glass, metal, ceramic	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	48-60	Wood, ceramic, concrete	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	60-72	Burned wood, wire nail, glass ceramic, brick	Sand	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
7	0-12	Ceramic pipe fragments, faunal bone, metal pipe	Sandy loam	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
	12-24	None	Silty sand	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
	24-48	None	Silty sand	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
8	0-12	Brick, wood	Sand	2.5Y 5/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	12-36	Brick, wood	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	36-54	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	54-84	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	84-102	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/1 (very dark gray)
	102-126	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	126-146	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/1 (very dark gray)
9	0-12	Wood	Sandy clay	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown)
	12-24	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	24-60	Wood	Sandy clay	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	60-84	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown)
	84-108	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown)
10	0-24	Cobblestone, brick	Sandy clay	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	24-39	Wood, brick	Sandy clay	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	39-81	Gold foil, cloth	Loamy sandy clay	10YR 2/1 (black)
	81-108	Wood, ceramic	Loamy sandy clay	10YR 2/1 (black)
	108-168	Brick, glass, leather shoe, human humerus	Silty clay	10YR 2/1 (black)
11	0-12	Brick, glass, shell	Clayey sand	2.5Y 6/8 (olive yellow)
	12-24	None	Sand	2.5Y 4/3 (olive brown)
	24-48	Ceramic, bone	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/3 (olive brown)
	48-78	Brick, wood, cut nail	Sandy clay	2.5Y 5/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	78-102	Brick	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/1 (dark gray)
	102-120	Wood, cut nail, brick, ceramic	Sandy clay	2.5Y 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	120-138	Faunal bone, ceramic, wood	Sand	Very dark gray
	138-180	Wood, leather, shell	Sand	Very dark gray
	180-240	Shell, wood, ceramic	Sand	Very dark gray

Auger	Depth (in.)	Cultural Material	Sediment Type	Munsell (color)
	240-276	None	Sand	2.5Y 5/4 (reddish brown)
12	0-36	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 5/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	36-72	Brick, ceramic, glass, concrete	Sandy clay	2.5Y 5/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	72-102	Metal, saw-cut bone, ceramic, glass, leather, wood, brick	Loamy sand	10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown)
	102-114	Glass, faunal bone, metal, ceramic, brick	Loamy sand	10YR 2/1 (black)
	114-144	Leather, brick, ceramic, faunal bone	Silty loam	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	144-156	Faunal bone, glass	Sand	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	156-240	None	Sand	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
13	0-24	Concrete	Sandy clay	10YR 5/2 (grayish brown)
	24-48	Faunal bone, glass, ceramic, leather, brick	Sandy clay	10YR 3/4 (brown)
	48-84	Metal, saw-cut bone	Loamy sand	10YR 2/2 (very dark brown)
	84-126	Ceramic, leather, glass, cobblestone	Sand	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	126-240	None	Sand (down to bedrock)	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
14	0-24	Glass	Sand	10YR 5/3
	24-66	Glass, ceramic, wood	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	66-96	Wood, ceramic	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	96-240	Wood	Sand (down to bedrock)	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
15	0-24	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	24-48	Faunal bone, glass	Sandy clay	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	48-96	Leather, wood, ceramic, glass, faunal bone	Sandy clay	10YR 2/1 (black)
	96-126	Faunal bone, bottle glass	Sand	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
	126-264	Ceramic, brick	Sand	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
16	0-24	Concrete	Sandy clay	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
17	0-24	None	Sandy clay	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
	24-48	None	Sand	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)
	48-84	Wood, ceramics, metal	Sandy clay	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)
	84-120	Wood, shoe leather, metal	Sandy loam clay	2.5YR 3/1 (dark gray)
	120-132	Ceramic, shoe lace, boot leather, metal	Loamy sand	10YR 2/1 (black)
	132-192	Metal, ceramic, leather	Sandy clay (down to bedrock)	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)

Auger	Depth (in.)	Cultural Material	Sediment Type	Munsell (color)
18	0-24	Ceramics, glass	Sandy clay	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
	24-48	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 5/2 (grayish brown)
	48-78	None	Sandy clay (down to bedrock)	2.5Y 5/2 (grayish brown)
19	0-36	Brick	Clay	2.5Y 4/4 (dark yellow brown)
	36-60	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/4 (dark yellow brown)
	60-84	None	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/4 (dark yellow brown)
	84-102	None	Sandy clay (down to bedrock)	2.5Y 5/2 (grayish brown)
20	0-24	Brick	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/3 (olive brown)
	24-48	Ceramic, wood	Clay	2.5Y 4/3 (olive brown)
	48-72	Ceramic, wood	Sandy clay	2.5Y 4/2 (dark grayish brown)
	72-100	Human canine, clay pipe fragments	Sandy clay	10YR 5/2 (grayish brown)
	100-126	Leather, ceramic, clay pipe stems, faunal bone	Sandy clay	N 4 (dark gray)
	126-156	Brick	Sandy clay (down to bedrock)	10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
21	0-24	Brick	Sandy clay	10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown)
	24-72	Leather, ceramic insulator, charcoal, brick	Loamy sand	10YR 2/1 (black)
	72-108	Faunal bone	Sandy loamy clay	10YR 2/1 (black)
	108-180	Metal, shell fragments	Loamy sandy clay (down to bedrock)	N 2.5 Y (black)
22	0-24	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	24-48	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	48-66	None	Sandy clay	10YR 4/3 (brown)
	66-96	Ceramics, faunal bone, shell	Sandy loam	10YR 2/1 (black)
	96-120	Glass	Sand	N 2.5 (black)
	120-132	Wood	Sand	N 2.5 (black)
	132-156	Rope, beer bottle, glass, faunal bone, metal	Sandy clay	N 2.5 (black)
	156-264	Nail	Sand (down to bedrock)	10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)
23	0-60	Glass	Sandy clay	10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown)
	60-120	Wood	Loamy sand	N 2.5 (black)
	120-206	Nail	Sandy clay	N 4 (dark gray)

All of the auger bores encountered a concrete slab between 2 and 5-feet below the surface. The slab extended over the entire southeastern half of the project area, the area depicted on the 1950 Sanborn map as being occupied by the Pacific Diamond Bag Company factory and warehouse. The slab was also encountered at similar depths during the subsequent excavations of trenches 1, 2, and 3, as well as in a pothole excavated in

the middle of the project area. The slab was not encountered in the northwestern portion of the project area. The fill above the slab was generally characterized by a yellow-to-light brown sand that contained historic materials, including construction debris (brick, wood, sewer and water pipe, etc.), metal, glass, ceramic, leather, and saw-cut faunal bone. Some destruction debris (burned wood, fire-affected brick, etc.) was recovered in auger bores 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 in the fill above the slab in the eastern corner of the project area.

The results of the auger bores from levels below the concrete slab indicate that areas of the cove that had been filled north and northwest of the original Yerba Buena shoreline can be differentiated from areas filled south and southeast of the original shoreline. In the historic location of the cove, north and northwest of the original shoreline, cultural material was found at depths less than 10-feet below the concrete slab. Approximately 10-feet below the surface of the parking lot, in the areas that were historically upland of the shoreline, the auger bores encountered gray/green serpentine rock that forms Rincon Hill and its toe. Bores in the project area's east corner encountered the serpentine rock approximately 2-feet below surface. The location of the original Yerba Buena cove bottom appeared to be approximately 9-to-10 feet below the surface in the southern part of the project area.

The cove floor is identifiable as a dark gray-to-black, silty, sandy layer approximately a foot thick that contains historic debris. The dark color of this layer indicates a rich organic content consistent with a cove's sedimentary matrix. Rock-and-clay fill material was encountered between the concrete slab and the floor of the cove (i.e., 2-to-9 feet below surface). The rock-and-clay fill represents the historic filling of Yerba Buena Cove. Although, some historic material was found in this fill layer (i.e., discarded trash), it was relatively sterile, suggesting that the filling of the cove occurred over a short period of time in this location. Had the area not been a rapidly developing urban industrial zone, slower infilling would have provided time for large, widely distributed quantities of debris to have been deposited in the open waters of the cove.

Trench Excavation Results

Subsequent to the discovery of human remains in Auger 10 and 20, two trenches (Trench 1 and 2) were placed within the vicinity of the finds to investigate whether additional human remains were present in the project area (refer to Figure 4).

Trench 1 was 10-feet in length, 4-feet in width, and 4 1/2-feet in depth (refer to Figure 4). A brown sandy, relatively sterile fill was encountered in the upper layers of the excavation. A 6-inch thick slab of brick chunks held together by concrete mortar (dubbed "brickment" and designated as P1-Feature 20), was encountered 26-inches below the modern surface (Photo 7). Overlying the slab was a thin surficial layer of concrete (approximately 2-inches thick).



Photo 7. Brick pavement in Trench 1, view north.

Below the "brickment" was a sandy layer that contained a large amount of burned historic debris. Although this layer contained numerous fragments of glass, metal and ceramic, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Below the burn layer was a layer of rock-and-clay fill that contained very little cultural material. No other human remains were encountered in the trench excavation.

Trench 2 was placed immediately west of Auger 10 and south of Auger 23. Trench 2 was 10-feet in length, 4-feet in width, and 5-feet in depth. As in Trench 1, a brown sandy, relatively sterile fill was encountered in the upper layers of the excavation, immediately below the gravel base of the modern asphalt parking surface. Approximately 2-feet below the surface, a 5-inch thick concrete slab was encountered and designated as P1-Feature 21 (Photo 8). Sand-and-rock fill, 2-feet thick, containing a large quantity of historic material, primarily construction material such as brick and wood fragments, lay below the concrete slab. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Below this was a layer of sand and clay with very few historic artifacts. The layer was of indeterminate depth, but probably represents the cove fill. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from it, and no other human remains were discovered.



Photo 8. Concrete slab in Trench 2, view north.

The discovery of a human humerus in Auger 10 was thought to have occurred at a depth of 9-to-10 feet below the surface. Since the context

of the remains could not be determined from the information available at the time (see discussion below on the discovery of human remains), after consultation with the San Francisco Medical Examiner, TS, and Webcor, a deep probe in the vicinity of Auger 10 was excavated to provide a broader exposure of the subsurface. Designated Trench 3, the excavation was conducted to determine whether a prehistoric or historic cultural layer was present that might contain human burials. MEA approved the deeper excavation.

The 10-x-10 foot trench was excavated on April 1, 2005, at a point just north of Auger 10. Excavation reached a depth approximately 16-feet below the surface of the parking lot. Below the 6-inch thick asphalt parking surface and 12-inch thick gravel base, lay a light brown sandy fill that contained historic debris. This fill overlay a 6-inch thick concrete slab that extended over the entire trench. Below the slab was a layer of rock and clay approximately 5-feet in depth. The lower 2-feet of this fill was grayish green in color. Below the rock-and-clay fill was a 12-inch thick black sandy silt layer. Within this layer several historic artifacts were recovered, including a leather shoe and a ship's wood knee. The latter was either a hanging or lodging knee that was used as a framing support for a ship's deck. It had been shaped out of a single piece of compass timber,³ probably from oak. The layer from which these artifacts were recovered was the deepest cultural level encountered and was 9-to-10 feet below surface. This depth is that of the original cove floor at the time it was filled in with rock, clay and sand. Below this level were sterile layers of sand and silt down to a depth of approximately 16-feet. No other evidence of human remains was discovered.

Perimeter Trench Monitoring Results

A perimeter trench was excavated around three sides of the project area – along Main, Folsom and Spear streets (refer to Figure 4). The trench was 4-feet in width and reached a depth 5-feet below grade. Several features were encountered during the perimeter trench excavation.

P1-Feature 6

P1-Feature 6 was a brick foundation wall paralleling Folsom Street. The wall was 13-inches in width and approximately 3-feet in depth. Bricks measured 8-x-4-x-4 inches in size and were mortared together in random patterns of headers and stretchers.

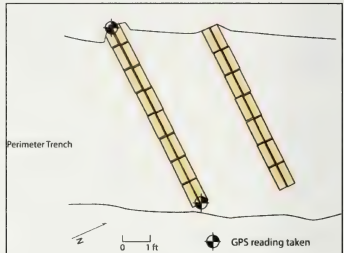
³ Compass timber is wood cut from the area of a tree where a limb branches from the trunk. It is used for ship parts that require a sharp bend. Compass timber provides this bend naturally and is far stronger than straight grained pieces that are cut and shaped for the same purpose.

P1-Feature 7

P1-Feature 7 was another concrete footing for an 8-x-8 inch post, similar to P1-Features 3 and 4. It was found in the perimeter trench along Folsom Street, about 40-feet north of Main Street, and 5-feet below the surface.

P1-Feature 8

P1-Feature 8, located 1-foot below the surface, consisted of two parallel brick walls running east to west at a 65 degree angle to P1-Feature 6. The relationship of these two features is unclear, as P1-Feature 8 ended before it reached P1-Feature 6. Each wall of P1-Feature 8 consisted of two rows of parallel "stretcher" bricks (i.e. laid lengthways). Each wall was 8 1/4-inches in width, the width of two bricks and the mortar joining them. The two walls were 30-inches apart.



P1-Feature 8: Plan View

The segments of the walls that were exposed in the perimeter trench were 90-inches in length and they continued west under the sidewalk toward Folsom Street.

P1-Feature 9

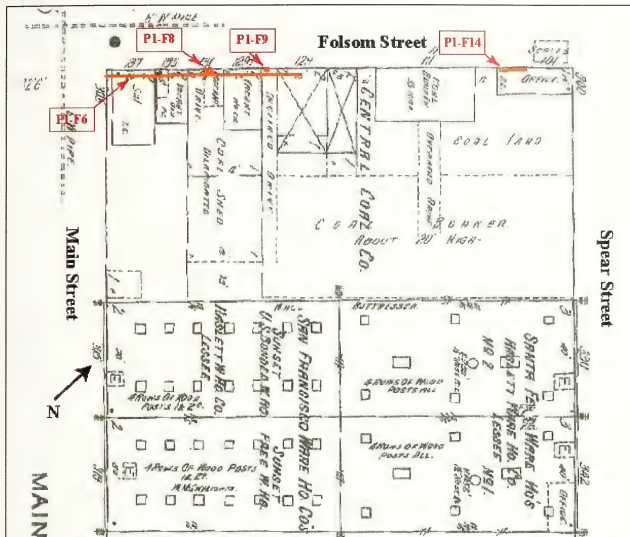
P1-Feature 9 was a pile of brick rubble that might have been a wall fragment. It was found approximately 2-feet below the surface.

P1-Feature 12

P1-Feature 12 was a concrete foundation wall with a brick superstructure that was approximately 15-inches in width. It was encountered in the perimeter trench along Main Street. The foundation wall reached a depth of about 11-feet below grade.

P1-Feature 14

P1-Feature 14 was a brick wall fragment encountered in the perimeter trench along Folsom Street at its intersection with Spear Street. It measured 7-feet in length, 13-inches in width, and 30-inches in height. It was encountered approximately 1-foot below the ground surface.



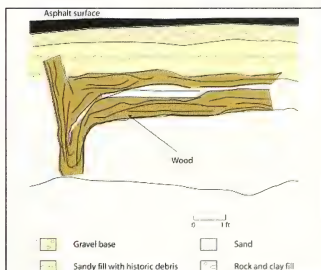
Location of P1 F-6, 14, 8 and 9, shown on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

P1-Feature 16

P1-Feature 16 was a concrete foundation that probably represented the eastern limit of P1-Feature 2, as it shared the same dimensions and construction methods as that feature. If they are not the same feature, they are at least contemporary. They were both encountered within 1-foot of the ground surface.

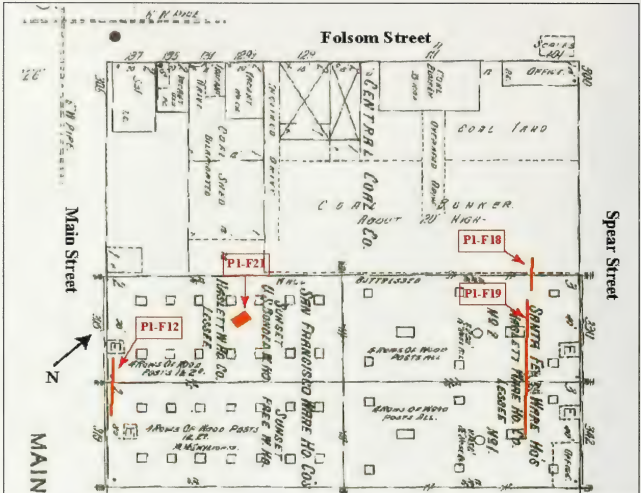
P1-Feature 17

P1-Feature 17, located 2-feet below the surface, appeared to be wood structural remains embedded in the western sidewall



Profile of P1-Feature 17 in the perimeter trench sidewall. View southwest.

of the perimeter trench along Spear Street, just south of P1-Feature 16. The configuration suggested it was the remains of a corner post and floor that extended out from the post.



Location of P1 F-12, 18, 19 and 21, shown on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

P1-Feature 18

P1-Feature 18 was a concrete foundation with brick superstructure, located 1-foot below the surface. The wall was approximately 5-feet high, 18-to-20 inches wide at the top and 3-feet wide at the bottom. It abutted P1-Feature 19.

P1-Feature 19

P1-Feature 19 was a 98-foot long brick wall built on serpentine bedrock. The wall was about 2-feet in height and 1-foot in width. It was encountered 1-foot below the ground surface. P1-Feature 18 abutted it on its north end. P1-Feature 18 was probably the continuation of P1-Feature 19.

P1-Feature 21

P1-Feature 21 was a portion of a concrete slab, 2-feet below the ground surface.

The alignment and location of brick foundations P1-Feature 6 and 14 can be superimposed onto wall lines from the late 19th-century buildings that fronted Folsom and Spear streets and were associated with the period of the coal yard. Brick features – P1-Feature 8 and 9 – were probably associated with those buildings.

The locations and alignments of P1-Feature 12, 18 and 19, a combination of brick superstructure on concrete foundations or, in the case of P1-Feature 19, serpentine bedrock, can be superimposed onto the wall lines of a warehouse that occupied the southeastern half of the project area beginning in 1913 (refer to Figure 13). P1-Feature 21 is most likely the concrete slab associated with the warehouse.

Pothole Excavation Monitoring Results

Pothole 1 was excavated along Spear Street within the line of the perimeter trench to check for utilities that might be in the way of the excavation of the perimeter trench. The pothole was approximately 10-feet in length and 4-feet in width, and reached a depth of approximately 5-feet below grade. No intact features were observed, but there was a large quantity of brick rubble in the pothole.

Pothole 2 was excavated in the center of the project area, just south of the northwest excavation area. The pothole was approximately 10-feet in length and 4-feet in width, and it was excavated to approximately 10-feet in depth. The stratified layers observed in the exposed sidewalls were very similar to those observed in Trench 3, which was approximately 20-to-25 feet to the south.

4.4 Discovery of Human Remains

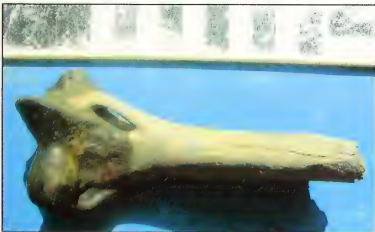


Photo 9. Left human humerus found in Auger 10.

On March 29, 2005 a human humerus fragment was recovered from Auger 10, at a depth of 10-to-14 feet below grade (Photo 9). All of the dirt from the Auger 10 boring was screened to check for other human remains, but none were found. The Medical Examiner was notified of the find, and two representatives from that

office came to the site and took possession of the humerus fragment. Mr. Chuck Cecil of the Medical Examiner's office visited the project site March 31, 2005 and provided the following information: (1) the humerus was human; (2) the break of the bone was not fresh (indicating that it was probably not removed from an intact skeleton during the boring operation, but was an isolate); (3) it was discolored with the typical green color of bay mud; (4) its age was indeterminate (either prehistoric or historic); and (5) the Native American Heritage Commission had been notified regarding the discovery of the humerus. Subsequently, auger bores 22 and 23 were placed in the vicinity of Auger 10 to probe the area in which the humerus was discovered to determine if other human remains might be present. The results of both bores were negative. As discussed above, Trench 3 was excavated next to Auger 10 to a depth of 16-feet, also with negative results.

Subsequent analysis of the bone determined that it was the distal third of a left human humerus. Based on the complete union of the distal epiphysis and medial epicondyle, the individual at the time of death was older than the age of 19 (Bass 1995:154). The sex of the individual could not be determined due to the absence of any sexually dimorphic features.

The recovered bone appeared to be in good condition, consisting of the distal third of the shaft, distal metaphysis, and distal epiphysis. The middle and proximal portions of the shaft, including the humeral head, were absent. A jagged transverse fracture characterized the proximal terminus of the distal third of the shaft. The cross-section of the bone (the fractured surface) shared a similar coloration with the periosteal surface of the element, suggesting that the break was not caused by the auger disturbance. It is likely that the break occurred historically. Soil encrusted longitudinal fractures that radiated from the transverse fractured surface down into the metaphysis also indicate the break was not recent. Additional postmortem damage included erosion on the posterior portion of the medial epicondyle and slight erosion and cortical flaking on the anterior shaft.

There were two noteworthy anomalies observed on this bone. The first anomaly was the absence of the middle eminence between the trochlea and capitulum. On a "normal" human humerus there is a small eminence that is located between these two features. The eminence was completely absent in this specimen and no indication of trauma or arthritis was observed, suggesting that degeneration of the feature had occurred during the life of this individual. Likewise, no indication of postmortem damage was observed on the distal epiphysis. It is likely that the middle eminence was congenitally absent. The biepicondylar width was 53.20 mm.

The second anomaly, also appearing to be a congenital condition, was the presence of a perforation and displaced bone located on the medial supracondylar ridge. The ridge which normally characterizes this portion of the bone was flattened and slightly rounded.

A sclerotic "bar of bone" attached proximally to the medial metaphysis and distally to the superior portion of the medial epicondyle. The "bar of bone" was situated anterior-proximal and posterior-lateral, creating a smooth sclerotic perforation. The perforation measured 15 mm proximal / distal by 5 mm medial / lateral.

The human left humerus recovered from Auger 10 was placed in the custody of the San Francisco Medical Examiner at 10:00 a.m. on March 30, 2005.

An isolated complete human adult canine tooth was discovered in Auger 20, approximately 72-to-100 inches below grade. The tooth showed very little wear on the occlusal surface and showed no indication of pathology. The tooth was determined to be an isolated find, historic in origin, and collected with the other historic materials found in Auger 20. It was turned over to the San Francisco Medical Examiner with the humerus found in Auger 10.

4.5 Summary of Artifact Analysis

A total of 214 artifacts were cataloged in association with the Phase 1 testing program. Over 500 additional items were collected and later culled because they were either non-diagnostic or highly fragmentary portions of artifacts. Table 5 summarizes the provenience and distribution of Phase 1 artifacts determined suitable for cataloging. As is evident, P1-Feature 10 (the coal yard floor) yielded a far greater number of diagnostic artifacts than the remainder of Phase 1 features.

Table 5. Provenience and Distribution of Selected Phase 1 Artifacts

Feature / Provenience	No. of Artifacts	Type of Artifacts	Date Range
Monitoring (no feature association)	59	Beverage bottles, condiment bottles, Chinese ceramic, ceramic tableware, grooming and medicinal bottles, ink bottles, lamp globe, buttons	1848-post 1934
Augers 1, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22	44	Beverage bottle, condiment bottles, grooming and medicinal bottles, Ceramic tableware, Chinese ceramic, pipe fragments, buttons, pick head, lock case, marble, insulator	----
Perimeter Trench	8	Beverage bottles, ceramic tableware	1860-1883
Trench 2	1	Marble	----
Trench 3	1	Tea Cup	----
Pothole	1	Beverage bottle	1867-1897
P1-F 1	2	Beverage bottle, grooming bottle	1870-1915

Feature / Provenience	No. of Artifacts	Type of Artifacts	Date Range
P1-F 10	89	Beverage bottles, medicinal bottles, ink bottle, stoneware crocks, Chinese ceramic, ceramic tableware, silverware, hair comb, safety pin, clay pipes, children's toy	1843-1918
P1-F 2 (found below feature)	4	Beverage bottles, medicinal bottles	1875-1920
P1-F 4	3	Chinese ceramic, decorated ceramic, shot glass	----
P1-F 5	2	Buttons	----

Ceramics

Ceramic artifacts recovered from within the project area include tableware, household items such as candlesticks and wash basins, stoneware food storage containers, jars, building materials such as insulators, and bottles that contained items such as ale and ink. Ironstone tableware was largely fragmentary, although samples clearly representative of plates, saucers, bowls, and cups were identified. Larger serving pieces, such as platters, pitchers, and lids were also represented. Makers' marks were present in sufficient quantities to establish a preliminary range of manufacturing dates for the Ironstone tableware recovered from the northern half of the site (Table 6).

Table 6. Sample of Makers' Marks Collected during Phase 1

No.	Feature	Circa	Description
1	P1-F 10	1843-55	T.J.&J. Mayer's Improved Ironstone China; printed garter style mark with floral embellishment.
2	P1-F 10	1846-1918	R. Cochran & Co., Glasgow; printed Royal Arms mark.
3	P1-F 10	1865-77	Edward Clarke, Phoenix Works, Tunstall; printed Royal Arms mark.
4	P1-F 10	1862-91	E.&C. Challinor, Fenton Pottery; printed Royal Arms mark.
5	P1-F 10	1853-71	Elsmore & Forster, Clayhills Pottery, Tunstall; printed Royal Arms mark.
6	P1-F 10	1853-61	John Alcock, Cobridge Pottery; printed Royal Arms mark.



Photo 10. Stoneware lid with Rockingham glaze.

The majority of the Ironstone objects recovered are whiteware pieces with little or no decoration. However, some examples of molded relief, transfer printed, and 'flow' blue decoration were recovered.

Several examples of large coarse stoneware crocks, likely used for food storage, were collected (Photo 10). Portions of at least five vessels were present, and all were similar in appearance. The body of the crocks was made from buff stoneware that had been salt glazed and decorated with stylized blue

floral decoration on the exterior. In general, the interior of each piece was finished with a dark brown Albany slip, although lighter finishes are also apparent. A buff stoneware lid with a combination of Rockingham and salt glazes was discovered with the crocks.

Although items related to food storage, preparation, and consumption dominate the 300 Spear Street ceramic collections, other types of household items round out the ceramic assemblage. These include artifacts such as ceramic candlesticks and large fragments of vessels likely to be either chamber pots or wash basins, both standard elements of a 19th-century toilet set.

Small ceramic apothecary jars, as well as small ointment jars are present in the collection, as are ceramic bottles used to hold both ale and ink. Several ceramic ale bottles were recovered from the site. They range from large stoneware bottles glazed in the two-tone Bristol style, to smaller bottles with a simple cream colored glaze. The only sample with an impressed maker's mark was manufactured by J.&C. Price and Brothers of Bristol, England (date of manufacture unknown). Although writers typically used smaller glass ink bottles on their desk tops, bulk ink was often packaged in ceramic bottles.

Ceramic knob-and-tube style insulators were found in several locations, and are compatible with the many historic structures known to have existed within the project area.

Glass

Although glass artifacts collected from within the 300 Spear Street Project area include items such as tableware and flat glass, the most common glass artifacts were bottles. The collection includes bottles that once contained soda water, beer, champagne, liquor, milk, ink, medicine, condiments, and cosmetics. A sample of diagnostic bottles collected from within the project area is summarized below in Table 7.

Table 7. Sample of Diagnostic Bottles Collected during Phase 1

No.	Location	Bottle Type	Color	Circa	Description
8	P1-Feature 10	Soda Water	Sapphire/Cobalt Blue	1852-1856	'B & G / SAN FRANCISCO' with reverse embossed 'SUPERIOR / MINERAL WATER'
9	P1-Feature 10	Soda Water	Greenish Aqua	1863-1868	'PACIFIC / SODA / WORKS' with reverse embossed 'CLASSEN & CO. / SAN FRANCISCO.'

No.	Location	Bottle Type	Color	Circa	Description
10	P1-Feature 10	Soda Water	Lt. Grass Green	1861-1871	'EMPIRE SODA WORKS / SAN FRANCISCO'
52	P1-Feature 1	Soda Water	Aqua	1899-1915	'AMERICAN / (AMERICAN FLAG) / SODA WORKS / S.F.'
55	P1-Feature 2	Soda Water	Clear Greenish Aqua	1897-1906	'PIONEER / (BEAR) / SODA WATER CO. / S.F.'
60	NW Corner	Soda Water	Aqua	1873-1885	'JACKSON'S / NAPA / SODA / SPRINGS' with reverse embossed 'NATURAL MINERAL WATER'
63	NW Corner	Soda Water	Aqua	1875-1882	'C.A. REINERS & Co / 723 / TURK st / S.F.' with reverse embossed 'IMPROVED / TRADEMARK / (MOON AND STARS) / MINERAL WATER'
56	P1-Feature 2	Mineral Water (medicinal)	Dark Olive	1879-1918	'SAXLEHNERS / BITTERQUELLE / HUNYADI / JANOS'
62	Along Folsom	Prescription	Aqua	1848-1900	'AYER'S / COMPOUND EXT / LOWELL / MASS U.S.A. / SARSAPARILLA'
53	Perimeter Trench	Beer	Aqua	1876-1882	'C CONRAD & CO'S / ORIGINAL / BUDWEISER / US PATENT NO. 6376'
50	Perimeter Trench	Sparkling Cider	Cobalt	1864-1868	'CLASSEN & CO. / (ANCHORS) / SPARKLING'

Like the dates obtained from the ceramic collection, the diagnostic samples within the bottle collection indicate that the majority of the bottles recovered from the project area were manufactured during the last half of the 19th century and date prior to the use of the semi- or fully-automatic bottle machines that came to dominate 20th-century production. The primary exceptions to this are the many milk bottles that were recovered from the northern portion of the site. Nearly all of them had applied color labeling (ACL), and date no earlier than 1934.

In addition to the bottles that contain identifying marks, such as product names or makers' marks, the method of manufacture (observable through mold seams, finish types, and physical characteristics) on the majority of bottles is consistent with the mouth-blown and hand-finishing techniques used by 19th-century bottle makers (Photo 11). The following describes the types of bottles collected during the Phase 1 testing.

Soda Water

On the whole, beverage bottles, and in particular soda water bottles, constitute the bulk of the 300 Spear Street bottle collection. Samples range from a very early (1852-1856) B&G Superior Mineral Water bottle to a Pioneer Soda Water bottle that was sold at the turn of the century. The cobalt/sapphire blue B&G bottle has a ten-sided base, an iron pontil mark, and a true applied finish.

Bache & Grotjan (B&G) were wholesale and retail druggists and apothecaries listed on Washington Street and Plaza, 213 Washington, and 112 California. Interestingly, it appears that fellow druggists Crowell, Crane & Bingham used the same mold for their bottles as B&G, simply slugging out and replacing the initials (Markota and Markota 1971:16).

In contrast to the early B&G bottle is a later example of the Pioneer Soda Water bottle, produced between 1897 and 1906. It is made of clear greenish aqua glass with a tooled finish. Prior to 1897, the company was known as the Pioneer Soda Water Works, with proprietors Martin Walsh and Charles Welch. In 1897, the company changed its name to the Pioneer Soda Water Co. It was located at 1555 Mission, with William Welch and George W. Collins proprietors (Markota and Markota 1971:80). Additional local soda water companies were also represented in the collection, including Classen & Co.'s Pacific Soda Works, Classen & Co.'s Sparkling Cider, Empire Soda Works, American Soda Works, Jackson's Napa Soda Springs, and C.A. Reiners & Co. Along with the local distributors, East Coast companies such as Seitz and Bros. are also represented in the collection.



Photo 11. Bottles with identifying marks.

Beer

Numerous examples of black glass beer or ale bottles are present in the 300 Spear Street collection. Many are similar to Artifact 11, a black glass beer bottle that exhibits many of the features of an early mouth-blown bottle. Found in association with P1-Feature 10, the bottle has an applied finish, with a horizontal mold seam below the shoulder with two vertical mold seams from the shoulder to the base of the neck. The mold seams were likely left by a dip mold with two shoulder mold sections added. The irregular neck has tool marks and was likely reheated or free-blown. There is an open pontil mark on the base and a large quantity of small bubbles throughout the glass. Remnants of a seal are still evident at the top of the neck and finish, and the base has been pushed up. In general, these features are indicative of early bottle production, although it is important to take into consideration the following:

"...As late as 1880 the San Francisco glass houses were turning out (black glass) bottles as crude as those made in the east many years earlier, mainly because of unskilled labor and the inability to retain the workers" (Wilson and Wilson 1968). In mid-19th century frontier California, where transportation costs from the east coast were prohibitive, the local glass makers enjoyed somewhat of a geographic monopoly. This protective situation provided little incentive for glass makers to quickly adapt new methods for the production of cheap utilitarian wares such as black glass liquor and ale bottles. This was not the situation on the east coast where glass makers had to fend off cheap imports from Europe, the amount of which flowing into the country was dependent on the level of tariffs and duties at any given time (Davis 1949 in the Bureau of Land Management's Key to Bottle Dating).⁴

Not all beer bottles within the collection resembled the crude black glass sample described above. A Budweiser bottle produced between 1876 and 1882 was made from light aqua glass with three stylized 'C's embossed on the base. The body is embossed with 'C CONRAD & CO'S / ORIGINAL / BUDWEISER / US PATENT NO. 6376'. C. Conrad & Co. was located in St. Louis, Missouri, and although the neck and finish are missing, mold seams are indicative of post mold production (Toulouse 1971).

Champagne

Several examples of champagne style bottles were recovered within the project area. The single bottle analyzed during Phase 1 testing was a small (13 oz.) olive green bottle with a high kick-up and sloping shoulders. A great deal of patination is evident and no mold seams are visible. It was likely mold-blown and a flat tooled ring has been hand applied to the finish (WSA 1996a:42-43).

⁴ The Bureau of Land Management has created an extensive web site dedicated to dating and identifying historic bottles. Their discussion of mold seams, finishes, bases, and mold varieties is extremely thorough. It has been used as background material for the discussion of physical characteristics and production techniques related to the 300 Spear Street bottle collection.

Liquor

Liquor bottles were not as numerous as the beer and soda water bottles found during Phase 1 testing, though they were present within the collection. A large amber bottle recovered from the northwest corner of the project area shows extreme patination and is embossed 'IOH VON PEIN / ALTONA' on the base with 'IOH VON PEIN' repeated at the shoulder. The seams at the heel and shoulder are indicative of an early three-piece mold and the finish has been hand applied. Large bubbles are evident throughout the bottle. Although a written source was not found, a website dedicated to Danish bottles contained a photo of a nearly identical bottle and indicated that Altona is located near Hamburg, Germany, although until 1864 Altona belonged to Denmark (Vagn Peterson's Danish Bottles online). This early import may have contained any of the types of spirits popular with 19th-century California consumers.

Ink

Unlike bulk ink containers, which were often made of ceramic, smaller ink bottles and ink wells were commonly made of glass. Two small conical ink bottles made of aqua glass were recovered within the project area. Likely produced between 1865 and the turn of the century, the first sample has a thick shoulder ring and a mold seam around the heel with side mold seams running from the heel to the bottom of the finish. Additional glass was applied somewhat crudely at the finish (WSA 1996a:72). The second sample has a shoulder ring/collar and the side mold seams end mid-neck. The finish appears to be simply ground.

Medicine

The world of 19th-century medicines was a mixture of legitimate cures and dubious (often intoxicating) remedies. The result today is a sometimes amusing mixture of products that promised far more than they could deliver. Of the artifacts recovered from the project area during Phase 1 testing, two medicinal bottles were cataloged as representative samples. The first is a large aqua paneled bottle embossed 'AYER'S / COMPOUND EXT / LOWELL / MASS U.S.A. / SARSAPARILLA' which had been post mold produced with an applied finish. James Cook Ayer established his drug and medicine business in 1841 and Sarsaparilla was introduced in 1848 (Fike 1987:94). Because it was a "blood purifier of the highest efficacy," Ayer's recommended it for dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases, jaundice, and dropsy, among many other things.

The second medicinal bottle is a dark olive, round bottle with strong shoulders and a short narrow straight neck. Its finish has been applied and two very faint body seams stop above the heel. The base is embossed 'SAXLEHNERS / BITTERQUELLE / HUNYADI / JANOS'. Several similar bottles were found during archaeological excavations in Old Sacramento, and according to the authors of the project report, the bottles contained

mineral water (bitter aperient water) that was collected and bottled by Andreas Sexlehner at a spring in Ofen, Hungary. The product itself was named after a Hungarian national hero (Hunyadi Janos) of the 14th or 15th century and the medicinal mineral water was being shipped to California by 1879 (Schulz et al. 1980:142-143). Not only was the product advertised as the "most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles," but the label also claimed effectiveness in fighting "chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation," "haemorrhoids [sic]," "many female diseases," and "the evil consequences of indiscretion of diet." (Schulz et al. 1980:142-143).

Condiments

Condiment jars recovered during Phase 1 testing were relatively rare within the bottle collection. The sample chosen for analysis was a large aqua gothic/cathedral style bottle likely used for pepper sauce or cooking oil (Ketchum 1975:140). It has a tapered narrow neck and an applied finish. Crazing is evident where the neck was sheared off.

Overseas Chinese



Photo 12. Traditional-shaped wheel-thrown ceramic Chinese beverage bottle.

The presence of a 19th-century Chinese community on Rincon Point has been discussed in WSA 2005a. The presence of traditional Chinese artifacts within the project area may be related to this community of fishermen, many of whom were also employed as ship breakers, although it is more likely that they are related to the coal yard and other business that were constructed on the property after the cove was filled in. The items of Chinese origin were found between P1-Feature 2 (a large concrete foundation) and P1-Feature 10 (a wood plank floor associated with the coal yard). The most complete artifact was a traditionally-shaped wheel thrown ceramic beverage bottle with a bulbous body, narrow neck, and flared lip (Photo 12). These bottles are known as wine, tiger whiskey, or tiger jugs (Pastron, Prichett, and Ziebarth 1981:389). This sample is missing only a portion of the lip. A maker's mark is impressed into the indented

base. The buff colored, coarse stoneware has been finished with both green and brown glazes.

In addition, two fragments of Chinese stoneware (likely from a rice bowl) with blue/gray decoration in the 'Three Circles and Longevity' pattern were collected (Photo 13). A single sherd from a larger vessel was also recovered. Its blue vine decoration was applied over a blue/green glaze.



Photo 13. Chinese ceramic sherds.

Personal Items and Clothing

Personal items and clothing evident within the project area during Phase 1 testing include buttons, leather goods such as boots, shoes, and a belt, clay pipes (Photo 14), and a comb. The buttons were recovered from Auger 10. The first was a small shirt-size two-hole button made of shell. A larger five-hole wood button was also recovered. It was likely used on a man's shirt or jacket. Leather goods are abundant within the collection. They consist primarily of boots and shoes. Only a portion of the footwear observed within the site was collected. Although women's boots were evident, the majority of the footwear samples were utilitarian men's boots. Additional leather goods, such as a belt, were also collected.



Photo 14. Clay pipes found during Phase 1 testing.

A sample of the clay pipes recovered from the project area is summarized below in Table 8. The collection of pipes is largely fragmentary, although several samples contain identifying marks and decoration.

Samples from England, Scotland, and France are evident, and makers like McDougall and Murray are represented. Although the majority of pipe stems and bowls were undecorated, examples of vertical ribs, vine and maritime designs, and several types of heels are present (Pastron and Prichett 1981, Humphrey 1969, Walker 1969).

Table 8. Sample of Clay Pipes Collected during Phase 1

No.	Location	Qty	Part	Circa	Description
21	P1-Feature 10	1	Stem	Post 1846	Embossed stem made by the McDougall Co. of Glasgow.
22	P1-Feature 10	1	Stem		No identifying marks.
23	P1-Feature 10	1	Bowl/stem	1823-1876	'TD' impressed on bowl, partial impression on stem may indicate maker: Thomas White & Co. of Edinburgh.
24	P1-Feature 10	1	Whole		Clay pipe, no impressions on stem or bowl, bowl is conical with spur and decorated with vertical ribs.
25	P1-Feature 10	1	Stem		Impressed with 'Hugot a Paris / A (second initial unknown).'
29	Auger 15 Level 3	1	Stem		No identifying marks.
33	Auger 20 Level 5	4	Stem		No identifying marks.
38	Auger 20 backdirt	2	Bowl/stem		Fragment of pipe stem and portion of heeled pipe bowl, no marks evident.
42	Auger 20 Level 4	1	Bowl		Bowl with spur, no marks.
43	Auger 20 Level 4	1	Bowl		Clay pipe bowl broken at stem, no marks, portion of molded "patriotic" decoration evident, includes shield and maritime design.
44	Auger 20 Level 4	1	Bowl		Heeled pipe bowl with '96(?)' impressed on right side of heel.
45	Auger 20 Level 4	13	Stem		Stem fragments with no identifying marks.
46	Auger 20 Level 4	6	Stem		6 clay pipe stems with various marks or decoration, including vines and the Murray Co.'s impressed mark from Glasgow.

The hair comb recovered is a man's black India Rubber comb with a stamp reading, 'I.R. Comb Co. Goodyear 1851.' The comb was fashioned after Goodyear's 1851 patent and was a common component of most men's toiletry sets.

Children's Items

Only two children's items are present in the Phase 1 collection. They include a small irregular ceramic marble with a white pitted glaze and a small teacup (Photo 15).



Photo 15. Tea cup, likely part of a children's tea set.



Photo 16. Wood knee.

A small assortment of items that were likely associated with the historic businesses that once operated within the project area, as well as miscellaneous items likely used by the people working in those establishments, was recovered. These include structural items such as bricks and nails, tools such as the head of a pick and notched wooden handles likely used as ax handles. Artifacts such as a lock case and a circular stove lid were also recovered. In addition, a

wood ship's knee (Photo 16) and a pulley mechanism were collected.

The ship's knee was discovered in Trench 3 at a depth of 9 1/2-to-10 feet below grade in a stratum of black sand. The role of Rincon Point in the ship breaking industry has been discussed in WSA 2005a, and, as discussed below, the Phase 2 work within the project area yielded much additional information regarding the extent of the archaeological deposit relating to post-Gold Rush ship breaking activities along the historic shoreline.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND DATA RECOVERY (PHASE 2)

WSA completed the preconstruction archaeological testing program on April 7, 2005. The results of the testing program indicated that the entire project area was potentially culturally sensitive. Consequently, beginning on July 7, 2005 and continuing through October 21, 2005, WSA archaeologists monitored project excavations throughout the project area until it was determined that the excavations had reached culturally sterile sediments.

5.1 Methodology

When archaeological features were encountered during the monitoring phase of the project, they were fenced off with yellow caution tape, and construction excavation was redirected. All features were exposed by hand (with some mechanical assistance), mapped, and photographed before they were removed. WSA used a Topcon total station to map the location and depth of the features. Additionally, features were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT utilizing TerraSynch GIS software. To-scale field sketches of all features were

drawn. Portions of some features were recovered and removed from the field for further documentation and analysis.

Diagnostic artifacts were recovered, bagged, labeled with provenience data, and later cleaned and culled on site, prior to being transferred to the WSA conservation lab. Recovered artifacts were analyzed and then cataloged using a FileMaker Pro 5 database.

5.2 Results: *Summary of Features Discovered*

In addition to the 21 historic features recorded during the preconstruction archaeological testing program, 19 historic features were discovered during the construction monitoring phase of the 300 Spear Street Project. The features, which are tabulated below, ranged in age from the Gold Rush settlement period to the early to mid-20th century (Table 9).

Table 9. Features Discovered During Phase 2 Construction Monitoring and Data Recovery

Feature #	Description	Location	Depth	Date Range	Comments
*P2-F 1	Brick wall and floor	NE portion of the parcel	2.00-feet**	1887-1893	Associated with the Hobbs Wall & Co. Box Factory
P2-F 2	Historic sheet refuse deposit	SW wall along Folsom and Main St.	2.00-feet	1887-1900	Associated with shops and residences along Main and Folsom St.
P2-F 3	Brick foundation	SW/central portion of parcel	8.53-feet	1913-1950	Abuts P2-F 7. Component of the SF Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse
P2-F 4	Coal Structure Floor	NE corner of parcel	18.17-feet	1887-1950	Associated with coal yards
P2-F 5	Brick wall and concrete floor	SE corner of parcel	2.00-feet	1887-1893	Associated with the Hobbs Wall & Co. Box Factory (SW extension of P2-F 1)
P2-F 6	Redwood Drain	N/NE portion of parcel	18.76-feet	1887-1950	Associated with coal yards
P2-F 7	Brick wall	South-central/SE portion of parcel	9.35-feet	1913-1950	Articulates with P2-F3. Component of the SF Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse
P2-F 8	Wood house foundation	South-central portion of parcel	14.69-feet	1859-1868	Footprint of this structure can be seen on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map

Feature #	Description	Location	Depth	Date Range	Comments
P2-F 9	Wood structures	SW portion of parcel	18.54-feet	circa 1872	May be associated with houses and businesses (including lumber yard) along Main and Folsom Street
P2-F 10	Coal Structure Floor	Central portion of parcel	13.69-feet	1887-1950	Associated with coal yards
P2-F 11	Redwood Drain	NE portion of parcel, ~40' east of P2-F 6	18.98-feet	1887-1950	Associated with coal yards
P2-F 12	Large brick footing	SE portion of parcel	13.81-feet	1913-1950	Likely associated with the Haslett Warehouse (seen on the 1913 Sanborn map)
P2-F 13	Wood walkway/ fallen fence and associated wood-lined privy	Southern portion of the parcel	15.05-feet	1872-1887	May be associated with houses and businesses (including lumber yard) along Main and Folsom Street
P2-F 14	Brick and wood footing for steam boiler	NE portion of the parcel	6.22-feet	1887-1893	Associated with west corner of the Hobbs Wall and Co. Box Factory (seen on the 1887 Sanborn map)
P2-F 15	Ship breaking yard	South-central portion of parcel	21.03-feet	1851-1857	Thirty two individual ship timbers likely associated with Charles Hare's ship breaking operations.
P2-F 16	Wood sailing ship and horizontally placed wood frame	NW portion of parcel	22.57-feet	1818-1855	Stern section of a partially dismantled ex-whaling ship (<i>Candace</i>). Associated wood frame used as work platform for dismantling ship
P2-F 17	Coal Structure Floor	NW portion of parcel	18.83-feet	1887-1950	Associated with coal yards. Located on approx. five feet of fill covering P2-F 16
P2-F 18	Portion of ship breaking yard	NE portion of parcel	28.36-feet	1851-1857	Ten individual ship timbers likely associated with Charles Hare's ship breaking operations.

Feature #	Description	Location	Depth	Date Range	Comments
P2-F 19	Wood structures and associated historic debris	SW portion of parcel	20.25-feet	1872-1887	May be associated with houses and businesses (including lumber yard) along Main and Folsom Street

*P2 (Phase 2)-F1 (Feature 1) refers to the first feature discovered by WSA during Phase 2: the Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery at 300 Spear Street.

** Feature depths reflect the measurement to the top of the feature from the site datum.

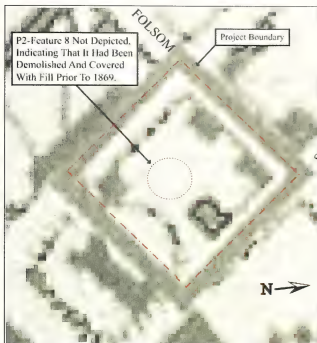
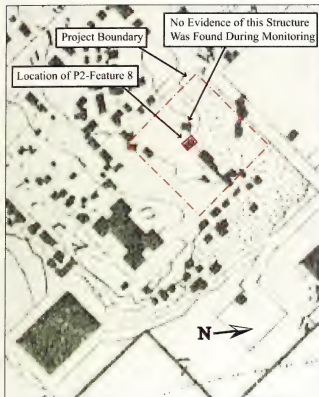
Sixteen of the features (84%) discovered during monitoring and data recovery represent the fill or post-fill era: brick building foundations, a brick and wood footing for a boiler, coal structure floors and associated wood drains, a sheet refuse deposit, wood structures, and a privy. Three discrete locations representing ship breaking activities, and the remains of a partially dismantled wood sailing ship were found, representing the pre-fill era. These features are described briefly below and in detail in the section following.

Earliest historic occupation and use of the project area was indicated by evidence of Charles Hare's ship breaking operations, which took place during the 1850s. Two locations in the central and northern portions of the project parcel contained numerous ship timbers, along what was originally the tidal boundary of the Yerba Buena Cove shoreline (P2-Feature 15 and 18) (refer to Figure 5). Additionally, the remains of a ship's hull (P2-Feature 16) were located just off the original shoreline in the northwestern portion of the project area, deeply embedded in the bay mud. Approximately 15-feet of fill had been placed over the vessel. The wood ship knee recovered in Trench 3 during Phase 1 testing was found approximately 10-feet below the original ground surface just south of the location of P2-Feature 15 and should be considered as a component of the scatter of dismantled ship parts that comprised that feature.

The foundation for a wood structure (P2-Feature 8), built between 1853 and 1859, is associated with the period prior to the completion of the filling of Yerba Buena Cove. The footprint of P2-Feature 8, located in the south-central portion of the project area, can be seen on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map. A structural footprint of similar size is depicted on the same map, approximately 26-feet to the west of P2-Feature 8. No evidence of this structure was found during monitoring. The structure represented by P2-Feature 8 is not visible on the 1869 U.S. Coast Survey map, indicating that it had been demolished and buried under fill by the end of the 1860s.

P2-Feature 2 appears to be a dump site associated with the residential structures along Main Street that were constructed after the cove was mostly filled, most likely in the early 1860s (i.e., between 1859 U.S. Coast Map and 1872 Muybridge photos). Since

these structures stood until some time before 1913 (maybe torn down as a result of earthquake damage), artifact dates could span the entire last half of the 19th century.



Location of P2-Feature 8, as seen on the 1859 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map.

1869 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map showing vicinity of P2-Feature 8 (indicated by dotted circle).

Three separate coal bin floor features (P2-Feature 4, 10 and 17) representing components of the coal yard that was present on the property between ca. 1860 and ca. 1920 were found in the central and northern portions of the project area. Two redwood drains (P2-Features 6 and 11) were found within the vicinity and at the approximate same level as P2-Feature 4, indicating that the two were likely associated. These wood drains were probably placed under

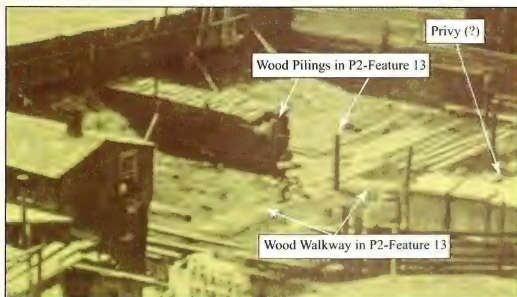


Photo 17. Components of P2-Feature 13 as seen in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (View 1). The wood-lined privy recorded in this feature is presumed to be located in the right portion of this photo, behind the white wood structure.

the coal storage structures in order to keep their contents dry.

Six coal yard features found during the testing and preliminary data recovery phase of the project date to this era: P1-Features 1, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 15 (WSA 2005b). P2-Feature 13, a wood walkway and associated wood-lined privy that dates between 1872 and 1887, represented a portion of the lumber yard that was located in the southern portion of the project area. Components of this feature can be seen adjacent to a large wood stack near Main Street in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (View #1) (Photo 17).

Two additional wood structures (P2-Features 9 and 19) encountered during excavations in the southwest portion of the project area were also likely associated with the lumberyard (Photo 18).

Three brick wall features (P2-Feature 1, 5 and 12) and one brick footing for a boiler (P2-Feature 14), located in the east and northeast portion of the project area, are likely associated with the Hobbs Wall and Company Box Factory that is depicted on the 1887 Sanborn map.



Photo 18. Approximate location of P2-Feature 9 (inset), seen in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama.

A large brick buttress (P2-Feature 3) conjoined with a brick foundation (P2-Feature 7), creating a 90 degree angle in the south-central portion of the project area. The depiction of these articulating brick features on the 1913-1915 Sanborn map indicates that they made up the northern portion of the San Francisco Warehouse Company's Sunset U.S. Bonded Warehouse.

5.3 Feature Descriptions

The features discovered during the Phase 2 monitoring and data recovery program are described below according to the era in which they were created: the pre-fill era (c. 1851-1857), fill era (late 1850s-1860s), and the post-fill era (1860s-1950s). Approximate dates

from the features were derived from historic maps of the project area and analysis of the artifacts associated with the features.

5.3.1 Pre-fill Era Features (c. 1851-1857)

P2-Feature 15

P2-Feature 15, located in the south-central portion of the project area, consisted of structural remnants and scattered ship timbers and ship-related materials associated with Charles Hare's ship breaking operations (Photo 19; Figure 22). It is likely that



Photo 19. P2-Feature 15, view south.

components of this feature were deposited between 1851 and 1857, the period in which Hare operated his yard.

The entire area of P2-Feature 15 measured approximately 90-feet northwest to southeast by 125-feet southwest to northeast. The feature consisted of 32 complete or partial wood ship timbers and ship-related materials (Figures 22a-x). The average depth of the feature was 21-feet below the site datum (i.e. below surface grade). Feature components included a wood barrel, one breast hook, two pieces of dead wood, one cant frame set, three floors, two double frame sets, nine futtocks, three futtock fragments, one keel fragment, one keelson fragment, one windlass, one windlass bitt, two pieces of sacrificial planking and five wood remnants that could not be identified (refer to Figure 22).

A natural rocky outcrop that would have been exposed along the tidal boundary before the cove was filled in was located in the southeastern portion of the feature. A temporary

datum for P2-Feature 15 was established on the approximate center of the top of the outcrop for the purposes of recording provenience of artifacts within the feature (refer to Figure 22). Barnacles were visible on the rock surface, particularly near the base of the rock outcrop.



Photo 20. Short board wall located in P2-Feature 15.

The feature's southern boundary was delineated by a 15-inch tall, 48-foot long wood wall that was oriented northwest (305 degrees) to southeast (120 degrees) (Photo 20). The southwest portion of the short wood wall was well preserved, and intact support stakes were visible along the north side of the wall. The northwest portion of the wall, along with its support stakes, was folded over and cracked. The northwest terminus of the wall formed a right-angle and an additional section of wall extended to the southwest (216 degrees) approximately 18-feet, where the remainder of the wall had rotted away. However, a line of support stakes was still visible, extending to the southwest a distance of 5 or 6-feet, indicating that the short board wall had continued in that direction.

Numerous timber pilings of various sizes had been driven within P2-Feature 15, with at least eight pilings nearly outlining the natural rock outcrop in the southern portion of the feature (refer to Figure 22). Three of these pilings and uprights had rope wound around their bases. The northern most of these uprights had a rope around its base that had been tied in a clove hitch.

Through careful removal of the historic fill in this area, the original tidal shoreline in this portion of the project area was effectively delineated. The ship timbers rested on the original sandy cove shoreline which would have been submerged and exposed with the rise and fall of the tides. Exposure to bay water was indicated by the presence of barnacle (*Balanus*) and mussel (*Mytilus*) attachment residues located on the ship timbers, short wall, and rocky outcrop.

Associated Artifacts

The 110 artifacts cataloged in association with P2-Feature 15 reflect both the refuse left behind by the ship breaking yard's laborers as well as the debris introduced during the fill episode that followed the ship breaking era. The items in the collection are described by category below. Although the artifacts recovered from the feature generally reflect the date range attributed to P2-Feature 15, very few artifacts provided independent dates of manufacture. Reference to photos in the artifact tables refer to the photos in the Artifact Photos section at the end of this report.

Beverage

Table 10. Beverage Containers from P2-Feature 15

Object	Material	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Glass	Olive		Height 9 1/4". Diam. 2 3/4". Small champagne style bottle with crude laid on ring. Unclear if it is blown in mold or free blown. Irregular base. High kick up. Patination evident. Fairly deep grooves in neck from tooling. Large quantity of bubbles in glass (Photo A1).
Bottle	Glass/Cork	Black/ Dark Amber	Pre 1895	Brandy style neck/finish with cork and wire closure still in place. Finish appears applied. Portion of foil wrapper still present. According to USDI BLM (2007), cork in combination with wire, string, twine, wax, or a metal retainer was the most common closure method on beverage bottles used during the 1870s and before. It continued to be used well into the automatic bottle machine era, however.
Bottle	Glass	Olive		Small champagne bottle with kick up and laid on ring, turn mold. Height 10 1/4" (Photo A1).
Bottle	Glass	Olive		Diam. 3 1/2". Height 11 5/8". Large champagne bottle with laid on ring. Iridescence. High kick up.
Bottle	Glass	Dark Olive	1833- 1923	3" diam. Base from round beer/liquor bottle. Post mold. Base embossed 'PHILA DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS' in a circle. Thomas W. Dyott purchased the Philadelphia Glass Works in 1833. As the existing owner of Kensington Glass Works, he merged both companies to create the Dyottville Glass Works.
Bottle	Stoneware	Cream/ Caramel	1850- 1900	Bristol-style glazed ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware; style developed in Bristol, England but spread to many locations; buff fabric with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle buff colored glaze, no mark. Height 8 1/4". Double bead finish (unlike most ale bottles in this collection, which consist of a wide collar and bead).

datum for P2-Feature 15 was established on the approximate center of the top of the outcrop for the purposes of recording provenience of artifacts within the feature (refer to Figure 22). Barnacles were visible on the rock surface, particularly near the base of the rock outcrop.



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Bottle	Glass/Cork	Black/ Dark Amber	Pre 1895	Brandy style neck/finish with cork and wire closure still in place. Finish appears applied. Portion of foil wrapper still present. According to USDI BLM (2007), cork in combination with wire, string, twine, wax, or a metal retainer was the most common closure method on beverage bottles used during the 1870s and before. It continued to be used well into the automatic bottle machine era, however.
Bottle	Glass	Olive		Small champagne bottle with kick up and laid on ring, turn mold. Height 10 1/4" (Photo A1).
Bottle	Glass	Olive		Diam. 3 1/2". Height 11 5/8". Large champagne bottle with laid on ring. Iridescence. High kick up.
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Object	Material	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Glass	Black / Dark Olive	Pre 1895	Large round beer/liquor style bottle with true applied finish (brandy style). Diam. 3 1/2". Height 10 1/4". Seed and blister sized bubbles in glass. Body has rough orange peel texture. Seam encircles shoulder. No vertical seams above shoulder. Bottom is pushed up. Portion of seal/foil remains on neck/finish.
Bottle	Glass	Black	Pre 1895	Round liquor bottle with applied brandy style finish. Height 11 1/4", base diam. 3 1/4". Whittle marks on body. Possible 3-pc./dip mold. Side seams from shoulder to base of neck. No seams on neck (deep vertical marks evident). Date based on applied finish and black glass.
Bottle	Glass	Dark Olive	Pre 1895	Diam. 3". Height 11 5/8". Liquor bottle, portion of cork remains inside. True applied finish (brandy style). Seed and blister sized bubbles throughout glass. Seam encircles shoulder and 2 faint side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Body has rough, orange peel texture.
Bottle Closure	Foil	Silver		Stamped foil bottle closure for wine/champagne, no identification (Photo A2).

Although black glass bottles with applied finishes are often attributed earlier dates than those above, they have been dated somewhat conservatively during this project. This was done with this important observation in mind, "As late as 1880 the San Francisco Glass houses were turning out (black glass) bottles as crude as those made in the east many years earlier, mainly because of unskilled labor and the inability to retain the workers (Wilson and Wilson 1968)" (in USDI BLM [Bottle Colors] 2007). Operating on a relatively isolated frontier, San Francisco glass houses did not face the pressure from European imports that pushed east coast glass makers to improve their products. With a somewhat transient population, and a bit of a monopoly, crude black glass bottles may have been produced throughout the 19th century.

Clothing

A single metal buckle (Photo A3) and 31 buttons were recovered within the feature. The buttons include:

Table 11. Clothing Items Recovered from P2-Feature 15 (Photo A4)

Material	Color	Qty	Description
Ceramic	White	1	Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, broken in half, 1/2" diam.
Ceramic	White	1	Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.
Ceramic	White	1	Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 3/8", poss. shirt size/women's.
Ceramic	White	2	Prosser dish style buttons, 3-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.
Ceramic	White	7	Prosser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 3/8".
Ceramic	White	7	Prosser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 7/16".
Metal	Gold	1	Half of a yellow-metal riveted button, shank missing, diam. 13/16", coat size.

Material	Color	Qty	Description
Shell	Varied	1	2-hole shell button, diam. 13/16", coat size, front is concave with narrow rounded borders, back is flat with sides beveled.
Shell	Varied	1	Large shell button, 4-hole, front is flat, back worn unevenly, diam. 1 1/8", coat size?, decorated with two concentric circles.
Metal	Dk. Brown	1	Small decorative metal button, separate metal shank plate and metal shank, front convex with stamped floral design, diam. 7/16", likely women's clothing.
Shell	Varied	1	Small shell button, 4-hole, diam. 3/8", likely women's/children's clothing, flat with small concave depression in center.
Bone	Brown	1	Diam. 9/16". 4-hole sunken panel style button.
Ceramic	White	1	Diam. 5/16". Very small Prosser dish style 4-hole button.
Shell	Varied	1	Diam. 3/8". Small shell button with 3 holes in central depression, opposite side flat.
Bone	Lt. Brown	1	Diam. 1/2". Small round button, 4-hole, central depression on one side with indentation left by turning tool. Reverse is flat and edges slightly rounded.
Ceramic	White	3	Prosser knob style buttons, 4-hole, 1/2" diam., central depression on one side, reverse is flat with beveled edges.

The relatively high percentage of buttons that can be attributed to women and children's clothing make it likely that these items reflect an episode of fill and not the refuse related to the ship breaking yard while it was active.

Food & Food Storage

A portion of a crock and several condiment bottles recovered from within the feature had been used for food storage. The bottles include a wide mouth, American square pickle style bottle made in a pattern mold. In addition, there is an octagonal pepper sauce bottle with its finish "folded" inward and an open pontil mark on the base (Photo A5). Two additional bottles are very similar. Both are eight-sided with a scalloped design and were likely used for pepper sauce (one is shown in Photo A5). They have a true hand applied double ring finish and a glass tipped pontil scar is evident on each bottle base. The three condiment bottles with pontil scars on the base were likely produced prior to 1865, and may date to the period when the ship breaking yard was active (USDI BLM 2007).

A single sherd from a large grey/buff stoneware crock was also collected (Photo A6). The exterior has been salt glazed and has blue stylized decoration, with a reddish brown Albany slip on the interior.

Food Preparation & Consumption

Two partial bowls and a portion of a plate were recovered from the feature. Of particular interest is a nearly whole, shallow bowl of Chinese manufacture (Photo A7). A grey/blue glaze is decorated on the exterior with two simple bands and the interior contains more elaborate decoration, although the pattern was not identified.

Grooming & Health

The five artifacts recovered in this category were likely introduced with fill. They include:

Table 12. Grooming and Health Items Recovered from P2-Feature 15

Object	Material	Circa	Description
Apothecary Jar	Ceramic		Portion of small apothecary jar. Black printed label under glaze 'SOLD / ... Pots 1&1 1/2d-2/9 4/6-11-22&33... / BY THE PROPRIETOR / 244 STRAND / LONDON / And All Medicine / Venders throughout the Kingdom'. Approx. diam. 1 1/2" (Photo A8).
Apothecary Jar	Ceramic		Small apothecary jar, base diam. 2", base embossed '1/2 OZ',
Bottle	Glass	Pre 1865	6-sided cologne bottle, fire polished finish, combination pontil on base, embossed 'JEAN MARIE FARINA / ALAPLACE JULIERS No 4/ COLOGNE' (Photo A9).
Bottle	Glass		Small round perfume bottle with flared finish. Bore appears rough (as if used with ground glass stopper). Embossed 'LUBIN / PARFUMEUR / A PARIS'. Likely combination pontil on base. Height 3 1/8", base diam. 1 3/8" (Photo A9).
Toothbrush	Bone		Toothbrush handle, no bristles, length 6 3/8". Polished handle slightly curved (Photo A10).

Heating & Lighting

A single lantern collar, likely from a kerosene burner, was collected. The collar (2-inches in diameter) consists of a metal ring with small prongs to hold a lamp and would have surrounded the ventilator plate.

Maritime & Tools

Tool parts, including a 3-sided tapered file with no handle, and a rounded wood handle were recovered (Photo A11). Several items directly related to ship breaking activities were also collected. The first, a chisel, was likely used as ship breaker's tool (Photo A12). A 10-inch drift bolt, and a small "V" shaped piece of compass timber were recovered (Photo A13).

Miscellaneous

Several items which may have had various uses include a round horse hair brush with a tapered wood handle (Photo A14), a partial metal bucket, a round shallow pan made of thin metal (Photo A15), a small tin watering can (Photo A16), a ceramic pitcher (Photo A17), and pieces of indeterminate textile (Photo A18). Of particular interest is what appears to be a portion of a wood clarinet with flat, square key covers (Photo A19). The maker's name is on the body, although it cannot be read. It is clear, however, that the piece was made in Littlefield, Connecticut.

Smoking

Thirty-one pipe fragments (Photo A20) and three tobacco wrappers (Photo A21) were collected from the feature. The pipes are discussed below.

Table 13. Smoking Pipes Recovered from P2-Feature 15

Material	Color	Qty	Description
Clay	White	1	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line, large leaf design on bowl with band of stars around rim.
Clay	White	1	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line, large leaf design on bowl with band of stars around rim. Heel is molded as decorative scroll. Very little stem remains, although it is evident that decoration continues onto stem.
Clay	White	1	Bowl with no stem. Bottom half of bowl is fluted and top half is not decorated. Very small heel.
Clay	White	1	Bowl and partial stem. Molded leaf decoration covers nearly entire bowl, repeating pattern around rim difficult to id (possible sunbursts/stars), "heeled" with decorative scroll (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Bowl and partial stem. Oak leaves on bowl's front and back mold seams, small heel with 'R' embossed on either side of heel.
Clay	White	1	Bowl and partial stem. 'TD' in a circle of stars on rear of bowl. Oak leaves front and rear mold seams, small heel.
Clay	White	1	Partial bowl and stem, lower half of bowl fluted, top half not decorated, fluting on bottom half of bowl continues onto stem. Stem also contains 3 parallel lines near bowl. Very small heel. Front and back mold seams on bowl have been stamped/decorated with horizontal lines.
Clay	White	1	Partial pipe stem, 3 parallel circles and 2 rows of stars encircle stem, no mark.
Clay	Brown/Metallic	1	Small sherd, detachable clay pipe bowl, fully glazed in brown, metallic finish. Stem attachment only.
Clay	White	1	Bowl covered with cross-hatched lines and stars around rim. 'TD' on rear of bowl surrounded by stars. Oak leaves along front mold line. Very small heel, no stem.
Clay	White	1	Bowl, no stem. Bowl covered with cross-hatched lines and stars around rim. Oak leaves along front mold seam. 'TD' in a circle of stars on rear of bowl.
Clay	White	1	Bowl, no stem. Finished with vertical stroke burnishing. Very small heel. Bowl has rouletted decoration around rim and initials 'RT' surmounted by a crown found on the rear of the bowl in a depressed circle. Possibly Dutch. See Humphrey (1969).
Clay	White	1	Partial bowl and no stem, bottom half of bowl fluted, very small heel.
Clay	White	1	Partial bowl, no stem. Bottom half of bowl fluted, top half no decoration, very small heel. Front and back mold seams have been stamped with horizontal line pattern. Extruding clay at mold seam near heel.

Material	Color	Qty	Description
Clay	White	1	Partial bowl, no stem. Bowl has "patriotic" design, likely eagles with shield on either side, oak leaves on front and rear mold seams, heeled with decorative scroll.
Clay	White	1	Pipe bowl with rouletted decoration around rim and molded leaf at heel location. Stem broken, but partial embossment on bottom of stem visible '...iel / ris'. Possibly French (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Pipe stem, 6 small leaves encircle smoking end.
Clay	White	1	Small bowl with "patriotic" design covering bowl, eagle and shield on each side of bowl surrounded by stars, oak leaves on front and back mold seam, no stem.
Clay	White/Black	1	Bowl, no stem. Bowl is decorated with black molded swan (facing smoker) and black band around rim (Photo A20).
Clay	White/Grey	1	Pipe bowl, heeled, no stem. Burnished exterior with rouletted decoration around rim. 6 dots on right side of heel, base of heel embossed 'CS.' Possibly Dutch. See Humphrey (1969): lg. portion of that collection consisted of burnished Dutch pipes with rouletted decoration.
Clay	White	1	Bowl and partial stem. 'TD' with circle of stars on rear of bowl, small heel.
Clay	White	1	Small bowl and partial stem. Molded leaves cover bowl with row of stars around rim. Heeled with decorative scroll (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Fluted pipe bowl, no stem, oak leaves on front and back mold seams (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	"Patriotic" pipe bowl, heeled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl, letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, and a circle of stars ornaments the bowl rim. A leaf decoration conceals the front mold line (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Pipe bowl, 'TD' on rear of bowl inside a circle of stars, leaf pattern along front mold line.
Clay	White	1	"Patriotic" pipe bowl, heeled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl, letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, and a circle of stars ornaments the bowl rim. A leaf decoration conceals the front mold line.
Clay	White	1	Bowl and partial stem, heeled, 'TD' on rear of bowl in circle of stars, appears to be leaf design on front mold line, design is difficult to see (either heavily worn or poorly executed) (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Pipe bowl and small portion of stem, bowl is heeled, bottom half is fluted, top half has no decoration except leaf design that runs along front and rear mold lines. Stem appears to have parallel circles around it (only approx. 3/4" remains) (Photo A20).
Clay	White	1	Pipe bowl and very small portion of stem. Bottom half of bowl is fluted (alternates large and small) and top half without decoration, except both front and rear mold seams have a small stripe as a design element. Very small heel. Stem appears to have parallel rings, although it is very worn/difficult to see.
Clay	White	1	Pipe bowl, heeled, lower third cross hatched with dots inside diamonds, middle third has no decoration, and top third has vertical ribs/fluting (Photo A20).

Material	Color	Qty	Description
Clay	White	1	Pipe stem, no bowl, no maker, 6 small leaves embossed around smoking end.

Portions of three stamped gold foil tobacco wrappers were recovered. At least two were labeled 'WATSON'S / CELEBRATED / PARAGON / CHEWING / TOBACCO' (Photo A21).

Toys

A very small pot-metal teacup from a child's tea set (Photo A22) was recovered. Both sides of the cup are decorated with the letters 'PIA' surrounded by vine/scroll work.

Writing

The lower portion of a black wood pencil was collected. It is broken in half so the lead is visible and the exterior is painted black and impressed 'E.F. SOLE AGENT' (Photo A11).

Culled Artifacts

Due to the large quantity of highly fragmentary and/or non-diagnostic artifacts recovered from P2-Feature 15, a substantial number of artifacts were culled from this feature. Because of the large quantity, they are simply summarized below:

- Bottle Glass (primarily fragments): 107
- Ceramic (fragmentary tableware, apothecary jar): 39
- Cork: 1
- Food Refuse (egg shell and peach pits): 4
- Glass (flat glass, glassware): 19
- Leather (primarily shoe pieces): 25
- Metal (copper sheathing, gold foil, spikes, cut nails, barrel hoops, bolt, bucket handle): 48
- Pipe fragments (clay): 90
- Rope/Twine: 8
- Rubber (rubberized cord and thin rubber with fabric on one side): 2
- Slate (poss. writing tablet fragment): 1
- Textiles (indeterminate cloth): 22
- Wood (poss. treenail, small barrel, wood with copper attached): 3

P2-Feature 16

P2-Feature 16 consisted of the stern section and bare keel of an early ca. 1800s wood sailing ship that was located in the northwest portion of the project area (Photo 21; Figures 23-31). The ship extended from the project excavation sidewall along Folsom Street 55-feet to the southeast, and was oriented to east-west (104 degrees). The

alignment of the keel extended west beyond the project boundary and continued under Folsom Street. The entire length of the vessel was estimated to have been 100-feet. The average depth of the hull was 24-feet below the site datum. The location, orientation, and configuration of the hull remains suggested the ship was associated with the activities of Charles Hare's mid-19th-century ship breaking operations.

The stern portion of the ship was relatively well preserved, aside from recent damage caused to the upper timbers and stern post by the excavator. The rudder was complete and mounted on the sternpost. Thin copper sheathing (0.08-inch thick) covered most of the outer hull and rudder; it was fastened with copper sheathing nails (Figure 29). The

sheets of sheathing were 13-x-19 inch rectangles, which were fastened so that the trailing edge of each sheet overlapped the leading edge of the next. Patch-work repairs were observed on the port side of the stern near the rudder's lower gudgeon and pintle (refer to Figure 29). The copper sheathing was torn and largely absent on the upper portions of the outer hull, suggesting that it had been salvaged after the ship was abandoned. During excavation of the ship's hull, a soil column of sediment on the port side of the stern was kept intact in order to provide a profile of the surrounding bay mud and historic fill (Photo 22). This profile indicated that the ship's hull was embedded in at least 4-feet of bay mud (Figure 30).

The rudder was intact and measured 73-inches in length (from top to bottom), 25-inches in width at its narrowest (at the top), 38-inches at its widest (at the bottom where it flared out), and 7-inches in thickness (refer to Figure 29). Wood sacrificial planking⁵, 3/4-inch thick, encased the entire rudder. This was covered with copper sheathing. The sacrificial planking and copper sheathing had peeled away from the rear edge of the rudder, revealing a 2-inch diameter bronze bolt head, suggesting that the rudder was constructed of two or more timbers bolted together. Black pitch, used to



Photo 21. P2-Feature 16, view east.

⁵ See Glossary of Naval Architectural Terms in Appendix B

discourage the activities of teredo worms, was observed between the sacrificial planking and the underlying hull planking (refer to Figure 29).

Seventeen wood core samples were taken from various locations within the stern section of the ship for dendrochronological and wood species identification analysis (refer to Figure 24 for core sample locations). Results of this analysis indicated that the following tree species were present: Red Oak group, Live Oak group, Yellow Pine group, and White Oak group, all of which are native to the American East Coast. Chronological analysis was not possible due to the length of the tree ring sequences (Daniel Miles, Oxford Dendrochronology Lab, 2006 pers. comm.).



Photo 22. Soil profile observed in sediment block along port side of stern. Yellow tags indicate differing soil layers.

A temporary bulkhead had been erected within the hull at a point aft of the last frame that had been removed from the keel (refer to figures 25 and 28). The improvised bulkhead was apparently intended to keep water and mud out of the area where the Hare salvage crew was working, suggesting that the hull was subject to tidal inundation while it was being dismantled. The bulkhead was built of approximately 1-inch thick wood planks that were 1-foot wide and as long as 11-feet. The wood planks were oriented horizontally and stacked edge to edge. The bulkhead was supported on the interior face by vertical strips of wood that had been driven into the sand and muck in the bottom of the hull.

A 30-x-34 foot horizontally constructed wood grid was identified a few feet southeast of the stern of the ship (Figure 31). The grid was the remnant of a platform used by workers on the soft bay shoreline. The grid was situated on top of the bay mud layer and at approximately the same level as the top of the rudder. Milled beams of various widths and lengths were used to construct the frame. None of the beams showed any evidence of fasteners.

Associated Artifacts

Twenty-five artifacts were collected in association with P2-Feature 16 (Table 14). The majority were recovered within the ship or are directly associated with the ship breaking process and are summarized below.

Table 14. Artifacts Recovered in Association with P2-Feature 16

Object	Location	Material	Description
U-shaped Strap	Bilge: P2-F-16	Iron	Flat, U-shaped strap. Flat arms of strap transition into round extensions.
Capped Drift Bolt	Bilge: P2-F-16	Iron	Iron drift bolt with mushroom cap. 1" diameter x 12".
Bar Chain Plate	Southern portion of P2-F 16, near work platform	Iron	Length 38 1/2".
Belaying Pin		Wood	Broken, length 12 1/2" (Photo A23).
Mast Ring	Southern portion of P2-F 16, near work platform	Iron	Slightly oval shape (interior dimension 10 1/2" x 9 1/4").
Rope	Outside starboard side	Rope	Rope fragments (Photo A23).
Shackle	11'4" / 202° / 55" from datum	Iron	Length 5", Interior width 1" (Photo A24).
Sheave		Wood	3" diam., 7/8" hole in center (Photo A25).
Sheave	Forward portion of stern	Wood	3" diam., 3/4" hole in center (Photo A25).
Sheave	Stern	Wood	4" diam., 7/8" hole in center (Photo A25).
Ship Breaking Tool		Iron	Ship breaking tool, similar to iron bolt with several small perforations, 10", broken (Photo A23).
Single Block Pulley	Inside hull, stern end	Wood	Single block pulley, oval shaped (approx. 6 1/4" x 4"), all wood construction. Approximate thickness 3 1/2" (Photo A26).
Spike		Iron	5 3/4" spike, flat head and tapered end.
Spike	Below starboard	Metal	Yellow metal spike, curved, flat head with tapered end, length approx. 5" (Photo A27).
Textile	Forward portion of stern	Textile	
Metal Sheathing	Forward portion of stern	Copper	Small pc. metal sheathing recovered while cleaning ship.
Teeth	Stern	Teeth	2 sperm whale teeth (Photo A28).
Smoking Pipe	Forward portion of stern	Clay	Stem fragment, no maker's mark.

Object	Location	Material	Description
Smoking Pipe	Stern	Clay	Pipe bowl attached to 6 1/2" stem, bowl heeled, all over "patriotic" decoration, embossed TD in a shield (stem end) with stars on either side of bowl. Oak leaves along mold seam on front of bowl with 3 lines on either side. Rouletted decoration around bowl rim. No maker's mark (Photo A29).
Walnut Shell	Forward portion of stern	Walnut Shell	Half walnut shell.
Button	Stern	Metal	Stamped metal button, 4-hole, holes are tear-drop shaped, front is slightly concave, coat size, diam. 11/16" (Photo A30).

Two additional artifacts were recovered, and may be associated with the ship breaking yard or the episodes of fill that followed the ship breaking era. The first is half of a white earthenware saucer (diameter 5 7/8-inches) with half of a blue printed maker's mark evident on the base. The mark reads '...AL VITRIFIED CHINA in a circle / KERR & CO...'. The second is a round, short (diameter 2-inches, height 2 7/8-inches) bottle with a wide mouth patent/extract style finish (Photo A31). The body is embossed 'X. BAZIN / PHLADA'. The Xavier Bazin Perfumery of Philadelphia, PA, was established in the 1850s and Bazin's products were awarded medals at the London's Worlds Fair in 1851. Sons Felix and Charles joined the firm in the 1870s and the business was liquidated in 1887 (Fike 1965 and Wilson and Wilson 1971 in Fike 1987:154).

Culled Artifacts

Several other items were collected and culled from P2-Feature 16. They included 11 fragmentary pieces of shoe leather collected from both the fill above the feature and the starboard side of the ship. In addition, whiteware sherds were collected from the fill above the feature. A pepper sauce bottle with an iron pontil mark was collected from the fill within the ship, while a second fragmentary pepper sauce bottle, also with a pontil scar, was collected 36-inches below the feature's datum. A wine bottle with a shallow push up and a hand applied finish was also recovered within the feature.

5.3.1a Delgado Report on P2-Feature 16

Dr. James P. Delgado, of the Vancouver Maritime Museum, prepared the following report on the stern section of P2-Feature 16. Bibliographic references are incorporated into the *References* section of this report.

Introduction

The remains of a Gold Rush-era vessel exposed during construction at 300 Spear Street in San Francisco were tentatively identified as a vessel undergoing ship breaking at the nearby ship breaking yard of Charles Hare, in or around 1852-1857. WSA documented the site and the vessel remains.

The author was retained in a collaborative effort to assist in the documentation of the vessel remains, to assist in ascertaining features specific to identifying the age, provenience and possible identity of the vessel; to review artifacts and vessel parts recovered from the 300 Spear Street project, to provide historical research on Hare and his activities, as well as historical context for the potential identification of the vessel, and to assist in drafting the final report on the vessel remains and the 300 Spear Street site.

The Crowded Anchorage of Gold Rush San Francisco

In response to the discovery of gold in January 1848, a "rush" of emigrants by sea and land converged on California between late 1848 and 1851. The number of vessels involved ranged into the thousands (Delgado 1991). In 1849, for example, 762 vessels arrived in San Francisco from North American ports (Goodman 1987). The majority of these vessels remained off San Francisco's waterfront for the next few years. Some remained in port because they had sailed on what essentially was a one-way voyage with emigrants and their baggage, others because there were no cargoes to load for trade with other ports, and yet others because their crews had run off to the mines.

Some vessels entered into coastal trade, ranging from Chile and Peru in the south to British Columbia in the north, carrying supplies such as produce, livestock and lumber to the Gold Rush market. Others entered into transpacific trade to Hawaii or other islands. However, the vast majority of Gold Rush arrivals remained at anchor, "an immense fleet" that contemporary observer William Heath Davis likened to "an immense forest stripped of its foliage" (Davis 1967:333-334).

The heart of the city's commercial district in January 1849 was Portsmouth Square, a block from the water. By the end of the year, the heart had shifted to the waterfront, to the shoreline along the eastern alignment of Montgomery Street. By mid-1849, long wharves were commenced to reach out into the anchorage off the mudflats of the waterfront. Along those wharves, and in the anchorage, a selective process of acquisition and physical renovation converted dozens and then hundreds of idled ships into storeships or floating warehouses. Others were converted to offices, lodgings, and the town jail.

By the Fall of 1849, on what had been a mudflat at low tide, a mercantile core comprising wharves, storeships pulled onto the mud, and buildings elevated above the water on pilings, stretched five blocks south to north from what had been the foot of California, Sacramento, Clay, Jackson and Pacific streets. It reached out into the shallows of the bay for another block to the alignment of Sansome Street. The wharves, starting with the Commercial or "Long Wharf," stretched farther out into the bay, and by mid-1850, the commercial district had extended another block east into the water along the wharves to establish what one perceptive observer called "a Venice built of pine" (as cited in Beilharz and Lopez 1976:194).

It was the construction of the "Venice built of pine" that made San Francisco work as a port, giving the merchants a commercial advantage and laying the foundations for the larger metropolis and port that would follow. The readily available supply of ships that lay idle, having outstripped demand for their usual services by sheer numbers and by the lack of a labour force to man them, were commodities immediately available for relatively inexpensive and rapid conversion to floating storage and other uses. By 1851, nearly two hundred ships were employed in this fashion.

The need for storeships began to decline in 1851 as the ongoing process of urbanization provided more permanent infrastructure. Several major fires, the filling burnt-over shallows, and reconstruction in more modern, less fire-prone multi-storied brick buildings relegated storeships to a low-rent alternative. The evolution of the port and its waterfront also brought about the construction of deepwater wharves that fronted the warehouses. These wharves required unrestricted access, and storeships moored alongside the docks were obstructions to a growing regular maritime trade once the initial phase of the Gold Rush ended.

Complaints about the crowded harbor dated to 1850. In August of that year, an editorial in the San Francisco *Daily Alta California* commented that "our harbor is now literally crowded with ships" and that steamers could not approach their berths "without the danger of staving themselves or carrying away any portion of the ship's rigging:"

This could be easily remedied, and it is the duty of the Harbor Master to see that those ships which are in the way be hauled so as not to interfere with the daily movements of the steamers. The ships remain stationary for weeks and months in their berths, while the steamers are perpetually passing and repassing (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, August 13, 1850).

Despite the efforts of the Harbor Master, the problem persisted. There were simply too many ships in port. In January 1852, for example, the Harbor Master listed the vessels

. . . not moored in accordance with the regulations of the port . . . thereby endangering themselves and others, near them, besides risking the loss or damage of their cargoes:

Brig *Gilbert Jamison*; Storeship *Ocean Hero*; Schooner *Piedmonte*; Storeship *Cyrus*; Storeship *Anne*; Barque *Rowland*; Brig *Othello*; Storeship *Canton*; Barque *Marie*; Brig *Ocean*; Schooner *Capacity*; Ship *George Thatcher*; Storeship *Galileo*; Barque *Burnham*; Brig *Challenge*; Storeship *Regulus*; Barque *San Francisco*; Storeship *Rob Roy*; Barque *Martha*; Barque *Russell*; Barque *Evelina*; Barque *Powhatan*; Barque *J.J. Cobb*; Brig *Mary Helen*; Storeship *Siroc*; Brig *Charlotte*; Storeship *Wm. & James*; Barque *Juno*; Brig *Palermo*; Ship *Bazaar*; Barque *Backus*; Steamer *El Dorado*; Storeship *Elizabeth*; Ship *Nile*; Storeship *John Adams*; Steamer *Washington*; Barque *Canada*; Ship *Ontaro*; Barque *Edward*; Brig *Tepic*; Ship *Seini*; Barque *John Farnworth*; Brig *E.P. Wolf*; Storeship *Damariscott*; Ship *Elizabeth* (*San Francisco Daily Alta California*, January 9, 1852).

The solution was to clear the harbor, and this began not too long after the Harbor Master's warning. In the summer of 1852, the *Daily Alta California's* editors noted:

We are glad to see the movement commenced of hauling away hulks that are being surrounded by buildings. Many...will be great annoyances in a few months. One was hauled away yesterday, and we notice the places of several others vacant (*San Francisco Daily Alta California*, July 17, 1852).

Many storeships and other idled vessels were shifted south of Market Street, away from the active business core, to lie off Rincon Point, which was the waterfront's industrial area. A daguerreotype panorama of the city taken in late 1852 or early 1853 shows a number of vessels lying at haphazard abandonment, including one hulk with the legend "storage" painted on her bulwarks next to another vessel with a housed-over "barn" on her deck. A list of vessels in the harbor in July 1852 included 32 that lay "off Rincon Point" (*San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List*, July 7, 1852).

Those ships that could not be shifted because they were blocked in by landfill or construction were broken up where they lay. On February 9, 1853, an article in the *San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List* remarked on the dismantling of the storeship *Thomas Bennett*:

In March 1850, the *Thomas Bennett* was hauled on the flats near what is now the corner of Sacramento and Front streets, but which at that time was in the harbor, beyond the end of Long Wharf. A pier was built to the ship, and she was covered and built around with stores, the whole being known as the *Thomas Bennett Dock and Warehouse*. Since then great changes have taken place...and a block of brick buildings has been put up below and on each side of the *Thomas Bennett*. In these

circumstances, the ship, after a careful survey, being considered no longer land worthy, was sold, and is now being broken up. The *Thomas Bennett* was substantially built of live oak and cedar, well fastened throughout, and every part of her appears as sound and perfect as when first put together. The breast hooks, transoms, and lower deck frames, were extra heavy, and most of the deck stanchions butted the floor timbers. It is to be regretted that such a ship should have to be broken up, as she would have been a good vessel for many years, and worth at home at least \$20,000.

Clearing the Waterfront

The presence of literally hundreds of near-derelict vessels at San Francisco provided an ideal business opportunity to an entrepreneur seeking to make at least a living from recycling what he could from the ships. This began in 1851 in the aftermath of the May 4th fire and continued through 1852. The majority of this work took place at Rincon



"Abandoned ships" off Rincon Point, as seen from Happy Valley, from a panorama of San Francisco, 1851. San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, A11.16541 n.

Point. As noted previously, by early July 1852, 32 vessels had been moored, and another two hundred vessels waited "clearing" and mooring "off Rincon Point" (San Francisco *Prices Current and Shipping List* July 7, 1852).

Initially, the clearance of the old ships involved burning. On July 10, 1852, the *Alta's* editors commented that a number of ships that had been hauled away "before they were hopelessly aground" and "burned" at Rincon Point, but "we notice that there are several so completely surrounded by houses it is impossible to draw them away" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, July 10, 1852). On July 19, 1852, the *Alta* noted that a removed hulk was about to be burned off Rincon Point. "She will be placed that no danger be apprehended from fire, and we mention the fact that an alarm not be raised." Another vessel was burned in late August "Off Rincon Point" at "such a place as not to endanger property...or shipping..." (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, August 25, 1852).

Burning, however, while a quick solution to the problem proved wasteful, particularly when there was money to be made from salvage. While ship breaking was a labor-intensive and unpleasant job with a low margin of return, the proximity of a nearby, cheap labor force provided the means to an end. That labor force was a group of approximately 150 Chinese who lived in a fishing village at the southern end of Rincon Point (Anonymous 1854:48). While engaged in fishing with a fleet of some 25 vessels, some of the inhabitants of the settlement, according to one reminiscent account, "were employed in breaking up old ships" (San Francisco *Morning Call*, April 6, 1884).

The Ship Breakers

The Chinese settlement at Rincon Point, established in either 1850 or early 1851 as one of California's first Chinese fishing villages, was a traditionally constructed group of piling supported buildings perched atop the rocks abutting the beach of Yerba Buena Cove. The Rincon Point fishing village represented a return to a traditional source of income for its inhabitants. Immigration from China in response to the gold discovery introduced a growing number of Chinese to California, although not in great numbers. In 1849, 325 Chinese immigrated to California, followed by another 450 in 1850. In 1851, the flow of immigration increased with 2,716 arrivals (Zhu 1999:43). While not a large group, the Chinese were a visible and hated minority.

White miners focused considerable antipathy toward all minorities in the mines, be they native Californians, Hispanics, blacks, or Asians. The fact that these minorities spoke a different language, had different customs and attire, and were physically distinguishable exacerbated the differences. The success of a hard-working group, united by a common language and custom as well as social and family bonds, as was the case for many of the Chinese, antagonized jealous white miners, who seized upon differences of custom or the "foreigner's" inability to speak English to deprive them of mining claims, property, and their lives (Rohrbaugh 1997:220-229).

In the face of this discrimination and violence, the settlers of the Rincon Point fishing village had either abandoned the gold mines or never went there in the first place. Since many of the Chinese immigrants had come from China's coastal Guangdong province, where harvesting the sea was the principal livelihood, building a village and boats to fish the waters of San Francisco Bay was a logical choice, especially since no whites were (as yet) competitively engaged in fishing. This somewhat isolated (on the outskirts of San Francisco) group and primarily self-sufficient population formed a relatively inexpensive labor force when the opportunity arose to make money by scrapping ships.

Historians have noted that the Chinese in California, "having been simple peasants or laborers accustomed to a limited standard of living in their overcrowded native land, were willing to work for much smaller returns than white miners" (Paul 1963:28-29). Another view notes that the Chinese had a long tradition of working in groups, a practice that played out with good returns in the gold fields with organized companies of Chinese engaged in placer mining to extract all the available gold from scattered and minimal deposits that white miners either disdained or lacked a large enough cooperative labour force of their own to successfully work. For the Chinese, cooperation, not "individualism, was the key to success" (Zhu 1999:47).

This collective approach to work made the Chinese ideal ship breakers. The earliest written account of their work dates to 1856, although it was not published until 1889. Prentice Mulford, a recent arrival to San Francisco in 1856, noted that

Rows of old hulks were moored off Market Street Wharf, maritime relics of "49." That was "Rotten Row." One by one, they fell victim to Hare. Hare purchased them, set Chinamen to picking their bones, broke them up, put the shattered timbers in one pile, the iron bolts in another, the copper in another, the cordage in another, and so in a short time all that remained of these bluff-bowed, old fashioned ships and brigs...was so many ghastly piles of marine debris (Mulford 1889:46).

A contemporary story published in the San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin* in February 1857, corroborates and augments Mulford's account:

The beach at the Rincon exhibits a scene which recalls the past in a most affecting manner. In almost every portion are to be seen the relics of old ships, that once braved the storms and dangers of a hundred seas, being broken up for their old iron and fire wood. This work is carried on chiefly by Chinamen, who hammer and saw and chop, day after day and week after week with the most exemplary patience and perseverance. Under their continued blows, the old vessels fall to pieces, one after the other. For a few days the yawning wrecks and then the bare skeletons of keel and ribs are seen; but in a short time the skeletons themselves fall to pieces; the iron and copper are stored, the wood piled up and carried away,

and not a vestige of the once mighty masters of the deep remains (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857).

This is the only contemporary account of ship breaking that offers any detail, and it focuses on the activities of Charles Hare.

Charles Hare was one of San Francisco's most active and longest employed ship breakers. Born in Wingrave, Buckinghamshire, England in 1819, Hare immigrated to Baltimore with his wife Amelia and their son Charles, Jr. around 1840, where he entered the ship breaking trade (Hare 1851-1877). Listed in the 1850 Federal Census in Baltimore as a "speculator" in the midst of that city's industrial and shipbuilding district with his family (which now included a two-year old daughter, Amelia), Hare made the decision to go to California around that time.

In 1857, an article noted that

Hare, who had been engaged in the same business, before his advent in this country, in Baltimore...came hither in 1850 and shortly afterwards commenced buying and breaking up old ships and hulks. He, by degrees, increased his business, employed numerous hands, chiefly Chinamen, and many have been the vessels that have yielded up to him their metals and timbers" (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857).

According to his testimony in a legal case, Hare had "lived and resided continuously since September 1851" in San Francisco (Hare 1874:2).

Contemporary accounts of Hare and his work do not appear until 1856, when he was listed in the San Francisco City Directory as a "dealer in ship gear, Rincon Point" (Harris *et al.* 1856:59). However, reminiscent accounts of the Gold Rush suggest that Hare began to work in the ship breaking trade on the San Francisco waterfront in 1851, because he is specifically identified as the breaker who worked on the salvage of the storeship *General Harrison* after the May 4, 1851 fire (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 29, 1882).

Another reminiscent account of the Gold Rush waterfront also placed Hare in San Francisco as a ship breaker in 1851. Captain Fred Lawson, an 1849 arrival who worked on waterfront construction and ship clearances for years, remembered that the ship *Globe* "was bought and cut up for wood and copper by Charley Hare in '51." According to Lawson, Hare "hired several Chinamen to do it, and he made a pretty good thing of it. Wood was scarce in those days" (San Francisco *Examiner*, August 31, 1890).

There were other ship breakers. George Howgate, listed in the 1856 city directory as a "laborer, Rincon Point," was one. Another was Nicholas Bichard, a pioneer dealer in

coal, lumber and junk who became a ship-owning millionaire during the Civil War and a prominent resident of Marin County (Teather 1969:27, 43). The *Alta* reminiscences also mention a Captain Batchelder, who broke up two ships, and J. Atkinson, who broke up one ship (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 22, 1882). There were also Hare's erstwhile employees. According to the *Daily Evening Bulletin's* February 1857 account, "in various instances...the Chinamen themselves have purchased old vessels, and demolished them at their own venture."

Among the ranks of the ship breakers, however, Hare reigned supreme. In 1874, testifying in a legal case, Hare explained that he bought ships, scrapping some, repairing others with materials on hand in his yard and sending them back to sea. How many had he owned, asked the lawyers? "About a hundred I have owned altogether of wrecks of some kind" (Hare 1874:5). A reminiscent account of the fate of the Gold Rush fleet, published in 1882, tallied up 77 vessels that had been Hare's "victims." Howgate was credited with twelve, Bichard with five, and another 17 were broken up by individual wreckers, including the Chinese (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 22, May 29, and June 5, 1882).

In February 1857, when Hare was interviewed, he said that "the business must soon all but stop, for want of material, as the old stock of vessels is almost used up, and the decreased... shipping will not afford old tubs enough to keep any great number of workmen busy" (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857). In April 1857, Hare's Chinese work crew broke up the storeship *Arkansas*, an 1849 arrival that had been hauled in and finally surrounded by buildings. A reminiscent account noted that "the old hulk was cut to pieces and sold for firewood, leaving only a portion of the stern" (San Francisco *Morning Call*, January 1, 1889). The *Arkansas* scrapping supports the contention that Hare and his labor force had completed clearing the hulks around Rincon Point, and after this, all of their jobs were either on ships trapped by urban development and landfill or development in the urban core. The Gold Rush ship *Cadmus*, broken up in the 1860s, may have been another Hare salvage.

While Hare no longer broke up ships at Rincon Point, he maintained a home and his store there. In 1856, he was listed in the city directory as a "dealer in anchors, chains, etc. Spear near Folsom" (Colville 1856:93). Hare's store was most probably a rectangular structure shown near the beach along the Spear Street alignment on the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map of San Francisco. This is probably the structure whose foundation was excavated by WSA in 2005 (refer to discussion of P2-Feature 8 in Section 6.2 below.) In February 1857, the article on Hare's ship breaking noted that "shortly after his arrival [Hare] established a house for the sale of old iron and copper, cordage and other ship materials, at the Rincon, where he still remains" (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857). The article implies a presence at the Spear and Folsom site since late

1851 or early 1852, and the foundation excavated in 2005, made of recycled ship parts and pilings, and surrounded by ship parts and sheathing, would fit with Hare's store. Who else would build such a structure surrounded by these items?

In February 1857, the reporter from the *Daily Evening Bulletin* who wrote about the ship breaking at the Rincon visited the store, where he was shown items salvaged from broken up ships, including the figurehead of the British ship *Plover* and some of her sheathing, "which is preserved as a curiosity at Hare's store" (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857). The reporter's account and the remains excavated in 2005 suggests that the store was a remarkable structure filled with all sorts of items, facing a beach where immediately offshore, Chinese workers hammered and chopped at yawning hulks and hauled the remains up the shore to Hare's front yard.

Hare's store was also a ship chandlery where he sold new items as well as merchandise salvaged through ship breaking. His letterhead lists items for sale:

Tanner's Oil, Cocoanut Oil, Polar Oil, Cumberland and Lehigh Coal, Brazier's Copper, Yellow Metal, Nails, Anchors and Chains all sizes, Hemp and Manila Rope, Galvanized Wire, Rope in Bond or Duty Paid, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, White Lead, Eastern Oak Ship Timber, Spanish Cedar, Lignumvitae, Rosewood Oil Casks, Water Tanks, Cannon Brass and Iron all sizes (Hare 1851-1877).

Some of the items listed on Hare's letterhead (specifically the pitch, tar, oakum, white lead, Eastern Oak ship timber, Spanish Cedar, Lignum vitae, anchors and chains and the yellow metal) suggest recycling into San Francisco's burgeoning shipbuilding industry, also conveniently located near the store at South Beach. As well, Hare's Rincon Point ship breaking location was not only conveniently located near the shipbuilding yards, it was also close to numerous small foundries that sprang up in the South of Market area in the 1850s (Lotchin 1974:65). Both of these industries could make ample use of the salvaged components of the Gold Rush fleet.

After 1857, Hare turned to buying and selling scrap, noting "Old Iron, Copper and Metals Bought at the Highest Market Price" (Hare 1851-1877). The 1858 San Francisco city directory lists Hare as a "junk dealer." (Langley 1858:146) Hare is listed in the 1859 city directory with the notation "ship tackling" at the "south side of Folsom nr. Spear" (Langley 1859:141). After 1859, Hare moved from his original site, which was then under development presumably, as the 1860 city directory lists him again as a "junk dealer" this time at the "W side Stewart op[posite] Pier 3" (Langley 1860:155). This placed him away from Rincon Point, on the west side of Steuart between Market and Mission streets. Through the 1860s, the city directories list Hare as a junk dealer at this Steuart Street location as a "junk dealer," "importer anchors, etc." "anchors, chains, junk, etc." and "anchors chains, blocks, ships-stories, etc."

During his career Hare bought into a number of vessels, either as a sole or part owner. These included a Tahiti packet, the "A 1 Clipper Schooner *Eliza*," which he advertised as available for freight or passage in December 1863 (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, December 2, 1863) and a variety of whalers and other ships which he listed in court testimony in 1874:

I have owned the bark "Eliza Thornton," New Bedford, one-half; the bark "Golden Fleece," three-fourths; the schooner "Emma," the whole; the schooner "Henry," one-quarter; the schooner "Juventa," three-quarters; the brig "Advance," the whole; the whaleship "Massachusetts," the whole; the whaleship "William C. Nye," one-eighth; the schooner "Fannie," one-half; the schooner "Caroline E. Foote," two-thirds; the schooner "Umpqua," and others I don't remember now" (Hare 1874:5).

Hare maintained a waterfront yard where he kept vessels and refitted ships. His purchase of the whaler *Edward Carey*, which had been damaged at sea, in December 1864, is a case in point. Hare bought the ship at auction at the Mission Street Wharf, stripped her "bare," hauled her to his own facility and repaired and refitted her there. "I repaired her from my own yard, with my own men...I had everything, pretty much, that could be used. I was buying and selling ships at that time...I had in my own yard a good deal of timber, and everything necessary for repairing her, spars and everything" (Hare 1874:7).

Hare also salvaged sunken vessels on the waterfront and shipwrecks along the coast, like the Russian steam corvette *Novick* in 1863, pulling out the brass cannon, engines, copper powder chests, and the sails, all of which he displayed in his store at Nos. 34 and 36 Steuart Street "which, by the way, is a real curiosity shop" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, November 27, 1863). Hare's other post-Gold Rush vessel salvages, according to the 1882 reminiscences of the Gold Rush ships (drawn in part from an interview with Hare) included a note that "in later years he performed like service for the steamers *Sonora*, *Washington* and many others" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, June 5, 1882).

Hare's personal life included a large family which his business supported. As listed in the 1870 Federal census they included Charles, a "shipping merchant," wife Amelia, "keeping house," son Charles, age 21, a "clerk" living at home, daughter Amelia, now called Emma, age 18, and five California-born siblings ranging from Fanny, age 15 to May, age 7. The loss of his uninsured ship *Edward Carey* during the Civil War, the loss of another whaler he owned an interest in, *William C. Nye*, and a prolonged lawsuit against the government for relief since his ship was burned by the Confederate raider *Shenandoah* (the government was paying compensation it had received from Great Britain, which had built and outfitted the raider for the Confederacy) apparently

exhausted his resources even though he won his case. An indication of his financial woes is found in an 1867 inclusion of Hare and his schooners *Advance* and *Fannie Hare*, which were listed in the City and County of San Francisco's delinquent tax list for the year. He owed \$473 (San Francisco *Daily Morning Call*, (September 21, 1867).

Relief did not come until the United States Government awarded Hare \$67,616.52 with interest, which was paid out at \$70,000 in May 1876, but in March 1877 he filed for bankruptcy. By 1880, the census listed Hare, aged 60, as a "junk merchant," with wife Amelia and daughters Emma, Lucy, Nelly and May still living at home. That year he was sued by his former attorney for moneys owing, the lawyer alleging that Hare had falsely declared bankruptcy, hiding assets with friends and his son George (Hare 1877). The outcome of the case is not known, but the old ship breaker briefly surfaced again in the historical record before fading into obscurity.

In May 1882, Charles Hare joined ship breakers George Howgate and Nicholas Bichard in interviews for the series of reminiscences about the Gold Rush fleet's demise published in the *Daily Alta California*. Hare continued to be listed in the San Francisco city directories through 1886, but was not listed in the 1887-1888 editions, suggesting that this is around the time he died. In 1898, his old business location on Steuart Street was occupied by the Pacific Coast Dredging and Reclamation Company, a fitting ongoing maritime use for the building of a pioneer whose early work had paved the way for the reclamation of San Francisco's harbor by removing the Gold Rush hulks that crowded it.

Comparing Hills Plaza with 300 Spear as Part of the Same Site and Identifying the Hulk Excavated at 300 Spear

The basic premises:

- The vessel whose remains were excavated at 300 Spear was a vessel which prior to its burial in landfill had been undergoing systematic disassembly, ostensibly for scrapping, i.e. "ship breaking;"
- The morphology of the breaking fits the parameters of breaking patterns observed at a nearby site attributed to the activities of Charles Hare and his Chinese labor force, and the patterns observed on the partially "broken" hulk of the storeship *General Harrison*, also attributed to Hare and his Chinese collaborators;
- The vessel was located directly in front of Charles Hare's business at "Spear near Folsom" and in association with the foundation of a structure which most likely is Hare's store;

- The vessel, along with associated disassembled ship timbers, most probably represents a *terminus post quem* of February 1857, when contemporary accounts quote Hare as saying the business was about to stop for want of ships to break at that location. There are no other accounts of ships broken up at this site after February 1857;
- The vessel was deposited at the site prior to landfilling at the site, which occurred between 1859-1869. The vessel was exposed in open water for some period, as evidenced by teredo worm activity in some of its timbers. This activity was halted by the burial of the vessel;
- The vessel most likely is one of the final five vessels Hare and the Chinese were breaking up in February 1857. According to that account, "the names of those which are now undergoing the dissection by the Chinamen and vanishing piecemeal" were listed as the ships *Regulus* and *Panama*, the brig *Fortune*, and the barques *Candace* and *Harvest*;
- The vessel was an American-built vessel constructed around 1820-1830, perhaps slightly earlier, but not before the War of 1812, and was approximately 100 by 25 feet, with a registered tonnage of approximately 300 tons. It was a three-masted vessel;
- It is therefore most probably either the Massachusetts built, 1826 barque *Harvest*, an 1849 arrival later used as a storeship off Long Wharf (Commercial Street), hauled to Rincon Point by 1852 and broken up in 1857, or *Candace*, a 309-ton ship built in Massachusetts in 1818 which arrived in San Francisco in 1855 after a long career. Damaged and condemned, the vessel was sold at auction and broken up off Rincon Point in 1857. I believe the vessel excavated in 2005 to be *Candace*;
- On a final note, the Shew panorama of San Francisco, taken from the bluff along the alignment of Spear Street, approximately at the intersection of Spear and Harrison and looking directly across the water past Folsom Street toward Telegraph Hill, most likely shows a vessel later broken up – and one of the approximate size of both *Candace* and *Harvest*. The other portions of the panorama show other ships; including one being broken up off the tip of Rincon Point, and what is most likely Hare's store, again most likely represented by the foundations excavated at 300 Spear in association with the vessel remains.

General Observations on the Site

The site at 300 Spear is a square block bounded by Harrison, Main, Folsom and Spear, which is directly adjacent and east of a site known as Hills Plaza, bounded by Harrison, Spear, Folsom and Steuart. The latter site, archaeologically monitored and documented by Archeo-Tec between March and July 1988 under the direction of Allen Pastron, Ph.D., with me participating as the consulting maritime archaeologist, was interpreted at that time as the location of the ship breaking yard of Charles Hare and his Chinese laborers/collaborators (Archeo-Tec 1989, Pastron and Delgado 1991).

What is now apparent with the excavation of 300 Spear is that the Hills Plaza site represents only a portion of the Hare ship breaking yard, perhaps as little as 25% to 50% of it if additional ships were broken by Hare and his workers east of Steuart (i.e. the former intertidal and tidal waters now filled and beneath the present-day Embarcadero), and east of Main on now filled intertidal waters and beach fronts. This is a possibility, as the Shew panorama shows a vessel in the process of breaking along the modern Embarcadero alignment, and one of the last ships reported as broken by Hare and the Chinese in 1857, the ship *Panama*, was, according to a contemporary observer, Captain Fred Lawson, "taken to Beale and Mission and cut up" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, August 31, 1890). That location is two blocks west and three blocks north of the 300 Spear site.

If the premise that the foundation of the building excavated at 300 Spear represents the store of Charles Hare is correct, then 300 Spear is presumably the center of his yard and ship breaking activity. The surrounding intertidal areas would represent where Hare and the Chinese hauled vessels close in to shore, and then dismantled them at successive tide levels. The vessels would not be hauled completely ashore. This would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible without a substantial marine railway, and the water surrounding each hulk would facilitate easy movement around it by boat and assist the movement of large timbers cut from the hulk which would be easier to float than haul. The two-dimensional structure excavated directly inshore of the vessel remains, and directly off the stern, is interpreted as a raft that floated on the muddy shoreline to provide a stage or platform for secondary dismantling.

The process of breaking, as described in 1857 by the *Daily Evening Bulletin* article was the use of "hammer and saw and chop," implying the use of axes, sledges and saws. The work continued "day after day and week after week...under their continued blows, the old vessels fall to pieces....For a few days the yawning wrecks and then the bare skeletons of keel and ribs are seen; but in a short time the skeletons themselves fall to pieces." This implies a progressive dismantling (the article terms it "dissection"). The process was also

selective; "the iron and copper are stored, the wood piled up and carried away..." (San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857).

The material record of Hills Plaza, 300 Spear, and the 2001 excavation of the storeship *General Harrison* provides material evidence and augments the archival record. Planking was sawn into short sections and pried free; larger timbers were split on the grain to partially expose bolts and drifts which were then pried or hammered free, axes were employed to chop around bolt heads and ends to facilitate hammering and prying, and copper sheathing was pulled from outer hull planks. Long structural members such as keels and keelsons were cut and chopped into manageable sizes, double-frames were separated, and frames were broken down into their constituent floors and futtocks. Tools to assist in this process and not mentioned archivally, but recovered archaeologically included large breaking or pry bars (two from Hills Plaza and two from the *General Harrison* site) and a handle-mounted punch from the *General Harrison* site which I have interpreted as a tool to drive free bolts.

The Archeo-Tec monitoring of the Hills Plaza site adjacent to 300 Spear in 1988 documented ten clusters of ship parts which represented the original high tide line of 1853-1859 (Archeo-Tec 1989:21). The majority of these ship parts were floors, futtocks and frames, as well as cant frames, fragments of outer hull planking including one section of a garboard strake, keel fragments (two from the same keel), a section of keelson with a partial mast-step, a portion of a knee, three forefeet, a stempost, a possible crutch or breasthook, a chainplate, fragments of copper sheathing, and tools presumably employed in the ship breaking process (*ibid.*:25-47 *passim.*) [for a definition and illustration of various naval architectural terms, refer to Glossary of Naval Architectural Terms in Appendix B].

At the time I noted that all of the parts except the knee came from an area below the waterline of a vessel. The lower hull would be the last area of a ship to be broken up in a logical progression of dismantling. I reconstruct the dismantling process as:

- an initial removal of smaller, valuable and reusable items such as anchors, chain, blocks, tackle, and other hardware;
- the removal of superstructure and masts. One mast may have been left to serve as a crane to facilitate the removal of larger timbers in the hull, and this would mean that one end of the vessel would remain more or less intact until the final phase of the dismantling;
- the removal of decks, the peeling away of ceiling and outer hull planking, and the dismantling of frames;

- timbers with large numbers of valuable (i.e. copper or bronze) fastenings would be piled up on shore for secondary processing to remove the fasteners. I interpret the clusters as the pile allotted to a worker or workers for processing. After the fasteners were removed, either through extraction (pulling) or splitting the timber, the timber could be cut up further for reuse as firewood;
- the stripping off of copper sheathing from the lower hull and the continued breaking of the hull to the keel;
- the cutting up of the keel into short, manageable sections for removal of fasteners and sheathing ashore;
- the removal of the last mast and the breaking, either completely or partially, of the bow or stern (depending on which end the breaking had started at) to complete the job. It is interesting to note that the stern, with its mizzen-mast step, remained at 300 Spear, showing that this vessel was dismantled bow to stern. Another example of a Hare salvage mentioned in the archival record records a similar circumstance, that of the ship *Arkansas*. Broken up in April 1857, *Arkansas* was not completely dismantled "if we mistake not, the quarter deck and other portions of her are still there" buried on the site of the ship's dismantling (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 22, 1882). Also instructive is a series of photographs taken in 1912 of the dismantling of the whaling bark *California* on Oakland Estuary (J. Porter Shaw Library, San Francisco Maritime NHP, catalogue numbers B8.28100, B8.9009). Hauled in close to shore, the bark is being torn apart from bow to stern. The lower mizzen has been retained to serve as a crane, a small temporary staging or platform has been erected off the starboard bow to assist in the work, and *California* is being "dissected" in a reverse construction approach. If a photograph had been taken of Hare's crew at work in 1857, I believe it would have been identical.

The clusters of ship parts at Hills Plaza represented vessels ranging in size from 100 tons, 200 tons, 200-300 tons, and 350-400 tons (*ibid.*:47-48). Four vessels with approximate dates of construction (as determined by patterns of copper used to resheath the outer hull) were also discerned (*ibid.*:50, Pastron and Delgado 1991). Additional evidence for at least four vessels came from the three different forefeet, (a unique and individual structural member), two different keels, three different styles of inscribed numbering on recovered floors, and outer hull planks which represented four different sequences of resheathing (e.g. four different vessels), and two different styles of treenail fasteners (Archeo-Tec 1989:52).

At the time of the original excavation, it was assumed that the process of dismantling was incomplete and some of the timbers, which were not completely salvaged (e.g. chopped and hacked for all of their copper or sawn up for firewood) probably represented "an abandonment of the yard with the dismantling of one or more vessels not completed" (*ibid.*:53) This assumption was proved with the 2005 excavation of the adjacent lot, which disclosed additional clusters of ship parts and the partially dismantled stern section. The majority of the clusters recovered in 1988 were in close proximity to some of those encountered in 2005, i.e. along the alignment of Spear Street (*ibid.*:55, Fig. 19).

The Archeo-Tec evaluation of 1988-1989 concluded that while vessel specific identification was impossible, the morphology of the recovered timbers was indicative of Gold Rush era vessels (*ibid.*: 72 and Pastron and Delgado 1991). The vessels were selectively dismantled in a fashion suggested by the archival record, specifically Mulford's description:

Hare purchased them, set Chinamen to picking their bones, broke them up, put the shattered timbers in one pile, the iron bolts in another, the copper in another, the cordage in another, and so in a short time all that remained of these bluff-bowed, old fashioned ships and brigs...was so many ghastly piles of marine debris (Mulford 1889:46).

This also fit with the *Bulletin's* description in February 1857 of vessels undergoing "dissection" by Chinese laborers and piles of wood and metal.

It is possible to potentially link some of the timbers recovered in 1988 to the stern section recovered at 300 Spear. As previously noted, timbers from Hills Plaza recovered in 1988 came from a 250-300 ton vessel, the range of tonnage for the vessel represented by the stern section at 300 Spear. This suggests that those timbers could have come from the same vessel whose stern was discovered in 2005. WSA excavated timbers adjacent to the stern and along the Spear Street alignment. These would have been in close proximity to clusters excavated and recovered by Archeo-Tec in 1988. The closest clusters found in 1988 (#s 1-5) included specimens 1-12, 15-17, 22-33, 34-41, and 42-45, all of which lay adjacent to the eastern boundary of Spear on the former high tide line. Based on my field notes at the time, these were:

CLUSTER 1

- #15 Futtock fragment
- #16 Futtock fragment
- #17 Floor fragment

CLUSTER 2

- #34 Futtock or floor fragment
- #35 Futtock
- #36 Futtock fragment or floor
- #37 Unidentified timber
- #38 Outer hull planking
- #39 Floor fragment (extensively hacked)
- #40 Futtock from cant frame, with number 2
- #41 Rising floor

CLUSTER 3

- #22 Full floor, with number 15 carved upside down in it
- #23 Cut, split Futtock
- #24 Half floor, with number 19 carved in it, but in a different style from #22's number
- #25 Half floor
- #26 Half floor
- #27 Half floor fragment
- #28 Chopped fragment of half floor
- #29 Futtock fragment
- #30 Outer hull plank with copper sheathing fragments attached (12 x 2 ½ inch)
- #31 Futtock
- #32 Outer hull plank with copper sheathing fragments attached over an outer layer of wood sheathing. The thin outer wood sheathing was identified by the University of California's Forest Products Laboratory as most likely being Eastern White Pine, a treenail from it, and the plank itself as being White Oak.
- #33 Futtock or floor

CLUSTER 4

- #1 Floor (the only double-framed section found that was not separated by the breakers, with the number 0 carved into it, indicating it was the first frame, i.e. closest to the bow of the vessel it came from)
- #2 Unidentified
- #3 Metal stake?
- #4 Outer hull plank with copper sheathing fragments attached
- #5 Unidentified metal
- #6 Metal breaking bar
- #7 Unidentified metal
- #8 Cant frame, split and cut

- #9 Cut, chopped floor section (10 x 7 ¼ inch molded and sided)
- #10 Cant floor
- #11 Outer hull plank with copper sheathing fragments attached
- #12 Futtock fragment

CLUSTER 5

- #42 Futtock fragment
- #43 Futtock
- #44 Cant frame, chopped and hacked
- #45 Futtock from cant frame

There are a few points of similarity. In 1988, floors were recovered that were inscribed with their frame numbers – frames 0, 2, 5, 15. The 2005 excavation by WSA recovered one complete and four partial floors that also bore inscribed frame numbers for frames 2, 10, 12 22, 25. The style of numbering appears close to identical for frames 15, 22 and 25 – similarly shaped twos, fives and all of them carved upside down. Unfortunately, there are no photographs available from Archeo-Tec or drawings for the other frame sections recovered in 1988, namely those numbered 0, 2 (the 1988 sample), or 5, but there were three different styles of numbering noted with those samples.

It was suggested from the numbering then that at least three vessels were present, a fact corroborated now by the fact that two frames numbered 2 have now been recovered from the site (1988 and 2005). A different numbering style for floors numbered 2 and 10 (recovered in 2005) which is similar (in style and "right side up") and the floor numbered 12 (a potentially different style of numbering and upside down) supports the 1988 contention based on numbering styles observed then that there were three separate vessels represented at the site.

The 2005 excavation recovered a section of "deadwood" (DW-2) that is actually a stempost based on its curvature. In 1988, three forefeet and a section of stempost were recovered and documented, again suggesting three separate vessels. The stempost recovered in 2005 could either be associated with the forefeet recovered in 1988, or represent a fourth vessel. The presence of these sections of bow is of particular interest inasmuch as the frame numbers discovered at the site in 1988 and 2005 are all from the forward area of a vessel, i.e. 0 being the first frame at the bow, and proceeding aft to frame 25, which in a double-framed vessel with floors 10-12 inches molded with a 1-inch gap between frames, the standard for the mid-nineteenth century, would place frame 25 somewhere between 43.75 and 52 feet aft of the stem, or roughly midships.

The other means of comparison between the 1988 and 2005 samples are wood species identification and estimates of original vessel size (tonnage) based on timber dimensions. Only five specimens were submitted for wood analysis in 1988. The analysis, conducted by the University of California, Berkeley's Forest Products Laboratory, determined that the specimens – an outer hull plank with an outer layer of softwood sheathing overlaid with fragments of copper – was White Oak over laid with Yellow or Southern Pine, while a knee was White Oak and a futtock was Red Oak (Archeo-Tec 1989:51).

Not every original construction dimension could be ascertained from fragments. In 1988, I analyzed the recovered timbers to determine an approximate tonnage. My reference was the American Shipmasters' Association's (ASA) rules (1876) for wooden shipbuilding, which provided rules for acceptable timber dimensions for vessels of a specific size in order to obtain insurance. My reasoning was that the rules represented the industry standard of the preceding decades' experience. The rule of thumb employed in the past (e.g. during the early nineteenth century), however, may have been to either under or over-build a vessel depending on the shipyard.

Using the ASA rules, I determined that frames represented by specimens 18, 25, and 40 were from a vessel of 350-400 tons. Specimen #82, a garboard strake, was from a 200-ton vessel, while another garboard strake, specimen #4, was from a 100-ton vessel, while other planks fit the rules for 100-ton and 200-300 ton vessels (Archeo-Tec 1989:47-48).

I have consulted my field notes to provide the following tabulation, which was not published in the Archeo-Tec report (1989) or the *Historical Archaeology* article I co-authored with Pastron (1991). In this instance, I have used the Lloyd's (1869: Table B) rules for wooden shipbuilding as they are earlier by nearly a decade than those of the American Shipmasters' Association's:

Specimen #18, floor, 8 x 12 ½ inches.....	300 tons
Specimen # 22, floor with inscribed "15".....8 x 14 inches.....	300 tons
Specimen # 25, half floor, 8 x 13 inches.....	300 tons
Specimen # 29, futtock, 7 x 11 ½ inches.....	150-200 tons
Specimen # 60, keel fragment 10 ½ x 10 ½ inches molded and sided.....	200 tons
Specimen # 61, keel fragment, 10 ½ x 12 inches molded and sided.....	250-300 tons
Specimen # 62, keel fragment, 10 x 12 ½ inches molded and sided.....	300-350 tons
Specimen # 79, floor, 7 x 6 inches.....	100-150 tons

By way of comparison, these are measurements and estimated tonnages for the timbers provided by WSA:

Specimen FL-1, floor, 7 ½ x 14 inches.....	150-200 tons
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Specimen FL-2, floor, 7 ½ x 13 ½ inches.....	150-200 tons
Specimen FL-3, floor, 7 ½ x 13 inches.....	150-200 tons
K-1, keel fragment, 10 x 19 ½ inches.....	500 + tons
FT-1, futtock, 7 x 14 inches.....	150 tons
FT-2, futtock, 8 x 14 inches.....	250-300 tons
FT-4, futtock, 8 x 13 inches.....	250-300 tons
FT-5, futtock, 6 x 13 inches.....	100 tons
FT-6, futtock, 8 x 14 inches.....	250-300 tons
FT-7, futtock, 8 x 14 inches.....	250-300 tons
FT-8, futtock, 8 x 13 inches.....	250-300 tons
FT-9, futtock, 4 x 10 inches.....	less than 100 tons
FT-10, futtock, 8 x 10 ½ inches.....	250 tons

It is important to remember that these are estimates and approximations. Based on them, I believe that timbers from the same vessel(s) may have been encountered in 1988 and 2005, and that some of the timbers, such as specimen #18, 22, 25 and 61 came from a vessel of approximately the same size as the stern section recovered in 2005. Further analysis might be able to determine if any of these timbers are associated with the stern section.

The Stern Section

The stern section excavated and recovered by WSA in 2005 is a vessel that was positioned stern to shore for ship breaking. It was an approximately 100-foot long vessel with an estimated 25-foot beam based on the remains. The surviving form of the stern suggests a broad, full-formed vessel of the "boxy" or "apple-cheeked" style of the first part of the nineteenth century. The remains of the keelson included the step for the mizzen mast. The step was cut at an angle, indicating that the mizzen was slightly raked. The vessel was in the process of breaking when abandoned. Most yellow metal fasteners had been extracted, leaving only iron fasteners and two examples of yellow metal that the breakers either missed or could not or did not otherwise extract. The copper sheathing at the stern was in place, as was the rudder; this was presumably because this portion of the stern was both embedded in the bay bottom and submerged. Other indications of the breaking process noted included saw cut ceiling planks, hacking at frame ends, and futtocks split to free fasteners.

The vessel was well built. Indications of this were cleanly shaped structural members, evenly spaced fasteners, and no evidence of covered-up builder's mistakes such as shims or other filler pieces. However, the vessel's remains also evidenced a lifetime of repairs, most if not all made in an inferior fashion. This included futtocks of a smaller size than the original, poorly shaped timbers, some with bark, and badly driven fasteners. As well,

the ceiling planking was irregular in size. There was also clear evidence of a major repair to the stern and rudder. The gudgeon and pintle assembly had been strained, apparently from the stern and the rudder striking a large object or the bottom or from some other strain on the rudder that had bodily lifted it. This had strained or loosened the fasteners for the pintle and gudgeon. Rather than remove all the copper and properly repair the damage, only a small amount of copper was pulled free to tighten the fasteners, and copper patches were applied to replace the sheathing removed for the repairs.

As discussed earlier, there are four potential candidates for the vessel's identity. As previously discussed, while Charles Hare broke up or "finished" 77 Gold Rush vessels, according to the *Alta's* series of reminiscences, not all of these were at Rincon Point. The *San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List* for July 7, 1852 listed the storeships that lay off San Francisco. The list included 164 vessels, including 32 "off Rincon Point:"

Acasta, Audley Clark, Burmah, Bazaar, Bremen, Callao, Cadmus Caroline Augusta, Cariolanus, Charlotte, Cyrus, Delia Walker, Diadem, Dutchess of Clarence, Franklin, Friendship, Flavius, Gallatea, Galileo, Golconda, Gilbert Jameson, Gold Hunter, Hamilton, Inez, John Calvin, Lady Adams, Mentor, Monsoon, Neptune, Rhode Island, Thracian, and Zuid Pool, said to be "in stream."

Eventually these vessels were broken up along with others brought to Rincon Point or broken up elsewhere on the waterfront where they lay.

Drawing from the lists of vessels at the Rincon, those said to be broken by Hare and listed in the *Alta* reminiscences, and the *Daily Evening Bulletin's* account of Hare's ship breaking, I have tabulated vessels said to have been broken up at Rincon Point. I have subtracted some vessels from the *Bulletin's* list; *Niantic, General Harrison, Thomas Bennett*, and *William Gray* because the list is of "vessels which are now fast disappearing" and as such it includes ships trapped in the downtown core by landfilling (*Thomas Bennett*), ships burned in the May 4, 1851 fire (*Niantic* and *General Harrison*) and *William Gray*, which had been scuttled to form a wharf at Telegraph Hill. The list of all vessels presumably "broken" by Hare and the Chinese at Rincon Point forms Appendix C.

As previously discussed, the last five vessels cited as "undergoing dissection" in the *Bulletin* article of February 11, 1857 are the most likely candidates because they were the last taken on by Hare at his Rincon Point location:

- *Panama* – a 508-ton ship built in 1834 at Chatham, Massachusetts. An 1849 arrival, *Panama* was converted into a floating seamen's church.

- *Regulus* – a 387-ton ship built in 1832 at Medford, Massachusetts and an 1849 arrival.
- *Fortune* – possibly the 212-ton brig *Fortunio*, built in 1849 in Cape Elizabeth, New Jersey and an early 1850 arrival. *Fortunio* worked in the coastal trade after arriving and was reported wrecked, according to Goodman. This may be another vessel entirely, named *Fortuna* which "was used was used for a period as a storeship on the block bounded by Battery and Front, Vallejo and Green Streets. She was finally broken up by Hare, as was the *Ginate de Gola*" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 29, 1882). In that case we do not know the tonnage, but the *Fortune* mentioned in 1857 was also a brig, which would probably place it within this tonnage range.
- *Harvest* – a ship of 294 tons, built in 1826 at Plymouth, Massachusetts and employed in the Pacific whale fishery. She was re-rigged as a barque in 1845. Returning to Warren, Rhode Island, in mid-1849, the vessel was refitted for a voyage to California, arriving at San Francisco on May 29, 1850.
- *Candace* – the 309-ton ex-whaling ship *Candace*, built in 1818 in Boston (Holdcamper 1968:103), re-rigged as a barque in 1849 and employed in the whale fishery through 1855. Arriving damaged and leaking in San Francisco on July 4, 1855, *Candace* was surveyed and condemned. Sold at auction, the hulk was then apparently taken to Rincon Point for breaking. She was NOT a Gold Rush ship.

In 1988-1989, I suggested, and Archeo-Tec agreed that the vessels whose pieces were encountered were probably the last five ships known to have been dismantled, the before-mentioned *Panama*, *Regulus*, *Fortune*, *Harvest* and *Candace* (*ibid.*:73). Only four vessels could be discerned in the archaeological record, as previously noted.

The clusters of ship parts recovered at Hills Plaza in 1988 represented vessels ranging in size from 100 tons, 200 tons, 250-300 tons and 350-400 tons (*ibid.*:47-48). The timbers excavated by WSA were from a vessel under 100 tons, 150-200 tons, 250-300 tons, and one timber from a vessel larger than 500 tons. That large timber could come from *Panama* or another large ship. However, according to Lawson's reminiscence, *Panama* was "taken to Beale and Mission and cut up" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, August 31, 1890).

The timbers from a vessel of 350-400 tons could have come from *Regulus*. The 150-200 ton and the 200 ton timbers could have come from *Fortunio* or *Fortune(a)*. The majority of the timbers in the 250-300 ton range, which would be a close fit for *Harvest* at 294 tons and within the range for *Candace*. It must be stressed, as it was in 1989, that there is

no definitive evidence to link any of the timbers to a specific vessel (Archeo-Tec 1989:72-73).

The timbering for the stern section also fits the 250-300 ton range. I have averaged the floor dimensions, which as previously noted are not uniform due to the poorly conducted nature of the ship's repairs and replacements over what seems to have been a long and probably difficult career. The argument that the scattered timbers at the site represent the final vessels broken up by Hare is even stronger for the stern, which would have blocked access to the beach and Hare's store/headquarters. It obviously dates to the end of the yard's working life, which we know to be in early 1857 thanks to the *Bulletin* article, and it remained in the water, covered by tidal flow for a period of several years as evidenced



This ca. 300 ton barque is moored at or adjacent to Hare's breaking yard, near today's intersection of Spear and Folsom streets. The barque lies off the Folsom Street alignment; the line of capped pilings visible behind its stern is the property line of the waterlot. They outline the southern boundary of Folsom while the vessel lies across the Spear street alignment. Although this 1853 photo predates the arrival of the *Candace*, the barque pictured is of similar size and appearance. (San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, A11.4528-c.)

by the teredo infestation in some of the timbers and the minimal fill level around it directly above the bay/mud sand level it was pulled up onto, this level probably representing silting. It was then filled over in what appears to be a single event.

With the apparent *terminus post quem* and the tonnage range, the stern most probably comes from *Harvest* or *Candace*. The other factors in this identification are the timbers employed in the stern's construction, which suggest an American Eastern Seaboard

construction, the style of the hull and its construction, which to me appear to be from the 1825-1830 period, but perhaps earlier given the framing style, the placement of the mast step which indicates a three-masted vessel, and the bar-style chainplate, a type employed in the 1830-1860 period.

As for which of the two, I believe the vessel excavated in 2005 is most probably *Candace*. Built in Boston, Massachusetts in 1818, *Candace* was a 99 ft 8 in. long ship with a 26 ft 6 in beam, a 13 ft 3 in depth of hold, two decks, square stern, billethead and was registered at 309 51/95 tons. There is a fascinating mention of *Candace* nearly being wrecked in the Gulf Stream on a return voyage home from Peru in November 1823 by Captain Joseph Bates (Bates 1867). In 1836 *Candace* was re-registered in New York (Holdcamper 1968) and then in the whaling port of New London, Connecticut. The ship made regular voyages to the South Atlantic, Indian Ocean, the Pacific, including the North Pacific Coast, and the Arctic to whale in 1838-1855. Mystic Seaport holds nearly all the logs for the ship's voyages in the 1840s with one exception (1845-1847) which is at the New Bedford Whaling Museum. In that period, *Candace* suffered from a near-mutiny on a North Pacific voyage. She was re-rigged as a barque in 1849 according to her registries.

The crew lists for *Candace*'s whaling voyages of 1838-1853 are on-line resources at Mystic Seaport. On the 1853-1855 voyage to the Arctic, *Candace* shipped home 8,000 lbs. of whale bone and "500 whale" but did not return to New London. The vessel put in to San Francisco on July 4, 1855. The Boston Shipping List of August 18, 1855 reported that the barque, "badly leaking" had been "condemned after being surveyed." Sold at auction, the hulk was apparently bought by Charles Hare, who presumably could not repair her but instead broke *Candace* up in February 1857.

The closest other archaeological example of a vessel for comparison with the vessel at 300 Spear is the 295-ton ship *William Gray*. *William Gray*'s substantially intact remains were discovered beneath Battery and Filbert streets in 1979. After test excavation, the hulk was reburied. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. *William Gray* was built at Medford, Massachusetts by Sprague and James, Master Carpenters, in 1827. As built and registered, *William Gray* was a 109 foot long ship with a 24 foot, 5-inch beam and a 12-foot, 2 ½ inch depth of hold.

Archaeological investigation of *William Gray* revealed the presence of rolled iron bar chainplates identical to those shown on the barque in prominent view at the foot of Spear Street in the Shew panorama, and the same style of chainplate recovered at Hills Plaza, and another found in close proximity to the stern section at 300 Spear. This style of chainplate came into use around the time of the Gold Rush, gradually replacing an earlier style of large links of chain employed through the early 1840s (Biddlecombe 1848:30-31,

Plate IV). The bar style's presence on the older (1827) *William Gray* would indicate a re-rigging of the vessel, which was common as vessels were constantly maintained and their upper works renewed in the course of their career.

The bar style of chainplate remained in use until the 1880s, when it was gradually replaced by flat strap iron chainplates. Other archaeologically documented examples of this type of chainplate from a Gold Rush context include one recovered from Hills Plaza, and the chainplates attached to the bow of the Gold Rush hulk *Sterling*, which is sunk at the foot of J Street in Sacramento. This style of chainplate is also found on the hulk of the Liverpool built, 1849 ship *Jhelum* in the Falkland Islands (Stammers and Kearon 1992:93, 96-97). The presence of this type of chainplate in close association with the stern suggests that if it was from this vessel, which appears to be a circa 1820s vessel, that it was also probably re-rigged, such as when an older ship is down-rigged to a barque.

Ironically, *William Gray* is often cited as being broken up (or more accurately, listed as mistakenly being broken up) by Charles Hare. This is based on the 1882 reminiscences of Gold Rush ships which mention that Hare "finally finished the *Gray*" (San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, June 5, 1882). What has been overlooked is the semantics. The reminiscences specifically use phrases such as "broken up" or "cut up" for other vessels that came into Hare's possession. I believe "finished" was specific to scuttling, especially since *William Gray* was deliberately scuttled, filled with rock and mud to hold the hulk fast, and planked over to form a wharf for Frederick Griffing's nearby warehouse. On July 10, 1852, the *Alta* noted that "a large portion of Griffing's wharf is most ingeniously constructed by planking over a sunken hulk." If my supposition is correct, then *William Gray* joins *General Harrison*, the vessel at 300 Spear, and the other breaking yard remains as archaeological evidence of the career of the prolific Charles Hare.

P2-Feature 18

P2-Feature 18 encompasses a portion of Hare's ship breaking yard that was located in the northeast corner of the project area near Spear Street (Figure 32, Photo 23). Ten ship timbers were found in an area that measured 28 feet north-south by 27 feet east-west (refer to Figure 32). The feature was located 28 feet below the site datum.



Photo 23. P2-Feature 18, view northeast.

In addition to ship timbers (Figure 32a-c), this portion of Hare's ship breaking yard yielded two artifacts: a man's large rubber boot (refer to Figure 32 and Photo A32) and a partial oar. Both were recovered adjacent to Spear Street. The portion of the oar's round wooden shaft and handle is 49 1/2-inches long. Of that, the handle comprises 9 1/2-inches. The diameter of the shaft is approximately 2 1/2-inches, while the thinner handle has a diameter of approximately 1 1/4-inches.

5.3.2 Fill Era Features (late-1850s-1860s)

P2-Feature 8

P2-Feature 8 consisted of a rectangular wood foundation, measuring 20-x-25 feet, and associated historic debris (Figure 33, Photo 24). The feature was located in the south-central portion of the parcel. The GIS plot for P2-Feature 8 overlies the footprint of a rectangular-shaped structure depicted on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map. If P2-Feature 8 represents the foundation



Photo 24. P2-Feature 8, view north.



Location of P2-Feature 8, as seen on the 1859 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map.

of this structure, it was likely constructed some time before 1859, shortly after the filling of Yerba Buena Cove.

A temporary feature datum was established in the southeastern portion of P2-Feature 8 (refer to Figure 33). P2-Feature 8 was located 14-feet below the site datum.

The foundation of P2-Feature 8 was constructed of heavy, hewn fir timbers that exhibited braced frame construction with half-lap joints at the corners. The four corners of the foundation rested on top of large timber pilings that had been sunk deep into the native sandy soil. The

timbers were fastened to the pilings with wood treenails. Diagonal cross beams had been placed under the foundation on the northern side of the structure for additional support (Photo 25). These support beams were toe-nailed into the bottom of the foundation and angled approximately 45 degrees, and had been set deep into the underlying native sand.



Photo 25. P2-Feature 8: Diagonal support beams located under foundation.

Square cut-outs on the interior portion of both the north and south foundation timbers indicated that the structure originally had been built with a large floor joist running northeast to southwest through the middle of the structure. Two pilings had supported the floor joist. These were placed 6-feet apart and were found in alignment with the cut-outs. Cut-outs for floor joists were also observed on the inside of the western and eastern foundation timbers. Although the joists had been removed historically, their linear imprints were still visible in the underlying sand (Photo 26). Postholes had been mortised at 32-inch intervals along the top of the foundation timbers. These held 4-x-4 inch posts, upon which the frame of the superstructure would have been constructed. Angled cross braces were found in the east and north corners of the

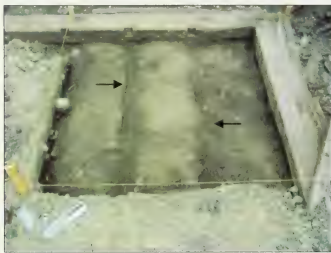


Photo 26. Linear imprints from floor joists under P2-Feature 8.

structure, but were not present in the western and southern corners. A 3-foot wide threshold step was found along the southeast edge of the foundation, indicating that the entrance to the structure was oriented toward dry land and away from the disappearing shoreline. The threshold was fastened to the top of the foundation with two



Photo 27. Carpenters' marks on end of foundation beam.

iron spikes. Roman numerals carved on the ends of the foundation beams are carpenter's marks used during construction to mark the timbers for the assembly (or re-assembly) of the structure (Photo 27).

The foundation rested on dark, native, sandy soil; historic cove fill overlaid the structure. The cove fill consisted of greenish-gray, gravelly clay with a large quantity of historic debris that included glass, leather, saw-cut faunal bone, metal, ceramics, and wood. The underlying native soils consisted of dark clayey sand, likely representing the original tidal shoreline. Historic debris was observed under the foundation, which indicated that P2-Feature 8 was constructed on a thin layer of fill, which overlaid the original tidal shoreline. This interpretation is supported by the plotted location of the feature on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map in relation to the original shoreline depicted on the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map.

A large quantity of carefully placed wood and metal debris was observed adjacent to the east side of the wood foundation (Photo 28). This consisted mostly of salvaged materials, including hull planking, a ship's cabin door, Muntz metal sheathing, a portion of a hatch cover, and roof shingles.

The placement of these materials suggests that they may have been used as a work area or porch, given that the location of P2-Feature 8 originally stood on shallow fill that was likely subject to tidal activity during the late 1850s. Workers most likely avoided sinking into the mud by stepping around on the strategically placed wood and



Photo 28. Wood and metal debris located adjacent to the east side of the wood foundation in P2-Feature 8, view south.

Muntz metal. Approximately 12 horizontally placed boards, forming a ramp, were placed against the east side of the foundation between the work area and the foundation. A perpendicular support beam was located underneath the boards adjacent to the wood foundation. It is possible that P2-Feature 8 was used as a storage surface prior to its demolition.

To expedite the recordation and recovery of artifacts contained in the fill within the boundaries of the foundation, four 5-x-5 feet test units were excavated at three locations along the inner walls and at the approximate center of the structure. These were designated: Units A1, B1, C1, and D1 (refer to Figure 33 and 33a-d). Unit A1 was later extended 1 meter (3-feet 28-inches) to the east. The extension was designated Unit A2. A unit datum was established in a corner of each of the units. The provenience for each unit datum was recorded from the temporary datum established for P2-Feature 8 (refer to Figure 33, Table 15).

Table 15. Location of Unit Datums from Temporary P2-Feature 8 Datum

Unit	Location of Datum	Distance from P2 F#8 Datum (ft. in.)	Bearing from P2 F#8 Datum
A1*	East corner	28' 4"	262 degrees West
B1	North corner	20' 10"	234 degrees Southwest
C1	South corner	18' 0"	243 degrees Southwest
D1	South corner	23' 1"	278 degrees West

* Unit A1 and Unit A2 utilized the same unit datum.

Unit A1

Unit A1 was located inside of the west corner of the foundation (refer to Figure 33 and 33a). The layer of fill in this unit was 13-inches thick. It was composed of a dense compact rocky clay that was dark greenish-gray in color (Munsell: 5GY 4/1). Sandy lenses were interspersed in the clay fill. Cultural materials were observed in this layer, including wood and metal strapping, brick fragments, a wire ring, metal paneling, a ceramic pipe fragment, and saw-cut bone. A second layer, approximately 5-inches thick, was located under the rocky, clay cove fill. It consisted of dark gritty clay (Munsell: 10 YR 2/1) containing a rich decomposing woody mulch. Native sand was observed under the dark cultural layer.

Unit A2

Unit A2, a 1 meter (3.28-x-3.28 feet) unit extending north from Unit A1, was excavated to horizontally expose a lens of compacted wood debris originally observed in the north wall of Unit A1 (refer to Figure 33a). A layer of black cultural soil with burned wood and charcoal was observed approximately 14-inches below the unit datum. A piece of basketry or reed matting constructed from dried reeds was located in the south corner of the unit. No other cultural materials were observed.

Unit B1

This test unit was inside the south corner of the foundation (Figure 33d and 33b). The approximately 5-inch thick upper layer of fill was thinner in this unit than in Unit A1. The fill layer in this unit was culturally sterile and consisted of heavily compacted rocky clay that was grayish-green in color (Munsell: 5G 4/2). A dark charcoal-rich cultural layer (Munsell: 10YR 3/1), composed of moderately compact clayey silt, was observed underlying the fill layer. A large quantity of historic debris was observed in this second layer, including wood fragments, metal, faunal bone, cloth pieces, flat boot rubber, pencils, nails, leather, glass, one barrel stave, sheet metal, and rubber bands.

The sediments of this second layer transitioned quickly to a culturally sterile, moderately compact native sand (Munsell: 25Y 4/3), which was located under the cultural layer, approximately 12-inches below the unit datum. Linear indentations indicating the presence (and removal) of floor joists were observed on top of the sandy substratum (refer to Photo 26). Staining from the floor joists was still visible at the bottom of the sandy indentations, indicating the wood had been in direct contact with the sand (Munsell: 25Y 3/1).

Unit C1

Unit C1 was located within the central-northeastern portion of the foundation area (refer to Figure 33 and 33c). Artifacts found within this unit consisted of wood boards and shingles, metal barrel hoops, small metal rings, shoe leather, a leather horse bridle, metal spikes, bottle glass, a champagne bottle and faunal bone. The overlying layer of fill in this unit was composed of grayish-green, compact, gravelly clay (Munsell: 5G 4/2), and it was approximately 11-inches thick. The artifacts were recovered from below the layer of fill and were resting on the surface of the underlying sand stratum. A 5 1/2-inch thick piling used to support the north end of the structure's central beam, was located in the northwest wall of unit C1, approximately 3 1/2-inches below the unit datum.

Unit D1

This unit was located inside the north corner of the foundation (refer to Figure 33 and 33d). The overlying grayish-green cove fill layer (Munsell: 5G 4/2) was only 3-to-5 inches thick in the northern portions of the unit, but 10-to-15 inches thick in the southern portions of the unit. A black cultural layer underlay the fill layer; it was approximately 1-foot thick and contained a large quantity of historic debris. The artifacts recovered included a metal hook, wood shingles and boards, faunal bone, unidentified rusted metal, ceramic pipe stems, and bottle glass. The stratum of native sand underlying the lower cultural layer in this unit was located 26-inches below the unit datum.

Associated Artifacts

Two hundred and sixty seven items were cataloged in association with P2-Feature 8.

Beverage Containers

A portion of an oval-shaped metal cup with a handle (Photo A33) and a 'hood' style white earthenware stopper with a glazed finial and unglazed shank were recovered. The stopper appears to have belonged to a large decorative bottle, although its exact use is unknown. In addition, five glass bottles were collected (Table 16). Three of the bottles yielded conclusive dates of manufacture.

Table 16. Beverage Bottles Recovered from P2-Feature 8

Location	Color	Circa	Description
Unit D1	Aqua	1863-1868	Blob top soda water bottle, patination, embossed 'CLASSEN & CO / SAN / FRANCISCO' on one side and 'PACIFIC SODA WORKS' on reverse. John F. Rohe and Milton J. Classen owned Pacific Soda Works from 1863 to 1868. Together they operated their business at 115 Jessie Street. Rohe continued to run the business without Classen until 1871, when he joined the Bay City Soda Water Co. By 1871, Classen had entered the real estate business and worked in it for many years (Photo A34).
Unit C1, west corner	Olive		Large champagne style bottle (height 12", base diam. 3 1/2"). Kick up. Hand laid-on ring with foil present on neck. Top of mouth may be ground. Glass is fairly thick.
Unit D1	Aqua	1872-1875	Greenish aqua Hutchinson style mineral water bottle. Base embossed with 'H'. Body embossed 'EUREKA / SODA WORKS / S.F.' C.A. Reiners, a native of Germany, took passage for California from NY in May 1863. He first engaged in butchering and the restaurant businesses. He then entered into the soda water business. He was first listed in the soda water business in 1872, in partnership with John Breig as proprietors of the Eureka Soda Works, located at 541 and 543 Bryant Street. This partnership lasted until 1875, at which time Reiners moved the business to 723 Turk (Photo A34).
Trash deposit along SE wall	Light Olive	Pre 1895	Round bottle, base diam. 2 1/4", height 9 1/4", with cork inside. High kick up. Base is somewhat irregular in thickness and shape. Body below shoulder has orange peel texture. Vertical grooves in neck. Finish is crude ring style, hand applied. May have been used as a beverage bottle or possible foodstuffs, such as oil. Date based on finish.

Location	Color	Circa	Description
Near F8	Aqua	1863-1870	10-sided blob top soda water bottle. Embossed 'McEWIN / SAN FRANCISCO.' Poss. pontil on base, difficult to tell since texture is generally rough. According to Markota and Markota: James McEwin started in the soda water business around 1856 in partnership with George C. Thompson as owners of the Union Mineral Water Works. This partnership lasted until 1860, when he partnered with S. Grellier at the Italian Soda Works. In 1862 he was listed as being in the job wagon business. McEwin was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Works at 192 Stevenson in 1863-69. In 1869-70 the address was listed as 190 Stevenson. In 1871 James McEwin became the proprietor of the Bay City Soda Water Co. He remained the president of Bay City Soda until 1895 (Photo A34).

Clothing

Twenty-six buttons (Photo A35) and a small fastener, the 'hook' half of a hook and eye closure used in ladies' clothing (Photo A36), were recovered. Nearly all of the buttons were collected along the southeast wall of the structure, the majority from the trash concentration in that location. Ten of the buttons are white Prosser dish or saucer style, the remainder of the collection is described below (Table 17).

Table 17. Buttons Recovered from P2-Feature 8

Location	Material	Qty	Description
E corner of structure	Glass?/Metal	1	Partial button, diam. 1/2", white glassy inset with metal shank, likely had metal loop fastener. 3 decorative stars embossed in center of white inset.
E corner of structure	Wood	4	4 wooden, 4-hole sunken panel style buttons, coat size, diam. 5/8".
SE wall	Metal	1	Metal 4-hole button (poss. stamped), corroded. 1/2" diam. Shirt size.
SE wall	Shell	1	Very small shell button, 4 holes (broken) in concave center, diam. 5/16". Women's/children's size.
Trash deposit SE wall	Ceramic	4	4 calico buttons, white with purple design, 4-hole, dish style, shirt/dress size, diam. 7/16".
Trash deposit SE wall	Shell?	1	4-hole button, poss. shell, sunken panel, shirt size, diam. 1/2".
Trash deposit SE wall	Shell	1	Very small (diam. 5/16") sunken panel button, 4-hole, likely women's/children's clothing.
Trash deposit SE wall	Ceramic	1	White Prosser dish style button with purple calico pattern, 4 holes, diam. 7/8".
Trash deposit SE wall	Shell	1	Small shell button, flat back with 4 holes in central depression, diam. 6/16". Women's/children's size.
Unit A1	Shell	1	Very small (diam. 1/4") sunken panel shell button, 4-hole, likely children's clothing.

Food & Food Storage

Only two artifacts related to food storage were recovered within the foundation. The first is an aqua, octagonal pepper sauce bottle with a crude hand applied wide-mouth finish, and the second is a large, fragmentary stoneware jar (height 14 1/2-inches, base diameter 9-inches) with a wide mouth, a dark brown slip on the interior, and a mottled glaze on the exterior (Photo A37).

Food Preparation & Consumption

Artifacts related to food preparation and consumption comprised a small part of the P2-Feature 8 assemblage. These included three pieces of silverware and five fragmentary pieces of tableware. The silverware consisted of a small three-tined fork with a wood handle, a butter style knife with a long flat blade and a wood handle, and three teaspoons (Photo A38). Two of the spoons have ovate-shaped bowls, upturned spatulate stems, and are decorated front and back with a simple leaf design. The third teaspoon is silverplated with an ovate shaped bowl and an upturned spatulate stem. The silverplate has worn off in several locations and it is stamped on back in the narrow portion of the stem with three characters (appear to be flowers) followed by 'BM.' It is decorated front and back along the length of the stem with a modified fleur-de-lis pattern.

Four of the five tableware sherds within the feature provided some information regarding date of manufacture. The first is the base from a possible serving dish or bowl. The printed maker's mark (crown over garter style) reads 'MAYER'S REAL IRONSTONE / OFFICE / 80 / PEARL STREET / NEW YORK / PRIZE MEDAL 1851'. This American-made piece was not conclusively identified, but the prize medal reference within the mark ensures that it was manufactured after 1851. The second piece, a sherd from a small saucer, contains an impressed 'T.&R. BOOTE' mark. Though Godden notes that T.&R. Boote operated in Staffordshire beginning in 1842, it is unclear when they stopped using impressed marks (Godden 1964:84). The third piece, a portion of a plate with a grain pattern in molded relief around the rim, contains a fragment of a printed maker's mark as well as a second impressed mark with a Registration Mark. The impressed mark is not entirely readable, although it appears to have been made by Elmsmore & Forster of Tunstall, whose dates of manufacture fall between 1853 and 1871. Registration Marks were used over a broader period of time, between 1843 and 1883 (Godden 1964:235,527). The final sherd (a possible plate) is impressed with a mark from Thomas Hughes. Hughes operated in Staffordshire from 1860 to 1894 before the firm began operating under the name Thomas Hughes & Son (Godden 1964:339).

Footwear

Several examples of men's boots and shoes, including the leather upper from a brogan, as well as two partial children's shoes (Photo A39) were recovered within the feature. One sample of boot leather with an identifying mark was recovered (Photo A40). The small

piece contains a partial gold maker's stamp that reads 'METRO... / CUSTOM MADE'. It was associated with a boot constructed with small wooden pegs, indicating it was probably manufactured prior to 1860.

Grooming & Health

A variety of men's and women's grooming and health-related items were recovered within the feature. These include a toothbrush, a man's dressing comb (Photo A41), women's hair pins, a lice comb, a ground glass bottle stopper and several bottled products. The small toothbrush is incomplete and made of bone. The fragmentary man's rubber dressing comb is missing many teeth, but the remaining portion of the mark reads '...CO GOODYEARS PATENT MAY 6 1...'. Goodyear's patent for the vulcanization of rubber was granted in 1844 (Plastics Historical Society 2005). Two crimped metal women's hair pins were recovered, as well as a broken, wood, 2-sided lice comb. The cosmetic and medicinal bottles found within the feature are summarized below (Table 18).

Table 18. Cosmetic and Medicinal Bottles Recovered from P2-Feature 8

Object	Location	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	East corner of structure	Aqua	1862	Very sm. (height 2"), rectangular (15/16" x 3/4") aqua panel bottle. Cork collected with bottle. Patination. Embossed 'AYER'S // LOWELL / MASS // PILLS'. Patination. Finish has been "folded" in. Per Wilson: Ayer's Cathartic Pills were widely used for stomach ailments, headaches, blood purification, skin diseases, worms, and many other illnesses. The pills were sold in both bottles and boxes (Photo A42).
Bottle	East corner of structure	Aqua	Pre 1865	12-sided bottle, diam. 1 3/8", height 4 1/4". Light aqua with patination. Open pontil mark on base. Finish appears to be "folded" in. Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A42).
Bottle	Outside foundation	Aqua	1860-1875	Rectangular (1" x 1 5/8") aqua paneled bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 5". Embossed 'DAVIS' // VEGETABLE // PAIN KILLER'. According to Fike, Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca. 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca. 1854. In 1862, his son Edmund took over and expanded the business. Edmund died in 1880 and the co. was sold ca. 1895 to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal and New York. The opium-based cure-all was distributed in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860 (Photo A42) (Pastron et al. 1981:326-327).
Bottle	Outside foundation to S/SW	Clear		Round prescription style (diam. 1 7/8"), clear glass bottle with irregular patent/flat finish. Seed/blister sized bubbles in glass. Mold seam glass extrusion at base of neck (Photo A43).

Object	Location	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Trash concentration near barrel	Clear	1850-1887	Round bottle (height 3", base diam. 1 11/16"); wide neck (similar to Bromo-Seltzer shape). Iridescence. Body embossed 'X BAZIN / PHILADA'. According to Fike, the Xavier Bazin Perfumery of Philadelphia was established in the 1850s and sons Charles and Felix joined the firm in the early 1870s. The business was liquidated in 1887 (Wilson and Wilson 1971 in Fike). May have contained a number of cosmetic/health products, including perfume or smelling salts (Photo A43).
Bottle	Unit A1	Clear	Pre 1865	Clear glass oval packing style bottle with applied patent/flat style finish. Patination. Height 5 1/4". Large open pontil on base. Body covered with whittle marks. Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A43).
Bottle Stopper	Trash deposit along SE wall	Black		Ground glass stopper, shank portion only, finial broken, type of bottle unknown.

Heating & Lighting

Two lantern parts, as well as a likely lamp oil label were recovered within the feature. Both lantern pieces were collected within Unit A2 and consisted of a 6-inch round tinplate lantern base with a wire-rolled edge that was formed by stamping. It likely belonged to a hand held lantern, and the row of holes around the perimeter of the base would have allowed air to flow to the candle/lamp. A rectangular (6-x-5 inch) lantern door (open frame with single cross piece) was also collected (Photo A44).

A diamond-shaped gold foil label was also recovered (Photo A45). It is stamped '519½ & 521 FRONT ST / DIETZ / DIAMOND / OIL / SAN FRANCISCO'. Research conducted in early San Francisco City directories revealed that the oil was produced between 1863 and 1870. George Dietz & Co. was established in July 1852 at 187 Montgomery and was listed as a merchant in chemical oil, camphene, and lamps. By 1859 the company was known as A.C. Dietz & Co. with an office at 132 Washington and a factory on Natoma between First and Second. Samuel Dietz, the Superintendent, and A.C. Dietz lived at 48 Front Street. Although the company had several locations over the years, it was located at 519 & 521 Front St (the address on the label) between 1863 and 1868 (possibly 1870). While the company remained in San Francisco, A.C. (Alfred) Dietz moved his residence to Oakland and took on a partner, Charles G. Clinch. By 1900, Alfred Dietz was president of Ferndale Petroleum Oil & Development Co. and Charles L. Dietz was a clerk at C.G. Clinch & Co. Perhaps Clinch had taken over Dietz's interests in the company.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous artifacts included several household items, such as a square metal stove door embossed '1848 / 2' (Photo A46), four used matches, a wood clothespin (Photo A47), and a small (2 1/2-inch) white ceramic figurine (Photo A48). The molded, hollow ceramic figurine is missing its head and feet, but appears to be a boy leaning on a piling.

The boy is wearing pants and a jacket and is holding the end of a thick rope that is wrapped around the piling. The maritime theme appears appropriate considering the context of its discovery.

Several artifacts illustrate the use of horses within the project area, including a possible bit (Photo A49), an 8 3/4-inch whip/riding crop handle made of wood and wrapped in leather (Photo A50), a partial leather bridle (Photo A51), and an oval-shaped horse brush, backed in leather with its bristles missing (Photo A52). The leather brush strap is stamped '110 / WARRANTED / ALL BRISTLE / LONDON'.

A sample of interesting personal items was recovered as well. These include a small pocket watch key (length 1 1/4-inch) (Photo A53). The key would have been worn on a watch chain and allowed the user to wind the watch without removing the key from the chain. A stamped brass, simulated embroidery, Union officer's infantry hat horn insignia was also collected (Photo A54). Metallic insignia came into use when it became evident that the insignia embroidered onto caps were expensive and did not hold up well in the field. Although the insignia may have been intended for officers, photos show enlisted men wearing them as well. Metallic insignia appear to be very common in images of troops from New England. This sample dates to the period before 1875, when the horn was dropped as the insignia of the infantry, and crossed rifles were adopted.

Additional miscellaneous items include a possible rat trap (Photo A55), small pieces of textile, rope, a tin can, a decorative metal piece (Photo A56), a carved bone handle with a threaded metal rod in the center (Photo A57), and a handmade wood implement that may be a knife or cutting tool (Photo A58).

Sewing

Although the quantity was relatively small, the fact that sewing-related items were recovered within P2-Feature 8 is unique within the project area. Six straight pins and a thimble were collected (Photo A59). All were located in a concentration of trash along the southeast wall of the structure.

Smoking

P2-Feature 8 yielded fourteen pipe fragments (Photo A60) and a cigar box lid (Photo A61). The rectangular (7 7/8-x-5 1/8 inch) wood lid bears the name *La Intimidad de Antonino Caruncho*. A well-established Cuban brand, *La Intimidad de Antonino Caruncho* was acquired by Henry Clay & Bock and Co. Ltd. during the cigar conflict of 1887 and was produced until the time of the Cuban Revolution (1959). After the Cuban revolution this brand vanished. Today, *La Intimidad de Antonino Caruncho* has been reactivated by Cuban-in-exile Carlos Torano, who works out of a small fabrication plant in Honduras (www.cigar-pipe.com).

Of the fourteen clay pipe fragments, two yielded dates of manufacture. Both were produced between 1826-1862 by the Murray Company of Glasgow. According to Humphrey (1969), the Murray Company was founded in 1826 and became the Davidson company in 1862. Davidson apparently managed the Murray pipe making operation just before he acquired the company (Humphrey 1969).

Structural

Samples of structural items were collected from the feature, including two sections of a door frame lying outside the foundation, the lock plate associated with the door, several wood shingles, a mineral finish doorknob with a stem, and several pieces of gold picture frame molding (Photo A62).

Tools / Maritime

Of the many tools and indeterminate metal objects recovered from within the feature, several are very likely related to the ship breaking activities that took place along the shoreline. These include two iron drift bolts (Photo A63), an iron pry bar (Photo A64), an iron wedge (Photo A64), two iron thimbles, and a possible treenail. The pry bar, likely used as a ship breaker's tool, is a 14 1/2-inch rod that is flat on one end. Similar pry bars determined to be associated with ship breaking activities were found at the Hills-Plaza and *General Harrison* sites (James P. Delgado 2006, pers. comm.). The wedge is 13-inches long and has a wide flat head and a tapered end.

Due to the nature of the deposit, many of the tools and industrial items likely represent the everyday activities that characterized post-Gold Rush life in San Francisco. Additional tools within the feature include a blade for a wood plane, an auger bit (Photo A65), an axe head (Photo A66), a 3-sided file (Photo A67), two likely punches (Photo A67), a possible saw of expedient construction (Photo A68), and several indeterminate tools.

Although not tools themselves, a large quantity of metal objects was recovered within the feature. They include a large number of small tacks, square cut spikes (several "L" shaped) (Photo A69), a slide bolt (Photo A70), several iron rings of various diameters (Photo A71), both wire and square cut nails, metal strapping (possibly used as barrel hoops), and a wide variety of metal hooks (Photos A69, A71 and A72). Hooks included flat and round metal bent into traditional hook and "U" shapes (see Culled Artifacts below).

Toys

The toys collected from P2-Feature 8 included a rubber ball, a tea pot (Photo A73), a china doll head (Photo A74), and four marbles (Photo A75). The white ceramic tea pot

from a child's tea set is painted with a pink and green floral design. Two of the ceramic marbles are white and undecorated. One shows the characteristic pitting of the salt glazing process. The other two marbles are also white and both were decorated with three sets of intersecting circles (red, green and black, and red, green and brown/gold).

Writing

In addition to three pieces of slate styli, a wood pencil was recovered from the feature (Photo A76). Like the others found within the project area, the styli were formed from pressed slate powder and used on slate writing tablets. The pencil (lower portion only), is broken in half along its entire length so that the lead is visible. A mark is present but not readable.

Culled Artifacts

A very large quantity of artifacts was culled from P2-Feature 8. The following summarizes those artifacts by type, but does not describe individual items.

The nature of the artifacts culled from P2-Feature 8 varied from the pattern seen in the majority of the other features. Typically within the project area, culled artifacts consisted of non-diagnostic glass and ceramic sherds, along with a smaller amount of structural, domestic, or personal items, such as nails, clay pipes, and shoe leather. In P2-Feature 8, the broad categories of culled items consisted of the following:

- Bottle Glass (primarily fragments): 121
- Brick (fragments): 2
- Ceramic (primarily tableware sherds): 190
- Corks: 6
- Food Refuse (peach pits and coconut shells): 15
- Glass (primarily flat glass): 126
- Leather (primarily shoe pieces): 61
- Metal (primarily cut nails, screws, tacks, spikes, barrel hoops, hinges, hooks): 820
- Pipe fragments (clay): 60
- Rope: 1
- Rubber (rubber boot and additional indeterminate items): 5
- Silverware: 1
- Slate Pencil: 11
- Textiles (indeterminate cloth, burlap): 15
- Toys (marble): 1
- Wood (barrel bungs, handles, indeterminate objects): 27

P2-Feature 9

Three associated wooden structures (Structures A, B, and C) that were closely grouped in the southwestern portion of the parcel comprised P2-Feature 9 (Figure 34; Photo 29) This feature was located 18 1/2-feet below the site datum. It is likely that these structures were associated with the houses and storefronts depicted in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (refer to Figure 9: Views 1 and 2). Located just over 100-feet northwest of the original 1853 shoreline, they were constructed on and were surrounded by yellow sterile sand, which had been used to fill Yerba Buena Cove. Only the bases of each structure were still visible, as the upper portions of each were sheared off or destroyed during subsequent filling in this portion of the property.

Structure A: Wood Structure

Structure A was the most northern structure in Feature 9 (refer to Figure 34). The 40-x-49-x-5 inch rectangular redwood structure was constructed with vertically placed wood planks and was irregularly shaped, with its long sides measuring 47 and 51-inches, respectively, and its shorter ends measuring 39 and 40-inches respectively. The planks ranged from 9-to-16 inches in width and were 3/4-inch thick. The base was deeply embedded in the sand, suggesting that sand had been originally built up around the sides of the structure. Because the top of the structure had been destroyed, the original height of the structure could not be determined; the excavated remains of the structure were approximately 2 1/2-feet in height.

A variety of historic debris was recovered from within the structure, including faunal bone, coffee beans, fruit pits and seeds, bottles, buttons, ceramic, children's shoes, a metal wheel, and a hair comb.



Photo 29. P2 Feature 9, view west.

Structure B: Storage Container

This 5-x-6 1/2 foot redwood structure was located between Structure A and Structure C (refer to Figure 34). The existing walls varied in height from 17 1/4-inches to 10-inches. The walls were constructed with horizontally placed boards that were attached to a rectangular wood frame, which was constructed of boards. A horizontal cross brace oriented east-west supported the inside of the structure. Soils within the structure were blue-gray pebbly clay that was mottled with dark gray pebbly clay.

Structure C: Storage Container

This was the most southerly of the three structures, located approximately 2-feet from the south corner of Structure B (refer to Figure 34). Its construction was similar to that of Structure B. Remnants of the posts that formed the wood frame were visible inside the corners. Only the base of the structure remained. The walls and upper portions had been destroyed previously, probably during subsequent filling in the area.

Associated Artifacts

The 146 artifacts recovered from P2-Feature 9 represent a largely domestic collection of cultural material dominated by buttons, tableware, cosmetic, and medicinal bottles. A substantial number of children's toys and pipes were also collected. Virtually all of the artifacts were recovered from within the wood structures that comprise the feature, making this large discrete deposit somewhat unique within the project area. The artifact catalog (Tables 19-22, Appendix D) provides specific information about the location of each artifact within the feature. The assemblage is discussed by category below.

Beverage

The eight beverage bottles associated with the feature yielded a relatively consistent date of manufacture (Table 19).

Table 19. Beverage Bottles Recovered from P2-Feature 9

Material	Color	Circa	Qty	Description
Glass	Greenish Aqua	1863-1868	2	Soda water bottle with blob top finish, embossed 'PACIFIC / SODA / WORKS' with reverse embossed 'CLASSEN & CO. / SAN / FRANCISCO.' J. Milton Classen and John F. Rohe were proprietors of the Pacific Soda Works and importers of soda stock at 115 Jessie. After 1868, Rohe continued as the proprietor of the Pacific Soda Works without Classen until 1871. In 1871 Classen entered into real estate and made his living there for many years (Photo A77).
Glass	Black		1	Black glass beer bottle, export style, base diam. 2 1/2", height 9". Applied brandy style finish. 3-pc. mold. Orange peel texture.

Material	Color	Circa	Qty	Description
Glass	Greenish Aqua	Pre 1865	1	Greenish aqua soda water bottle with applied blob top finish. Patination. Iron pontil on base. Embossed 'MILLVILLE GLASS WORKS'. Date based on presence of pontil. Exact date of manufacture unknown, although Millville, New Jersey, was a center of early American glass making. A restored glass-making town, known as Wheaton Village, operates for visitors there today. According to the Wheaton Village Museum of American Glass, the abundant silica sand and fuel, as well as proximity to water transportation, made southern New Jersey a natural glass producing location. More than 200 glass factories were established in New Jersey in the 18th and 19th centuries. Bottles and window glass were their primary products. Millville likely began producing larger quantities of glass once a railroad was established in southern New Jersey in 1854. It ran from Camden to Atlantic City (Photo A77).
Glass	Greenish Aqua	1860-1880	1	Aqua blob top soda water bottle, embossed 'EL DORADO' Markota and Markota (1971) acknowledge that there is no information on this particular bottle, but attribute its manufacture to 1860-1880. In addition, they noted that they found an El Dorado brewery in nearly every town they researched, leading them to believe that a bottle with these markings may have been used as a beer bottle or may have been bottled by a brewery for use with soda or mineral water (Markota and Markota 1971:35). These types of side businesses would not have been uncommon at the time. "Some of the first beer bottlers used the heavy blob top soda type in cobalt, blue, greens and aqua and even amber. Some breweries in San Francisco bottled in the soda type as well as the very heavy "Macintyre" stoneware bottles for porter and ale" (Wilson 1968 in Markota and Markota 1971:35) (Photo A78).
Glass	Greenish Aqua	1850-1875	1	Greenish aqua blob top soda water bottle, embossed 'PHILAD ^A GLASSWORKS / BURGIN & SONS' (Photo A78).
Glass	Black		1	Tall (height 10"), squat (diam. 3 1/2") round beer/liquor bottle with applied brandy finish. Base pushed up. No mold seams, slight ridge at shoulder. Orange peel texture on body.
Glass	Sapphire Blue		1	Sapphire blue soda water bottle with applied blob top finish. Embossed 'J.C. PARKER & SON / NEW YORK'. No identification on maker (Photo A77).

Although San Francisco-based bottlers are represented in the bottle collection recovered from P2-Feature 9, bottles from several east coast producers are also evident within the assemblage, as indicated in Table 19 above. This is unique among features within the project.

Clothing

Thirty-seven buttons were recovered from the wood structures within the feature (Photo A79). Nearly all of them are white ceramic Prosser dish style buttons in various sizes. Those that varied somewhat include a calico button with gold decoration, a calico button with black flowers, a pie crust style button, and three shell buttons, two of which likely belonged to women or children's clothing.

Food Preparation & Consumption

The 17 artifacts related to food preparation and consumption also yielded relatively consistent dates of manufacture. These are itemized in Table 20:

Table 20. P2-Feature 9: Artifacts Related to Food Preparation and Consumption

Object	Circa	Description
Bowl	1860-1894	Portion of a shallow tableware bowl, impressed mark 'T. HUGHES / IRONSTONE CHINA in a rectangle.' Thomas Hughes operated in several Staffordshire potteries from 1860 to 1894. Subsequently Thomas Hughes & Son.
Bowl		Small footed bowl, height 3", base diam. 2 1/2", rim diam. 5 1/2". No mark. White glaze with 4 thin brown bands and one wide light blue band on exterior (Photo A80).
Egg Cup		Small (1 3/8" diam.) round base, possibly part of an egg cup.
Indeterminate		Base/body sherd from a footed vessel, possible bowl/serving piece. No mark. Blue and white decoration on exterior and interior, appears to be Willow or similar landscape pattern (Photo A81).
Indeterminate	1862-1882	Base sherd from round footed vessel, base diam. 4", poss. tableware. Partial black printed mark 'IMPE in a banner... / standing eagle with shield / WHITE GRANITE in a banner / P.B. & Co [two dots below the raised O]'. The initials indicate that the maker may have been Pinder, Bourne, & Co. of Nile St., Burslem. Formerly Pinder, Bourne & Hope. The firm was eventually purchased and became part of Doulton & Co. Ltd. Although the date range for P.B.&Co. is consistent with other artifacts within P2 F9, the company's marks illustrated in Godden (1964) and Kovel (1953), do not include any with an eagle design.
Pitcher	1861-1910	Seventeen sherds from small pitcher, printed Royal Arms style mark on base 'IMPERIAL / IRONSTONE CHINA / HENRY ALCOCK & CO'. Henry Alcock & Co. operated at the Elder Pottery in Cobridge from 1861 to 1910 (Godden 1964). Formerly John Alcock. Subsequently The Henry Alcock Pottery.
Plate		Rim sherd with blue on white decoration, possible landscape scene (Photo A81).
Plate		Plate fragment with impressed mark 'TAYLOR BROS. / HANLEY' on base. Godden (1964) lists several manufacturers with similar marks, but none that are a conclusive match.
Plate		Plate rim sherd, blue on white decoration, likely Willow or similar landscape pattern (Photo A81).

Object	Circa	Description
Plate		Two rim sherds from possible plate, both decorated with molded relief in a grapevine pattern. Relief is glazed blue, in contrast to white background (Photo A81).
Plate/Saucer	1853-1862	Base sherd from possible plate, saucer. Impressed cartouche style mark on base 'IRONSTONE / CHINA / E. CHALLINOR & CO.' E. Challinor & Co. operated at the Fenton Potteries from 1853 to 1862. Subsequently known as E.&C. Challinor. Godden (1964) notes that a firm with this same name is also recorded at Tunstall in 1851 and 1853-1854.
Salad Plate	1846-1918	Two large salad plate sherds, bluish clear glaze, impressed garter style mark on base 'R. COCHRAN & CO. / standing figure inside garter / ROYAL'. Manufactured by R. Cochran & Co. of the Vereville Pottery (also Britannia Pottery to 1896) of Glasgow, Scotland.
Saucer	1851-1882	Saucer base/rim sherd with impressed mark on base 'JAS. EDWARDS, & SON / DALEHALL'. According to Godden (1964), James Edwards & Son operated at Dale Hall, Burslem from 1851 to 1882. Formerly James Edwards and subsequently Knapper & Blackhurst.
Saucer	1851-1882	Saucer broken into three pieces, impressed mark on base 'JAS. EDWARDS, & SON / DALEHALL'. See above.
Saucer	1842-1851	Half saucer, impressed mark on base 'FELSPAR / J. EDWARDS / DALE HALL / [Illegible] CHINA in an oval'. James Edwards, of Dale Hall, operated ca. 1842-1851. Subsequently James Edwards & Son.
Saucer	1843-1883	Small rim/base sherd from saucer with molded relief decoration around rim. Partial impressed Registration Mark is visible on base.
Saucer		Saucer sherd, partial impressed mark on base '...DGWOOD & CLARKE', no identification available for maker.

Grooming & Health

P2-Feature 9 yielded 25 artifacts related to grooming and health. The 17 bottles that provided dates of manufacture are included in Table 21 below (Photos A82, A83 and A84; Photo A84 also includes examples of undated bottles).

Table 21. P2-Feature 9: Artifacts Related to Grooming and Health

Object	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Aqua	Pre 1880	Small aqua rectangular paneled bottle with applied ring style finish. Base 1 1/8" x 1 3/4". Height 5 1/2". No mark. Whittle marks on body. Date based on finish (Photo A82).
Bottle	Aqua	1850-1875	Paneled prescription style bottle with double bead applied finish. Rectangular base 1 7/8" x 1 1/4". Height 6 1/2". Post mold. Embossed 'H.T. HELMBOLD // GENUINE / FLUID EXTRACTS // PHILADELPHIA'. According to Fike (1987), this product was developed by Henry T. Helmbold in 1850. After his death in 1892, A.L. Helmbold took over operations. Helmbold claimed the drug cured numerous symptoms, including "confused ideas" and "female complaints." Date based on development of product and bottle finish (Photo A82).

Object	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Aqua	1860-1875	Rectangular (1" x 1 5/8") aqua paneled bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 5". Embossed 'DAVIS' // VEGETABLE // PAIN KILLER'. According to Fike (1987), Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca. 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca. 1854. In 1862, his son Edmund took over and expanded the business. Edmund died in 1880 and the company was sold ca. 1895 to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal and New York. The opium-based cure-all was distributed in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860 (Pastron et al. 1981 Vol. 2:326-327). See also Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement (Photo A83).
Bottle	Aqua	1860-1875	Rectangular (1" x 1 5/8") aqua paneled bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 5". Open pontil on base. Embossed 'DAVIS' // VEGETABLE // PAIN KILLER'. See above.
Bottle	Aqua	1851-1857	Aqua "Philadelphia Oval" style prescription bottle with applied ring finish and open pontil on base. Front panel embossed 'DR D. JAYNE'S / ALTERATIVE / 84 CHEST ST PHILA'. Fike (1987): Dr. David Jayne began distributing his medicines in 1830. This product was introduced in 1851. He was located at the Chestnut Street address until 1857, when it became 242 Chestnut Street (Photo A82).
Bottle	Dark Blue	1867-1871	Small round bottle, prescription style finish. Inside bore rough, possibly used with ground glass stopper. Height 3", base diam. 1 1/2". Possible iron pontil on base. 'G S' embossed near heel. Possibly made by Gillinder & Sons of Philadelphia. Per Toulouse (1971): Gillinder & Sons operated under William T. Gillinder, after his sons purchased the portion of the business owned by Edwin Bennett. The co. was renamed Gillinder Bros. in 1871 when William died. The name was brought back into use from 1912 to 1930 (Photo A84).
Bottle	Aqua	1844-1865	Oval bottle (height 5 3/4") with applied ring finish. Whittle marks on body. Embossed 'TURNER'S / ESS OF / JAMAICA GINGER / NEW YORK'. According to Fike (1987), the company was owned by the Turner brothers (Archibald, George, James, Malcolm, Robert and Thomas), who manufactured ginger wine, syrups, cordials, bitters, etc. Their offices were located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863); New York, NY (1840s or early 1850s-1865); and San Francisco (1852-1864). They were succeeded by McMillan & Kester (Photo A82).
Bottle	Aqua	1844-1865	Oval bottle (height 5 3/4") with crudely applied ring finish. Numerous seed and blister bubbles throughout. Orange peel texture on body. Embossed 'TURNER'S / ESS OF / JAMAICA GINGER / NEW YORK'. See above.

Object	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Amethyst	Pre 1865	Small round amethyst bottle (base diam. 1 3/8", height 4 3/8") with applied prescription style finish. Open pontil on base. Shoulder embossed 'LYONS / POWDER // B & P / NY'. Per Fike (1987): B&P were the initials for Demas Barnes and John D. Park, general agents. This product was advertised in 1853 in the "New York Daily Times." Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A83).
Bottle	Mustard/Gold	Pre 1865	Small round mustard/gold colored bottle (base diam. 1 3/8", height 4 3/8") with prescription style finish that has been "folded in". Pontil scar on base. Shoulder embossed 'LYONS / POWDER // B & P / NY'. See description above. Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A84).
Bottle	Aqua	Pre 1865	Round aqua bottle, portion of body and entire neck/finish missing. Base diam. 1 1/8." Open pontil on base. Partial embossment reads '...ETABLE / ...MONARY / ...ALSAM'. The product, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, may have been introduced as early as 1826. Per Fike (1987), Abraham Lowe discovered the formula. He and partner Sampson Reed were Boston druggists from 1826 to 1837. Lowe sold his right to Reed, who subsequently joined with William J. Cutler (Wilson and Wilson 1971 in Fike 1987). Reed and Cutler were partners by 1844. Reed left the business in the 1860s and Cutler Bros. was established by 1870. The last directory listing for the firm was 1899. Because of the presence of a pontil, the bottle likely dates to the period before 1865.
Bottle	Aqua	Pre 1865	12-sided bottle, diam. 1 1/4", height 4 1/4". Glass tipped pontil on base. Finish "folded" in. Date based on pontil (Photo A83).
Bottle	Aqua	Pre 1865	Round aqua bottle with long neck and applied ring/oil style finish. No mark. Open pontil on base. Date based on presence of pontil. Contents unknown.
Bottle	Clear	Pre 1865	Small (height 3") round (base diam. 1 1/4") bottle with applied prescription style finish and glass tipped pontil on base. No mark. Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A84).
Bottle	Clear	Pre 1865	Small (height 3") round bottle (base diam. 1 3/16") with prescription style finish and open pontil on base. Date based on pontil. No mark. Contents unknown, poss. medicinal/perfume.
Bottle	Cobalt Blue	Pre 1880	8-sided bottle with applied patent/flat style finish. Height 6". Embossed 'GRANULAR CITRATE / OF MAGNESIA'. Exact maker unknown, although Fike (1987) notes that Bishop's Granular Citrate of Magnesia, a product of the Bishop Remedy Co. of San Francisco, was advertised in 1876. It is likely that makers of bottles of this size/type made the switch to tooled finishes by the mid 1870s (Photo A82).
Bottle	Olive	Pre 1865	Small round olive bottle, neck and finish missing. Base diam. 7/8", height to shoulder 2 3/4". Glass tipped pontil on base. Date based on presence of pontil. Body is nearly covered with a spiral of lettering (Photo A83).

In addition to a wide variety of bottles, two ceramic apothecary jars were collected. The first, a 1 oz. jar, was impressed 'MAW / 1' on the base (Photo A85). Pastron et al. (1981:490) indicates that the MAW mark refers to the English factories of S. Maw, Sons of London, a company well-known for producing apothecary jars and related items. The second jar was slightly larger (base diameter 3 1/4-inches) and was impressed 'R.B. EDE & Co.' on the base. A glass fragment, likely from a light green medicinal vial, and a ladies side comb were also collected (Photo A86).

Miscellaneous

Although all items within this category do not warrant discussion, of particular interest within P2-Feature 9 was a small barrel head (8 3/4-inches diameter) (Photo A87), a small metal bell, possibly part of a harness (Photo A88), leather straps that may have been part of a bridle, a 3 1/2-inch pocket knife in very poor condition (Photo A89), and a likely door or gate-sized key that is highly corroded. In addition, a safety pin (Photo A86), a cobalt blue glass bead, a clasp from a women's coin purse (Photo A86), and a small ceramic cup (Photo A90) were collected.

Smoking & Tobacco

Ten fragmentary pipes were collected from the feature (Photo A91). Although the feature primarily yielded white clay pipes with various forms of decoration, the artifact assemblage from the wood structures of P2-Feature 9 included three red/brown detachable pipe bowls (Table 22).

Table 22. Smoking Pipes Recovered from P2-Feature 9

Material	Color	Circa	Qty	Description
Clay	White		1	Pipe bowl and partial stem, heeled. Bowl is separated into 3 zones of decoration. Bottom third is fluted. Middle third has vertical ribs/fluting, and top third is not decorated. Portion of stem remains. Embossed 'W. WH...' on one side and '...OW' on the other. William White and Sons was one of the largest and best known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. White produced pipes over a broad period during the 19th and 20th century.
Clay	White		2	Pipe stem frag, impressed 'W. WHITE // GLASGOW'. See above.
Clay	White		1	Bowl and partial stem, bowl is not decorated but has been keeled, decoration (parallel rings and fluting) where the bowl and stem meet. No mark.
Clay	White		1	Pipe bowl, heeled, stem broken, bowl is keeled and has an allover design repeated on both sides (name of design unknown, appears to be a tree with abstract lines).
Clay	White	1857-1950	1	Bowl and partial stem, heeled. Bowl impressed 'TD' facing smoker with a 'G' on the right side of the heel. Stem impressed '71 CHRISTIE' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other. Walker notes that Glasgow reached the peak of its pipe production in the years 1875-1885.

Material	Color	Circa	Qty	Description
Clay	White	Post 1862	1	Pipe stem fragment, impressed 'DAVIDSON' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other. Humphrey notes that a Davidson marked pipe could not date to earlier than 1862, since Davidson took over the Murray company in that year. Prior to taking over, Davidson was a Murray employee.
Clay	Red		1	Large red clay detachable pipe bowl, discolored black, only decoration (parallel diagonal lines) stamped on ridge of clay at stem socket. Likely used with a wooden stem. Mark 'A. MONHEIT' in a rectangle on right side of stem socket. No identification on maker.
Clay	Brown		1	Detachable pipe bowl, heeled, decorated with raised knobs, body of clay brown, exterior glazed dark brown, glaze is damaged and/or heavily pitted.
Clay	Reddish Brown		1	Detachable pipe bowl, heeled, decorated with raised knobs, body of clay red, exterior glazed reddish brown.

In addition to pipes, an olive colored, rectangular snuff jar (base 2 1/2-x-1 1/2 inches, height 4-inches) with chamfered corners and a ground finish was collected from the feature (Photo A92).

Tools

Tools such as a hammer head (Photo A93), a sharpening stone, a wood handle (Photo A94), a wood sheave (Photo A95), a metal hook (Photo A96), and a metal wheel with six spokes (Photo A97) were recovered from the feature.

Toys

Although they were largely fragmentary, eight children's toys were recovered within the feature. These include a small bowl, saucer, and tea cup (Photo A98), all likely belonging to a tea set. A doll leg (knee to ankle) (Photo A98) was also collected. Although the foot is missing, black paint is evident where the shoe or boot began, and red paint just below the knee may represent a sock or stocking. Like jointed china dolls of the period, the leg would have been attached to the rest of the doll with string or similar material. Three white ceramic marbles, as well as a clear glass marble with green, pink, and blue swirls, were recovered (Photo A99).

Writing

Two fragments of writing slate were collected. Writing slates or tablets were commonly used in classrooms after the first quarter of the 19th century (Elsbree 1939:22).

Culled Artifacts

A substantial number of artifacts were culled from the P2-Feature 9 artifact assemblage. Because of the large quantity, they are summarized below by broad category. Please see

Appendix E for descriptive details relating to the individual culled artifacts. Culled items include:

- Bottle Glass (primarily fragments): 82
- Ceramic (fragmentary tableware, earthenware, doorknobs, apothecary jars): 188
- Cork: 1
- Food Refuse (peanut shell, egg shells, peach pits and coconut shells): 50
(An indeterminate amount of coffee beans and small nuts and seeds was also culled.)
- Glass (flat glass, lamp chimney glass, glassware): 106
- Leather (primarily shoe pieces): 27
- Metal (cut nails, spikes, hooks, lantern collar, bucket handle): 52
- Pipe fragments (clay): 10
- Slate Pencil: 2
- Textiles (indeterminate cloth, burlap): 7
- Toys (child's tea set fragment): 1
- Wood (handles, wood block, wood debris): 23

The artifact assemblage culled from the wood structures that comprised P2-Feature 9 differed from surrounding features in one important way: it contained a substantial amount of food refuse, including a peanut shell, egg shells, peach pits, coconut shells, coffee beans, and many small nuts and seeds. Although P2-Feature 8 and P2-Feature 15 also contained similar food refuse, the quantities were much higher in the P2-Feature 9 deposit.

P2 Feature 13

Feature P2 Feature 13, seen intact in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (refer to Figure 9: View 1), consisted of a complex of wood structures that included portions of a toppled fence, a plank walkway, and an associated wood structure that tentatively is interpreted as



Photo 30. P2-Feature 13, view northeast.

a wood-lined privy. These structures were situated in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 35; Photo 30), and located 15-feet below the site datum. The feature components were concentrated in an area that measured approximately 28-feet northeast to southwest by 27-feet northwest to southeast. Just outside this area, to the south, a few randomly placed boards were

also found; the relationship of these boards to the main feature components was not clear. Three large coils of rubber fire hose (2-inches in diameter) were located at the southeast edge of the feature (Photo 31). It is likely that the hoses were associated with the lumber yard or the coal yard that once stood in the area, since such enterprises were susceptible to combustion. The toppled fence was constructed of vertically placed boards nailed to two horizontal boards that served as stringers. It was difficult to judge whether the fenced enclosure once stood around the privy or not.



Photo 31. Coiled fire hose in P2-Feature 13.

A wood walkway was found that led to the privy. It consisted of short planks laid edge-to-edge. A shallow wood-lined privy was located at the northeast end of this walkway. Two large pilings and at least three smaller upright posts were located in

the southern portions of the feature.

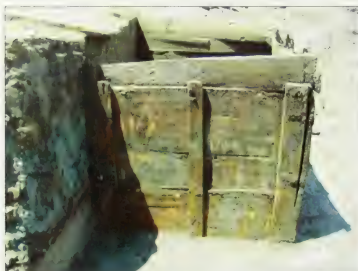


Photo 32. Wood-lined privy, view northwest

The wood-lined privy, when originally encountered within the feature, was covered with several large wood timbers. After fully exposing and recording the location of the timbers, they were removed so the privy could be excavated. The privy was lined with redwood that had bowed inward due to the pressure of the surrounding soil.

The portion of the privy still remaining was approximately 3 1/2-feet deep and measured 38-inches square. The side walls of the privy were constructed with horizontally placed boards, which ranged from 9-to-11 inches in width, were 38-inches in length, and averaged 3/4-to-1 inch in thickness.



Photo 33. Privy contents in situ.

The privy was originally constructed within a hard gravelly clay fill, and the

bottom rested on native sand (Photo 32). Approximately 10 historic artifacts, observed in situ, were located at the bottom of the privy (Photo 33). The artifacts within the privy, which included glass bottles and bottle fragments, a round wood barrel head, ceramic vessels, a child's glass tea cup and a rubber ball, a spoon, and a pipe bowl were found 22-to-32 inches below the upper edge of the privy.

Associated Artifacts

Seventy-three artifacts were recovered from P2-Feature 13. Fourteen were found within the wood-lined privy associated with the feature. The remaining 59 were collected on and around the wood planks (walkway/fence) that comprised the remainder of the feature.

Artifacts within the P2-Feature 13 Privy

The 14 artifacts associated with the privy are summarized in Table 23.

Table 23. Artifacts Associated with the Privy in P2-Feature 13

Class	Object	Circa	Description
Clothing	Button		Small white Prosser dish style button with 4 holes in concave center (Photo A100).
Clothing	Button		Very small white Prosser dish style button with 4 holes (Photo A100).
Food & Food Storage	Bottle	Pre 1865	6-sided condiment style jar with applied ring finish. Embossed 'R.J.C.' Open pontil evident on base. Fair amount of seed bubbles within glass. Whittle marks evident. Date based on presence of pontil (Photo A101).
Food Prep & Consumption	Indt	1859	Round base (diam. 4 3/4") from ironstone vessel/bowl. Use unknown. Impressed Registration Mark: date of manufacture is 1859. Difficult to read since crack runs through registration mark. Bottom half of impressed maker's mark also present. All that is visible is '12 / IRONSTONE in a circle'.
Food Prep & Consumption	Spoon		Teaspoon with shallow ovate bowl and an upturned spatulate stem end with dognose. Decorated with simple lines that encircle perimeter of stem on both front and back. Maker's mark stamped on back in narrow portion of stem 'E M Co' (Photo A102).
Grooming & Health	Bottle	Pre 1885	Paneled bottle. Applied patent/flat style finish. Patination. Height 7 1/4". Date based on changeover period from applied to tooled finishes for larger, narrow-necked medicinals.

Class	Object	Circa	Description
Grooming & Health	Bottle	1849-1890	Square (Base 2 7/8" x 2 7/8"; Height 10") bottle with chamfered corners and ring/oil style applied finish. Post mold. Orange peel texture on body. Embossed 'AROMATIC / SCHNAPPS // UDOLPHOWOLFE'S // SCHIEDAM'. Holland Gin. Udolpho and Joel Wolfe (father) were merchants in New York City in 1837 and importers 3 years later. This "medicinal" gin was introduced prior to 1849. Although it had a high alcohol content, it was described as having herbs and other medicinal qualities. Wolfe claimed that it was made at his factory in Schiedam, Holland (Photo A103).
Grooming & Health	Bottle	Pre 1885	Round (Diam. 2 1/4"; Height 5 3/4") bottle with short neck and wide patent/flat style finish. Bottle is empty but cork closure remains. Patination. 2 pc. mold. Finish is applied over seam. Whittle marks in glass. Likely medicinal. Date based on applied finish (Photo A101).
Grooming & Health	Bottle	1849-1890	Square (Base 2 1/4" x 2 1/4"; Height 7 3/4") bottle with chamfered corners and ring/oil style applied finish. Post mold. Orange peel texture on parts of body. Patination. Embossed 'AROMATIC / SCHNAPPS // UDOLPHOWOLFE'S // SCHIEDAM'. See above (Photo A103).
Misc.	Ball		Appears to be child's rubber ball (2" diam.). Hole runs through center of ball. Embossed on either side. 'GOODYEAR 18(49?) PATENTS' and other side 'EXCLUSIVE RUBBER MANUFACTOR'.
Misc.	Indt	1860-1890	10-sided white glazed earthenware bowl/vessel. Exterior diam. 7 3/4". One side is broken, although opposite side largely intact (handle missing). Molded relief design around base of handle. Possibly part of a toilet set, or tableware. Printed maker's mark on base contains an eagle with arrows and banner perched on a shield (all inside a circle). No words associated with image. A somewhat similar mark can be seen in Kovel and Kovel (1953) and is attributed to John Moses and Sons of Trenton, New Jersey (1863-1890) (Photo A104).
Misc.	Lid/ Barrel Head		Diam. 9 1/8". Thickness 3/8". Thin wood disc. Possible barrel head. Edges somewhat beveled. 3 holes in top, although they do not appear intentional (likely due to wear/damage) (Photo A105).
Smoking	Pipe		Pipe bowl broken at stem, heel also broken. Bottom third fluted, middle third has raised vertical ribs/fluting, and top third is without decoration.
Toy	Tea Cup		Clear glass tea cup from child's tea set, handle broken (Photo A106).

Artifacts Associated with the P2-Feature 13 Walkway/Fence

The 59 artifacts collected from the walkway/fence within the feature represent a wide variety of domestic items. They are described by broad category below.

Beverage

A 9-inch long wood tap was collected (Photo A107).

Clothing

Nine buttons were recovered from this portion of the feature (Photo A100, Table 24).

Table 24. Buttons Found in P2-Feature 13

Object	Material	Qty	Description
Button/Rivet	Metal	1	Small metal rivet, likely part of a button. Diam. 11/16". Stamped 'IMPROVED WIRE BAR'. Shank missing.
Button	Shell	1	Small shell button (Diam 1/2") with four holes in central depression (front slightly convex). Back is flat and edges slightly rounded. Irregular drilling and manufacture. Coat size.
Button	Ceramic	3	Three small white Prosser dish style buttons with four holes in concave center. Diam. 7/16". Shirt size.
Button	Shell	1	Large shell button. Diam. 7/8". Back is slightly rounded and worn. Central depression in front center with two holes. Holes slightly irregular. Coat size.
Button	Shell	2	Two shell buttons, each 7/8" diam. with four holes in central depression, although size of holes and detailing slightly different. First is flat with a decorative circle surrounding the central depression. The second is upturned at the edges and more irregular, with larger holes. Both coat size.
Button	Shell	1	Shell button (diam. 3/8") with four holes in small central depression (front slightly convex). Back is flat. Shirt size, possibly women's/children's.

Food Preparation & Consumption

Several pieces of intact, as well as fragmentary tableware were recovered (Photo A102). The tableware within the feature included a highly corroded knife with a partial metal blade and a wood handle, a teaspoon with a shallow ovate bowl, ears, and a fiddle pattern stem, as well as a narrow fork with three tines and a rat-tail tang (handle missing).

The ceramic pieces included a plate base fragment with a printed registration mark, indicating a date of manufacture of December 1856 (Godden 1964:527). An impressed registration mark was also evident on a round base (diameter 4 3/4-inches) from an ironstone vessel (possible bowl). Although the mark is difficult to read due to a crack, it appears that the date of manufacture is 1859 (Godden 1964:527). The bottom half of an impressed maker's mark is also present. All that is visible is '12 / IRONSTONE in a circle.'

A small oval dish, possibly a butter dish or similar piece of tableware, was also collected. The mark on the base is very difficult to read, although it is likely impressed 'IRONSTONE / WEDGWOOD / CHINA.' Several Staffordshire potteries aside from Josiah Wedgwood, used an impressed Wedgwood mark, including Wedgwood & Co. of Tunstall, and John Wedgwood during the 19th century. The exact date of manufacture is unknown (Godden 1964:655). Finally, a fragmentary ironstone bowl was recovered. No identification was possible.

Footwear

A single child's shoe was recovered (Photo A108).

Grooming & Health

Two bottles, a bottle stopper (Photo A109), and several women's hair combs were collected (Photo A110). The first bottle, a small (height 3 3/4-inches) thick glass bottle with a flat front panel, fluting, and other decorative elements, was made in a pattern mold. The finish on its fairly wide mouth (exterior diameter 1 1/4-inches) has the appearance of being "folded" or "rolled" outward. It likely held perfume or a similar cosmetic product. This method of finish manipulation is most common on early figured flasks, medicinal, and food bottles dating from or before the 1870s (USDI BLM 2007). This type of finish was formed when the blowpipe was removed from the bottle and the glass at the removal point was reheated and either rolled or folded in or out to smooth out the lip.

A round perfume bottle with a bead finish was also recovered. It is embossed 'PHALON AND SON / PERFUMERS / NEW YORK'. Fike (1987) notes a similar bottle that was labeled as "Cocin for the Hair," prepared from highly purified coconut oil. The bottle was produced sometime after 1859, the year the firm was established (Devner 1970 in Fike 1987:176).

The P2-Feature 13 glass bottle stopper has a pointed finial and a ground shank, ensuring an airtight seal. This stopper is likely from a perfume bottle, although glass stoppers were used in a variety of bottles, including those that were intended to be re-used or those that contained a product meant to be used over a long period of time.

Portions of two woman's side combs, as well as a straight hair pin, were collected. All were made of black rubber and one comb contained a partial mark. The impression reads 'NEW ... CO. VULCAN...' Charles Goodyear received the patent (#3,633) for vulcanized rubber on June 24, 1844. The process involved removing the sulphur from rubber and then heating it, so that it would retain its elasticity. The process made rubber waterproof and winter-proof, creating a new market of goods available to consumers (Plastics

Historical Society 2005). These hair accessories were one of a long list of rubberized consumer goods that became popular in the last half of the 19th century.

Miscellaneous

Not all of the items in this category warrant discussion, although several are of particular interest. These include a tortoise shell lid (Photo A111), a 4 1/2-inch cannon ball (Photo A112), a small diamond-shaped *Haliotis* ornament with no perforations (Photo A113), a 3 1/2-inch long door or gate key (Photo A114), and two pennies. Both pennies were found in the green clay directly above the wooden planks within the feature. The first penny is a Coronet type (young head), oversized penny (Photo A115). It is in poor condition. The reverse side reads 'ONE CENT' surrounded by a laurel wreath surrounded by the words 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'. The obverse side has a female figural head (facing left) with the word 'LIBERTY' at her hairline surrounded by a circle of stars. Although the year is worn off, oversized pennies were not made after 1857, and the figural head depicted falls within the 1835-1857 date range (Yeoman 2003:89). The second penny was minted in 1859, the first year that the "Indian cent" design was used (Photo A116). The reverse side shows the words 'ONE CENT' surrounded by a garland, and on the obverse side is the image of an Indian princess along with the year and the words 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'. This sample is also in poor condition. The Lincoln penny was not introduced until 1909 (www.pennies.org/history).

Structural

Structural items included two mineral-finish doorknobs, a nail, decorative picture frame molding (Photo A117), and a brass number plate (Photo A118). The small rectangular (2 1/2-x-1 1/2 inches) plate is engraved '368', possibly reflecting a home or business address within or near the project area. Because of its relatively small size, however, it may have been mounted on machinery, or used as identification in another application.

Toys

The toys found within this portion of the feature are summarized in Table 25.

Table 25. Toys Found in P2-Feature 13

Object	Material	Color	Description
Doll	Ceramic	White	Frozen Charlotte; head, arms, and portion of body missing, Height 3" to shoulder (Photo A119).
Doll	Ceramic	White	Small Frozen Charlotte doll; head and lower arms missing, Height 2 1/4" to shoulder (Photo A119).
Doll	Ceramic	Various	Ceramic doll head (Photo A120).
Marble	Ceramic		Bennington style marble (Photo A121).
Marble	Ceramic	White	Ceramic marble with white pitted glaze (Photo A121).
Marble	Ceramic	White	White glazed marble decorated with two parallel circles at widest point and a flower on either side. Small amount of turquoise paint evident on one flower (Photo A121).

Object	Material	Color	Description
Marble	Ceramic	White/grey	Ceramic marble, appears unglazed. Possibly heat affected (Photo A121).
Marble	Glass	Blue/White	Glass marble, solid swirls of blue with bits of white (Photo A121).
Marble	Glass	Clear with Pink/Blue	Clear glass marble with blue and pink swirl in center (Photo A121).
Marble	Glass	Clear with Yellow/Orange	Glass marble with yellow and pink/orange swirls inside (Photo A121).
Plate	Ceramic	White	Half of a plate from a child's tea set.
Tea Cup	Ceramic	White	Small pc. of tea cup from children's tea set.

Writing

A single fragment of a slate writing tablet was collected. Writing slates or tablets were commonly used in classrooms after the first quarter of the 19th century (Elsbree 1939:22).

Culled Artifacts

A significant number of artifacts were culled from P2-Feature 13. These included one bottle and 49 bottle glass fragments. The culled bottle was an irregular greenish clear bottle with a high kick up, likely used for oil or foodstuffs. The bottle glass fragments included black, olive, clear, aqua, and cobalt samples. A single clear bottle base had a crude iron pontil scar and a shallow push up. Two bottle corks and a decorative glass bottle stopper were also culled. The only glassware represented included fragments from a small clear glass tumbler. An additional seven glass fragments, representing flat glass, lamp glass, milk glass, and a possible serving dish were also culled.

Ceramic whiteware sherds were more numerous than bottle fragments. Seventy four sherds were culled and represented portions of pitchers, plates, bowls, and many indeterminate vessels. Additional ceramic items included two earthenware sherds, portions of two apothecary jar lids, and a drawer pull.

Personal items included a portion of a men's comb made from India Rubber and five pipe stem fragments. Twenty nine pieces of shoe leather were culled. They included portions of heels, soles, and uppers from both adult and children's shoes. A single wood matchstick, a partial slate pencil, a piece of gold painted decorative molding, two small wooden handles, and a thin metal collar (likely from an oil lamp) was also culled from the collection.

Metal objects represented a significant portion of the artifacts culled from P2-Feature 13. They included 49 cut nails, ranging in length from 1 3/8-to-4 inches. Eleven metal spikes,

ranging in length from 3 ½ to 12-inches were also culled. Two of the 11 spikes were bent at a 90-degree angle. Additional fasteners included a brass tack, a screw, a washer, a 2 1/2-inch metal ring, and thin coiled wire. Sheet metal with rivet holes, as well as pieces of 1 3/8-inch and 3/4-inch metal strapping were also present. Two possible drift bolts were also culled from the collection.

P2 Feature 19

This feature, dating to the early 1870s, was located in the southwest portion of the parcel (Figure 36). It was located 20.3-feet below the site datum. Like P2-Feature 9, it was probably associated with the houses and storefronts observed in the 1872 Muybridge Panorama (View 1). P2-Feature 19 was composed of the damaged, remaining 3-feet of a small, 5-x-5 foot square wood structure, possibly a privy, and a barrel located 18-to-20 feet below the original ground surface. A sparse amount of glass, ceramic, and rusted metal fragments was located within the immediate vicinity of the feature.

Associated Artifacts

The historic debris associated with the wood structures that comprise P2-Feature 19 was found in two small concentrations. The first was located around the barrel found within the feature. An ironstone plate sherd and a partial bowl were recovered from this location. The large plate sherd has a bluish glaze and a partial impressed mark, 'B... / J.W.P....,' is evident on the base. The 'J' is unclear and difficult to identify with certainty. If these are the initials, however, the plate may have been made by J.W. Pankhurst & Company. Pankhurst operated in Hanley (Staffordshire) from 1850 to 1882 (Godden 1964:481). The stoneware bowl found at this location is of Chinese manufacture. Just the base (diameter 5 1/4-inches) was recovered. Although the overall pattern is not evident, it is clear that the characteristic gray/blue glaze contains dark blue decoration on the exterior of the vessel.

The second concentration contained just five artifacts and was located around the small wood structure. The first item, a rim sherd from a stoneware vessel (possibly a bowl), is of Chinese manufacture and is decorated with the blue on blue glazes seen in many utilitarian Chinese vessels. The second, also likely used for food/beverage consumption, is approximately half of a small tea cup decorated in the flow blue style. The dark blue "flowing" decoration has largely obscured the pattern, although it appears to be a landscape scene, possibly the Willow pattern popular with early California consumers (Photo A122). The third item, a wood dowel with a rounded head can be seen in Photo A123. The remaining artifacts within the concentration included a 5 1/2-inch cut metal spike and a small length of rope.

In addition to the two small artifact concentrations directly associated with elements of the feature, an olive champagne style bottle was recovered at the same depth as P2-Feature 19, although it was found approximately 30-feet southeast of the feature itself.

Culled Artifacts

Just three olive champagne style bottle bases and an aqua bottle neck with an applied oil style finish were culled from the P2-Feature 19 artifact assemblage.

5.3.3 Post-fill Era Features (1860s-1950s)

P2-Feature 1

P2-Feature 1 (Figure 37) located 2-feet below the site datum and in the northeast portion of the project area, consisted of a large section of brick wall and an associated concrete floor that was orientated perpendicular to Spear Street. The east corner of P2-Feature 1 was 15-feet southwest of the edge of the Spear Street sidewalk and 70-feet southeast of the 365 Main Street building (southeastern project boundary). The brick wall was 2-feet wide and varied from 2-to-3 feet in height, and was composed of 12 to 20 courses of mortared brick. The base of the wall rested directly on bedrock. This feature can be seen on the 1913 Sanborn map, as a component of the Haslett Warehouse (refer to Figure 13).

A large cast-iron pipe with a metal elbow ran through the brick wall. The pipe was oriented parallel with Spear Street and was approximately 30-feet from the edge of the sidewalk.

The concrete floor extended northwest from the brick wall. It was 3-to-4 inches thick and was composed of large to small brick fragments mixed into mortar. A burnt layer of soil with charcoal and sporadically placed planks was located directly beneath the concrete floor. The brick-and-mortar slab was covered by a 1-to-1 1/2 inch thick homogenous concrete plaster. No associated artifacts were observed with P2-Feature 1. This appears to be a portion of the slab comprising P1-Feature 20.

P2 Feature 2

P2-Feature 2 (refer to Figure 38), discovered only a few inches below the paved parking lot, was composed of an extensive historic trash deposit that measured 46-feet northwest to southeast and at least 10-feet northeast to southwest. At its thickest vertical profile, the depth of the feature measured approximately 8-feet. It was located along the southwest project boundary and likely continued for an unknown distance in a southwesterly direction under Main Street. A variety of historic artifacts, dating from the late 1850s to

the turn of the century were associated with this feature, including complete and fragmentary bottles, ceramics, faunal bone, flat glass shards, rusted metal fragments, bricks, and shell fragments.

The distinct stratigraphy of P2-Feature 2 could be observed in the northern wall of the southwestern project boundary along Main Street (refer to Figure 38; Photo 34). Although the strata undulated across the width of the feature, generally the top of the feature was characterized by a dark organic fill containing large redwood beams approximately 10-inches below the modern ground surface. This layer was overlain with a 7-inch layer of yellow fill, which was capped by modern asphalt. An undulating layer of yellow sterile sand was observed directly below the redwood beams. This sterile sand layer was situated directly above a thick deposit of historic debris that measured roughly 12 1/2-inches in thickness. It was contained within a dark loamy soil matrix. It is likely that this refuse deposit is associated with the 1899 residences at 309 and 311 Main Street, since it was found at approximately the same level as P2-Feature 9 and P2-Feature 19.

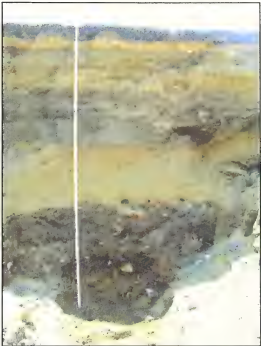


Photo 34. Profile view of P2-Feature 2, view southwest.

Associated Artifacts

Forty-two artifacts associated with P2-Feature 2 were collected. They include a wide variety of domestic items and are described by broad category below. Because P2-Feature 2 is a large linear feature, several items collected during Phase 2 monitoring were described as being recovered "near Feature 2." See Artifact Catalog (Appendix D) for a description of those items collected during monitoring.

Beverage

Beverage bottles collected from P2-Feature 2 are summarized below in Table 26:

Table 26. Beverage Bottles Recovered from P2-Feature 2

Item	Material	Circa	Description
Bottle	Glass	1879-1890	Aqua blob top mineral water bottle with portion of closure inside. Embossed 'fish / BREIG & SCHAFER / S.F.' John Breig and George Schafer were the originators of Pacific Soda Works, first established in July 1879. The company's first location was at 38

Item	Material	Circa	Description
			Hayes Street, but later moved to 1710-1712 Folsom Street (Markota and Markota 1971: 18).
Bottle	Stoneware	1850-1900	Height 8 1/2". Pint size stoneware ale bottle, no maker's mark. Body is buff with buff colored glaze. Orange peel texture covers salt glazed surface. Finish consists of a collar with a ring below (Photo A124).
Bottle	Glass	1885-1906	Round clear beer bottle with neck and finish missing. Lettering appears etched into glass. Front reads 'WIELAND'S / W under crown / "LITTLE POP". Back reads 'CAL. BOTTLING CO.' An online source ("Old San Francisco Breweries" online at www.greenspun.com) states that John Wieland came to California during the Gold Rush and then bought into the Philadelphia Brewery, located in San Francisco. He soon became the sole owner, but died in the mid-1880s in a house fire. The Wieland sons disposed of their interest in the brewery and started the California Bottling Co. which bottled Wieland's beer. The 1906 earthquake destroyed the brewery. After the quake, Cal. Bottling Co. bottled Weinhard's Beer from Portland, but this was unsuccessful and the company was disbanded. Note: Schulz et al. (1980) reports that Theobald Blauth was the agent for the John Wieland Brewing Co. as well as a saloon proprietor. His bottling operation, known as the California Bottling Works appeared in 1891. In 1892, the Sacramento Directory listed Blauth as "proprietor California Bottling Works and sole agent John Wieland's Lager Beer."
Bottle	Glass	1840-1895	Dark olive beer style bottle (diam. 2 7/8", height 9 1/8") with strong shoulders. 3-pc. mold. Finish is applied. Base is embossed with a '12' (possibly an additional letter or number, although it is not clear). Date is based on shift from applied to tooled finishes.
Bottle/Flask	Glass	Pre 1885	Likely flask, although may have different purpose. Aqua, oval base embossed 'AYER' with three dots underneath. True applied double ring finish. Side mold seams can still be felt but are very difficult to see. Ayer's was a producer of medicinal products, although it is unclear if this is the same manufacturer. Date based on finish.

Clothing

A single button was the only item of clothing recovered from the feature. It is a four-hole Prosser style with a concave center (diameter 5/8-inch).

Food & Food Storage

Two condiment bottles were collected from the feature (Photo A125). The first, an aqua, octagonal peppersauce style bottle, has a wide mouth and the finish appears to be "folded out." The second is a small aqua 'French square' style condiment bottle (square with chamfered corners). It is embossed 'FRANK / MILLER'S / CROWN / crown /

DRESSING / NEW YORK / U.S.A.' on the front panel and the base is embossed simply '19'. No identification was made on the maker.

Food Preparation & Consumption

Six pieces of tableware, three of which yielded consistent dates of manufacture, were recovered from P2-Feature 2. Those that did not provide a date of manufacture included a rim sherd from a small vessel (diameter 2 1/2-inches), likely a cup or a small decorative piece. It is made of vitreous earthenware and decorated with a black design, likely a transfer print, that depicts a group of people (possibly children) playing hide and seek inside a home. Color appears to have been added to the black design by hand. A second piece, a ceramic gravy boat is attached to an oval base with a handle on either side (Photo A126). Molded relief leaves have been incorporated at the handle attachments. An impressed mark on the base reads 'W.G. & C' on one side with a large impressed 'D' on the other. No information on the maker was found. The third piece is likely a lid from a vessel such as a soup tureen (diameter 9 3/4-inch). The handle is missing, but an ivy pattern in molded relief has been incorporated around the area where the handle was once attached.

Those items that provided a date of manufacture include a portion of a dinner plate with a maker's mark evident on the base. The printed mark reads 'IMPERIAL in a banner / eagle with shield / FRENCH PORCELAIN in a banner / THOS. HUGHES'. Thomas Hughes operated on Waterloo Road, Burslem, and Top Bridge Works, Longport, Burslem from 1860 to 1894 (Godden 1964:339). The company subsequently operated under the name Thomas Hughes & Son (Ltd.). The second piece is a half saucer with a partial printed mark on the base belonging to Powell & Bishop. It was produced between 1876-1878 (Godden 1964:509). Similarly, the third piece is a base fragment from a plate. The brown printed maker's mark is fragmentary and reads 'IMPER... / Stylized logo / COCKSON. CHETWYN...(in banner) / COBRIDGE'. According to Godden, Cockson Chetwynd & Co. operated the Globe Works in Cobridge, Staffordshire from 1867 to 1875 (Godden 1964:159). The company subsequently operated under the name Cockson & Seddon.

Although it is unclear what type of vessels they belong to, a series of base sherds with makers' marks were recovered from P2-Feature 2 (Table 27).

Table 27. P2-Feature 2: Makers' Marks from Base Sherds

Material	Color	Circa	Description
Ironstone	White	1858-1890	Base fragment with portion of printed maker's mark. 'PRINCE OF WALES / Royal Arms / ROYAL / PATENT IRONSTONE / BURGESS & GODDARD'. This company traded under the name of Burgess & Goddard in the U.S. and under the name of Goddard & Burgess in Longton, Staffordshire, England. The Burgess side of the partnership managed the U.S. portion of the business. Burgess & Goddard traded as importers of earthenwares and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Co., and S. Bridgwood & Son.
Ironstone	White	1865-1877	Base fragment from indeterminate vessel, portion of maker's mark 'EDWARD CLARK... / TUNSTALL...'. Edward Clarke operated the Phoenix Works in Tunstall from c. 1865 to 1877.
Ironstone	White	1868	Base (7 1/2" diam) from possible chamber pot, soup tureen, or other large vessel. Printed maker's mark 'ROYAL ARMS / IRONSTONE / Davenport'. No match with other printed Davenport marks. Impressed Registration Mark. Appears to have been made in 1868 per registration mark (Godden 1991:572). In addition, two more impressed marks. One appears to be a series of numbers and the other is an impressed anchor with wording that cannot be read. Impressed anchor mark similar to mark seen in Kovel and Kovel (1975:149). Kovel and Kovel identify it as "Longport, Great Britain. John Davenport, potter. Earthenware, porcelain. Impressed. 1793-1882."
Ironstone	White	1851-1890	Small base fragment from unknown vessel with printed maker's mark. 'ROYAL ARMS / IRONSTONE CHINA / J. & G. MEAKIN'. J & G Meakin operated the Eagle Pottery and Eastwood Works, Hanley, Staffordshire, producing earthenwares and ironstone. Later versions of this same mark (post 1890) include the word 'ENGLAND'.
Ironstone	White	1876-1878	Base fragment with a partial maker's mark. Vessel was likely chamber pot, large bowl, soup tureen. Printed mark 'IRONSTO... / royal arms / POWELL & BISHOP inside banner'. Powell & Bishop operated out of the Stafford Street Works and other addresses, Hanley.

Grooming & Health

With one exception, the nine cosmetic and medicinal bottles recovered from the feature date to the last half of the 19th century. They are summarized below in Table 28.

Table 28. Cosmetic and Medicinal Bottles from P2-Feature 2

Object	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Clear		Height 4 1/4", Diam. 1 3/4". Round cologne bottle, Embossed 'ED. PINAUD / circle / PARIS'. Patination. Tooled finish. Pinaud products were extremely popular throughout the 19th century in the United States. Specialties included: Eau de Quinine for the hair, Violette Reine, Brise embaumee Violette, Bouquet de Foscarina, Genet d'Or, and a perfume called Marie Louise (Photo A127).
Bottle	Aqua	1875-1920	Diam. 1 1/4". Height 3 1/4". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed 'LB'. No identification on maker/company. Finish appears tooled and top may be ground. Patination evident. Date based on finish.

Object	Color	Circa	Description
Bottle	Clear	Post 1899	Height 9 1/4". Base 2-x-2 7/8". Large paneled bottle with chamfered corners. Front panel embossed 'SCOTT'S EMULSION and side panels embossed COD LIVER OIL and WITH LIME AND SODA'. Scott's Emulsion is a well-known cod liver oil manufactured by Alfred Scott and Samuel Brown. Scott and Brown began the business in 1871 in New York and in 1876 introduced cod liver oil. In 1899 'WITH LIME & SODA' was added to the label.
Bottle	Clear	1875-1920	Height 4 1/4". Small 'ball neck paneled' medicinal style bottle. Finish likely tooled. Appears to be a moon shaped embossment on base. Date based on transition from applied to tooled finishes in this bottle category.
Bottle	Dark Olive	1857-1874	Bottom half of body and base from square bitters bottle with chamfered corners. Post mold. Embossed 'DR RENZ'S / HERB BITTERS'. J. Renz owned the company and produced the product from 1857 to 1874. Located at 222 J Street, Sacramento. Product was intended for use against diseases related to the stomach or "impure state of blood."
Bottle	Aqua	1857-1885	Height 8 3/8". Base 1 5/8" x 2 5/8". Tall aqua paneled bottle with true applied finish. Post mold. Body embossed 'AYER'S // COMPOUND EXT // LOWELL / MASS USA // SARSAPARILLA'. Base embossed with the number '3.' James Cook Ayer manufactured and sold a variety of drugs from his drugstore in Lowell, Mass. Sarsaparilla was first bottled in 1857. After he died, his brother Frederick took over the business.
Bottle	Aqua		Height 7 3/8". Rectangular paneled bottle. Slightly rounded shoulders with chamfered corners. One side panel embossed 'CAL. VOLCANIC' and other side panel embossed 'MINERAL WATER CO.' True applied finish and crazing evident at top of neck. No identification on company.
Bottle	Aqua	1875-1920	Height 3 1/4". Base diam. 1 1/4". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed 'LB'. Tooled finish. Date based on finish.
Bottle	Aqua	1860-1890	Height 8 3/4". Paneled medicinal bottle. True applied finish and crazing evident at top of neck beneath finish. Front panel embossed 'J.A. BAUER / S.F. CAL.' Finish is a simple laid on ring. John Bauer established his business in San Francisco in 1860 and retired in 1890.

Additional artifacts include half of a small chamber pot, as well as sherds from a second chamber pot (Photo A128). Two 9-inch round lids, likely used with chamber pots, were also recovered. They are made of white ironstone and are undecorated. The final item is a bowl (diameter 10 1/2-inches), likely made of galvanized tin, and possibly used as a small wash basin. Although it certainly may have had other uses, it is similar in size and style to bowls sold in the 1897 Sears Roebuck catalog for that purpose.

Smoking & Tobacco

One McDougall pipe and a pipe stem fragment were recovered from the feature. The first includes both stem and bowl. The stem is embossed 'GLASGOW' on one side and '5 McDUGALL 5' on the reverse. Wording on both sides is embossed within a decorative border. The bowl is heeled and at a right angle to the stem. The stem side of the bowl

appears to be embossed 'TD', although it is difficult to read. The pipe stem fragment is similarly embossed 'McDOUGALL' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the reverse.

In addition, a nearly whole spittoon (diameter 11-inches) was collected (Photo A129). The yellow ware body has a Rockingham glaze on the exterior as well as a molded decorative relief on both sides depicting a figural head inside a medallion.

Toys

Just two children's items were recovered within the feature. The first is a white, hollow, glazed china doll leg with a brown painted boot (Photo A130). The low-heeled boot has red painted laces. The leg was once part of a jointed doll, and an indentation around the leg, near the knee, indicates where the leg would have been attached to the remainder of the doll with string or other material. The second item is a clear glass marble with pink, blue, and white swirls (Photo A130).

Writing

A single writing-related item was recovered. It is a teal green, quart size, master ink bottle with a pour spout (diameter 3 5/8-inches, height 9 3/4-inches) (Photo A131). It is embossed STAFFORD'S INK and has a true applied finish. Stafford is a well-known ink manufacturer, although no reliable dates were found to correspond to the manufacture of the bottle. Because of the style of manufacture, however, this bottle was likely produced before 1880 (USDI BLM 2007).

Culled Artifacts

Several items were culled from P2-Feature 2. Culled items consist of monitoring finds that were recovered in the area surrounding the feature, as well as non-diagnostic items recovered within the feature itself. These include nine whole glass bottles. Of these, there was a paneled aqua medicinal bottle, three aqua mineral water bottles (including samples from the Eagle Soda Water Co. and C.A. Reiners of San Francisco), a light green soda bottle with a tooled crown style finish, a dark green beer style bottle with an applied finish, two indeterminate bottles made before the mechanization of bottle manufacture, and a Victory Soda bottle, the only sample made with an automatic bottle machine. In addition to the whole bottles, 14 partial bottles or bottle fragments were culled. These consisted of fragments of several medicinal bottles, black glass beer or ale style bottles, prescription, oil, and condiment style finishes, and olive and amber fragments (likely from liquor bottles).

Eleven ceramic sherds were also culled. These represented tea cups, a saucer, a plate, a bowl, an egg cup, a possible mixing bowl, a large vessel such as a soup tureen, and a likely apothecary jar. A portion of a clear glass beer mug, as well as a wine goblet with

no stem were also present. Aside from the frequently recovered glass and ceramic objects, P2-Feature 2 also included a scalloped fragment from a lamp chimney, a portion of a rectangular metal hinge, a TD style clay pipe bowl, and a slate pencil.

P2-Feature 3

P2-Feature 3 was a brick wall with vertical buttresses and a concrete foundation that ran 96-feet northeast to southwest through the center of the project area (Figure 39). This feature is depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map as the western wall of the San Francisco Warehouse Company (refer to Figure 13). The wall measured 22-to-25 inches in thickness and stood approximately 66 1/2-inches high. The top of the feature was located



Photo 35. P2-Feature 3, view southeast.

8 1/2-feet below the site datum. The brick wall had been fabricated using a Common Bond (also referred to as an American Bond) brick pattern, as indicated by a course of headers replacing every sixth course of stretchers. No wall cladding materials or cladding residues were present on P2-Feature 3. The concrete foundation on which the brick wall rested was approximately 40-inches in height (Photo 35). The west side of the brick wall was flat and showed no relief. The brick wall was flush with its concrete foundation on that side. The east side of

the feature, however, showed projected and recessed units that appear to have served to strengthen the structure (refer to Figure 39). Additionally, the concrete foundation on this side extended 5-inches out from the face of overlying brick wall.

Although there was slight variation in the size of the bricks used in P2-Feature 3, the average dimensions were 8 1/4-x-4-x-2 1/2 inches. The mortar used to bond the bricks was whitish-buff in color (Munsell: 10YR 8/1) and was primarily tempered with sand. P2-Feature 3 created a right angle at the northeastern end and conjoined P2-Feature 7. P2-Feature 7 extended 42 1/2-feet to the southeast (see discussion of P2-Feature 7 below).

Associated Artifacts

Thirteen artifacts were collected in association with P2-Feature 3. Because the feature is a large structural element, these artifacts may be associated with the feature itself, or with a

fill episode within the project area, or with activities that took place around the feature. Despite these several possibilities, the diagnostic artifacts associated with the feature consistently date to the mid- to late-19th century.

Beverage

The 10 beverage bottles associated with P2-Feature 3 are summarized below in Table 29. Unless otherwise noted, dates are based on manufacturing technique.

Table 29. Beverage Bottles Recovered from P2-Feature 3

Material	Color	Circa	Description
Glass	Black	Pre 1885	Height 8 1/2". Diam. 2 3/4". Beer bottle with simple hand applied collar finish. Stretch/tooling marks on neck. 3-pc. mold. Irregular texture on glass.
Glass	Green	Pre 1895	Height 9 1/2". Diam. 2 1/2". Beer bottle with grooved ring applied finish. 3-pc. mold. Stretch/tooling marks on neck. Seed bubbles throughout glass. Base embossed with a 6 and possibly another character (unable to read).
Stoneware	Red/Brown		Height 11 1/4". Diam. 3 3/4". Nearly whole, tall, cylindrical stoneware bottle. Portion of handle and neck/finish missing. Buff body glazed with reddish brown high gloss glaze. Contents may have included gin or mineral waters. No mark. Likely imported from Europe. These bottles were likely reused once they were emptied of their original contents (Photo A132).
Glass	Black	Pre 1885	Height 10". Diam. 2 1/2". Round beer bottle with true applied finish. Stretch/tooling marks on neck. Uneven texture on body. 3-pc. mold. Base embossed 'C W & Co inside a circle'. This mark has been found on Guinness beer bottles. However, these initials don't correspond to any glass manufacturers in Great Britain, but may be initials from any one of many Guinness bottlers.
Glass	Black	Pre 1895	Height 9 5/8". Diam. 2 3/4". Black (very dark amber) champagne style bottle. Hand applied laid on ring with stretch/tooling marks on neck. Push up. 3-pc. mold. Date based on finish.
Stoneware	Cream		Stoneware ale bottle with cream glaze, orange peel texture, finish is a collar with a ring below. No maker's mark. Height 8 1/2". Diam. 2 7/8". Body cream colored.
Stoneware	Cream/Caramel	1850-1900	Height 8 1/4". Pint size Bristol-style glazed ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware, style developed in Bristol, England but spread to many locations, cream fabric with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle cream colored glaze, no mark. Finish consists of a collar with ring below (Photo A133).

Material	Color	Circa	Description
Glass	Green	Pre 1895	Height 9". Diam. 2 1/2". Beer bottle with grooved ring applied finish. 3-pc. mold. Stretch/tooling marks on neck. Seed bubbles throughout glass. Base embossed with a '3'.
Glass	Black/ Dk. Amber	Pre 1865	Diam. 2 5/8". Height 8 1/4". Round beer bottle with sloping shoulders and true applied finish. Base is pushed up with open pontil mark. Date based on presence of pontil.
Glass	Black/ Dk. Amber	Pre 1895	Diam. 3". Height 9 1/4". Beer/ale style bottle with single ring applied finish, sloping shoulders. Base is pushed up. 2 pc. mold. Tooling evident on neck. Orange peel texture on body. Date based on applied finish.

Food Preparation & Consumption

P3-Feature 3 yielded a single ceramic sherd and a teaspoon. The ceramic sherd is a portion of an eight-sided base, likely used as tableware or a serving piece. It contains a black printed maker's mark that reads 'IMPERIAL in a banner / eagle with shield / FRENCH PORCELAIN in a banner / W. ADAMS'. William Adams began production in 1769 in Tunstall and Stoke. The specific mark seen on this sample was not found in available sources, although the 'A-Z of Stoke-on-Trent Potters' online indicates that the initials 'W. ADAMS' were being used by the company in the mid-19th century. Based on this information, it has been attributed a date of 1850-1870.

In addition, a teaspoon with a shallow ovate bowl, ears, and a fiddle pattern stem end was recovered. Likely a composite metal, it is corroded and no decoration is evident.

Grooming & Health

A single medicinal style bottle was collected. It has a paneled body with chamfered corners and a double ring applied finish. There are extensive whittle marks on the body. A pebbly (textured) area on the base resembles a pontil mark, but because of its size it may be a remnant of a poor or worn mold. Because of its applied finish, the bottle has been attributed a date prior to 1880.

P2 Feature 4

This feature included a portion of a well preserved redwood plank floor (this is probably a coal shed floor) that was located in the northeast portion of

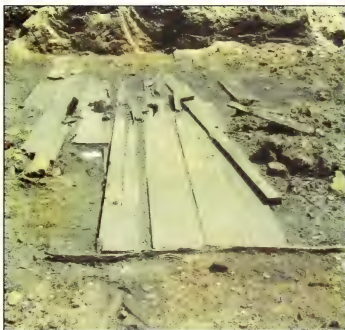


Photo 36. P2-Feature 4, view southeast.

the project area, 18-feet below the site datum (Figure 40). The portion of floor that was present measured 8-feet 6-inches northeast/southwest by 26-feet 8-inches northwest/southeast. Floorboards ranged from 5-inches to 12-inches in width and all appeared to be 3/4-inch thick. Intact floor boards were covered with a finely granulated, concreted coal dust (Photo 36).

Floorboards were oriented northwest (304 degrees) to southeast (125 degrees), and were aligned seven across and one board deep. Although the floor that was present was in relatively good condition, the south end of the feature was badly decomposed and fragmentary. The only hardware associated with the floor was a square nail that was observed in the northern portion of the floor. Two redwood posts, set approximately 5-feet apart, were visible toward the center of the floor. The northerly post (Post 1 in Figure 40) was 3-x-5 inches in dimension, but was damaged at the top, so its length could not be determined; Post 2 (the southerly post in Figure 40) was also damaged at the top and measured 3-x-4 inches.

Several artifacts that were associated with P2-Feature 4 included fragmentary clay pipe bowls and stems, ceramic plate fragments, bottle glass shards, and faunal bone. All of these artifacts were located within a 6-inch thick layer of dirt that covered the floor surface. A doorknob and ceramic teacup handle were recorded in situ on the floor surface (refer to Figure 40).

Associated Artifacts

P2-Feature 4 yielded seven artifacts, two of which provide known dates of manufacture. The items fall into several categories:

Clothing

A single shirt/coat size four-hole button was recovered. Made of shell, it has a flat back with a slightly rounded front side and a concave depression in the center.

Food Prep & Consumption

A large sherd from a salad-size plate was collected. Its printed Royal Arms style mark reads '[lion and unicorn with shield] / STONE CHINA / JAMES EDWARDS & SON / DALEHALL'. In addition to the printed mark, there is a partial impressed mark from the same maker and a small Registration Mark. James Edwards and Son operated in Dale Hall, Burslem, from 1851 to 1882 (Godden 1964:230). The company was formerly known simply as James Edwards.

Grooming & Health

Two medicinal bottles were collected from P2-Feature 4. Only the lower half of a very small rectangular (1-x-3/4 inch), aqua pill bottle was recovered. The embossed label on the partial bottle reads '...ORAS / ...ISTOL // ... YORK // ...STOL'S / LLS'. Fike notes a similar bottle, that when complete is embossed 'BRISTOL'S / PILLS // PILDORAS / DE / BRISTOL // NEW YORK // NEW YORK'. The product was advertised as early as 1876 and as late as 1923 (Fike 1987:201).

The second bottle is an aqua, oval bottle (height 5 3/4-inches) with an applied ring finish. It contains numerous seed bubbles throughout and is embossed 'TURNER'S / ESS OF / JAMAICA GINGER / NEW YORK'. According to Fike, the company was owned by the Turner brothers (Archibald, George, James, Malcolm, Robert and Thomas), who manufactured ginger wine, syrups, cordials, bitters, etc. Their offices were located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863); New York, NY (1840s or early 1850s-1865); and San Francisco (1852-1864). It appears this bottle was produced between 1844 and 1865 (Fike 1987:130). The Turner brothers were succeeded by McMillan & Kester.

Smoking

Two partial clay pipe stems were recovered from the feature. The first is embossed 'W. WHITE' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the reverse. The exact date of production is unknown, although Humphrey (1969) states that William White and Sons was one of the largest and best known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. White produced pipes over several decades during the 19th and 20th centuries. The second stem is impressed 'GAMBIER / PARIS'. Clearly French, its date of production is also unknown (Humphrey 1969).

Miscellaneous

A single ceramic bead with turquoise and white swirled decoration was recovered from the feature.

Culled Artifacts

Only a handful of items were culled from P2-Feature 4. They consisted of a prescription style bottle neck with a hand applied finish, a clear glass finish likely from a decanter, a ceramic handle possibly from a small pitcher, a mineral finish doorknob, and 10 clay pipe bowl and stem fragments.

P2-Feature 5

P2-Feature 5 is the southwestern extension of P2-Feature 1 – a brick wall and associated concrete floor that was orientated perpendicular to Spear Street. It was not evident, until

several days after discovering this feature, that P2-Feature 1 and P2-Feature 5 were the same structure. P2-Feature 5 was 1-foot 5-inches in width and 3-feet 5-inches in height. It was overlain by a concrete floor that was 3-inches thick. The floor appeared to extend to the north, west, and east. The concrete floor was covered with a 1-foot thick layer of yellow sandy fill. Modern asphalt was observed above the sandy layer. This feature is depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map, as the west wall of the Haslett Warehouse (refer to Figure 13). It was located 2-feet below the site datum.

P2-Feature 6



**Photo 37. P2-Feature 6,
view south.**

P2-Feature 6 was a drain that was constructed out of redwood boards (Photo 37) (Figure 41). It was located 18.8-feet below the site datum and in the north and northeastern portion of the project area. It was located approximately 26-feet west of P2 Feature 4 (a redwood coal shed floor). The redwood drain was oriented in a north-south direction and appeared to slope slightly downward and away from the project area as it approached the northern corner of the project area (the corner of Spear and Folsom streets). The north end of the drain appeared to continue beyond the project boundary. To the southeast, the drain boards had decomposed, leaving only traces of wood in the surrounding soil and making it impossible to determine its terminus. The portion of the drain that was exposed measured 98-feet in length. The southern portion of the drain was

oriented to the northwest (336 degrees), while the northern half of the feature turned slightly to the north (2 degrees).

The drain was constructed as an elongated, 13 1/2-inch wide wood box, with a bottom



**Photo 38. Cross brace seen in
P2-Feature 6.**

that was fastened to two right angle walls. The boards used to construct the body of the drain were 2-x-9 inches in size. A redwood lid covered most of the length of the drain, but had rotted away in several areas exposing the drain's inside construction. Two-by-four cross braces, averaging 14-inches in length and spaced at 66-inch intervals, were set in rabbeted slots on the top of the drain, just below the lid (refer to Figure 41, Photo 38). The braces added support

to the drain without interrupting the flow of water. At the time of exposure, the drain contained standing water in several areas. It was very well preserved in the southern portion of the feature and less so in the northern portions.

P2-Feature 4 (the floor remains) and P2-Feature 6 appear to have been associated with each other, since they were at approximately the same level below the original ground surface and were located close to one another. At the elevations in which the features were encountered, P2-Feature 6 would have been slightly lower than the coal bin floor of P2-Feature 4, and would have run beneath it.

Associated Artifacts

Artifacts collected from P2-Feature 6 were found in the side wall, just above the level of the drain itself. Because 8 of the 11 artifacts recovered are bottles with diagnostic characteristics, a reliable date of manufacture has been established for the majority of the collection. The artifacts fall into several categories:

Beverage

Two soda water bottles were recovered from the feature. The first, a 10-sided aqua bottle, was embossed 'McEWIN // SAN FRANCISCO'. According to Markota and Markota (1971), James McEwin and his partner, George C. Thompson, got their start in the soda water business ca. 1856 as owners of the Union Mineral Water Works. This partnership lasted until 1860, when McEwin partnered with S. Grellier at the Italian Soda Works. In 1862 McEwin was listed as being in the job wagon business. McEwin was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Works at 192 Stevenson in 1863-1869. In 1869-1870 the address was listed as 190 Stevenson. In 1871, James McEwin became the proprietor of the Bay City Soda Water Co. He remained the president of Bay City Soda until 1895. It is likely that the 10-sided bottle dates to the 1863-1870 period, when McEwin ran California Soda Works (Markota and Markota 1971:62).

The second soda water bottle, a Hutchinson style bottle, was embossed 'SAN FRANCISCO / SODA WORKS' (Photo A134). John N. Gerdes began as a driver for the California Soda Works in the 1860s, and by 1873 he was listed as the proprietor of the San Francisco Soda Works at 22 Hinckley. By 1876 both his factory and residence were listed at 733 Union. Henry Gerdes, possibly John's son, and William Bruning took over the business in 1877. This partnership lasted until 1880, when Bruning bought out Gerdes. This bottle likely dates to the period after 1873 when San Francisco Soda Works was known to be in operation (Markota and Markota 1971:41).

The third artifact recovered is a partial decanter. The clear glass neck and finish appears hand decorated with red paint.

Grooming & Health

The six medicinal bottles associated with P2-Feature 6 are summarized below in Table 30.

Table 30. Medicinal Bottles Found in P2-Feature 6

Material	Color	Circa	Description
Glass	Aqua	1844-1865	Oval bottle (height 5 3/4") with applied ring finish. Numerous seed bubbles throughout. Embossed 'TURNER'S / ESS OF / JAMAICA GINGER / NEW YORK'.
Glass	Aqua	1860-1875	Rectangular (3/4" x 1 3/8") aqua paneled bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 4 3/4". Embossed 'DAVIS' // VEGETABLE // PAIN KILLER' (Photo A134).
Glass	Aqua	1865-1881	Oval bottle (height 5 7/8") with applied ring finish. Embossed 'MCMILLAN / & / KESTER'S / ESS=OF / JAMAICA / GINGER / S.F.' (Photo A134).
Glass	Aqua	1865-1895	Aqua proprietary druggist bottle, oval, height 5 7/8". Applied finish. Embossed on body' E.G. LYONS & CO. / ESS. / JAMAICA GINGER / S.F.'
Glass	Aqua	1875-1920	Aqua bromo seltzer style bottle, no marks, tooled finish, base diam. 1 5/8", height 3 1/4" (Photo A134).
Glass	Aqua	Pre 1875	Paneled prescription style bottle with applied ring/oil style finish. Height 5 1/2". Portion of neck and finish missing.

Heating & Lighting

The single artifact in this category is a milk glass candlestick with a six-sided base (Photo A135). The column gradually tapers to a broken point (at approximately 7-inches).

Miscellaneous

A single, nearly whole, small stoneware lid (diameter 3-inches) was collected (Photo A136). It is decorated with leaves in molded relief and a Rockingham glaze.

Culled Artifacts

Very few artifacts were culled from P2-Feature 6. The culled artifacts comprised a portion of a light green bottle as well as a portion of a 12-sided aqua bottle, a partial silverware handle, a clay 'TD' pipe bowl and a large diameter clay pipe stem fragment.

P2-Feature 7

This feature consisted of a 24-foot long section of brick wall that was located in the south-central, southeastern portion, of the project area (Figure 42). P2-Feature 7 conjoined P2-Feature 3 at the northwestern end and created a right angle (refer to Figure 42). P2-Feature 7 was oriented northwest (312 degrees) and ran parallel to Spear Street

(Photo 39). The feature was located 9.4-feet below the site datum. It probably also would have intersected P2-Feature 5, which ran perpendicular to P2-Feature 7. An imprint of the southeasterly terminus of P2-Feature 7 was observed on the side of the 365 Main Street building that marks the southeast project area boundary. This suggests that P2-Feature 7 was at least 94-feet long. Therefore, the brick wall, along with P2-Features 1, 2, and 5, is part of the foundation of the San Francisco Warehouse that once stood on the southern half of the project area, as depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 13).



Photo 39. Profile view of P2-Feature 7, view north.

P2-Feature 7 consisted of 21 courses of brick and stood 5-feet high. In cross-section, the wall was 1 1/2-feet wide, and consisted of four stretchers, laid side by side. Two metal insets were observed at the top of the wall (refer to Figure 42). The feature was situated directly on a blue-green muddy gravel fill. A dark organic layer, representing the upper extent of the original cove bottom (pre-filling), underlies the blue-green fill. Additionally, wood and metal from P2-Feature 8 (the wood structural foundation) was seen directly below P2-Feature 7, indicating that P2-Feature 7 was built on top of a portion of P2-Feature 8. No artifacts were found in association with P2-Feature 7.

P2-Feature 10

P2-Feature 10, located 13.7-feet below the site datum, was another large redwood floor section belonging to a coal bin that was once located in the central portion of the project area, adjacent to the west side of P2-Feature 3 (a brick wall) (Figure 43). The portion exposed measured 28-x-30 feet. This feature was associated with the coal yard and was probably the floor of a storage bin, as indicated by the several inches of coal residue that covered most of the floor (Photo 40).



Photo 40. Portion of P2-Feature 10, view southwest.

Excavation of the feature revealed that the floor had been laid using a laminate construction, indicated by two layers of redwood planks running in opposite

directions for strength. Planks were generally 1 1/2-inches in thickness and from 6-to-12 inches in width. There were several pieces of wood lying on the floor that appeared to have come from other parts of the structure, probably from a perimeter wall like those that surround the coal yard bin on the 1872 Muybridge panorama of the project area (refer to Figure 9). They were then either torn down or had collapsed onto the floor after the structure was abandoned, and then were buried. Very few artifacts were observed on the surface of the floor.

Associated Artifacts

P2-Feature 10 yielded two beverage bottles and two ceramic sherds. One bottle is an amber liquor bottle with a tooled brandy style finish. The base is embossed '587.' A date of manufacture between 1885 and 1915 is consistent with the tooling evident on the finish. The second bottle was a "round [or torpedo] bottom soda" bottle with an applied deep lip finish (Photo A137). It was manufactured in a two-piece hinge mold and likely held carbonated soda, mineral water, or ginger ale. The rounded bottom ensured that the bottle remained on its side, keeping the cork moist. The majority of round bottom soda bottles found in the U.S. originated in England or Ireland and were likely produced between 1870 and 1910.

The two ceramic sherds recovered likely represent the body of a stoneware vessel. The sherds are heavily decorated on the exterior with a floral design in vivid colors (black, blue, orange, green, and white).

P2-Feature 11

P2-Feature 11 consisted of a highly deteriorated wood drain that was located in the north portion of the project area, approximately 40-feet east of P2-Feature 6 (the other wood drain structure) and aligned roughly parallel to it (Figure 44). It was located 19-feet below the site datum. The drain was constructed in the same fashion as P2-Feature 6 and, therefore, appears to have been associated with the coal storage bins, either as an earlier or additional drain. It was approximately 18-inches in width and was oriented in a north-south direction. Although only a 13-foot section of this feature was intact, it appeared to have once continued to the north and south.

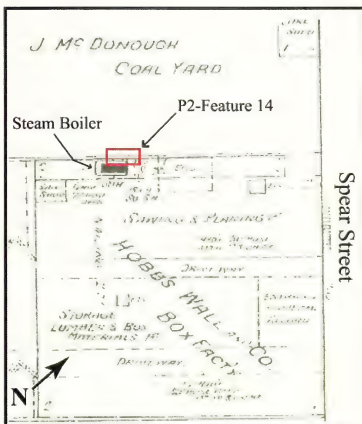
P2-Feature 12

Located in the southeast portion of the parcel, P2-Feature 12 was a recently disturbed, large brick footing that was located 13.8-feet below the site datum. It ran roughly parallel with Folsom Street. Although difficult to determine due to the degree of disturbance caused by the heavy equipment, it appeared that the footing was at least 18 courses high

and was built wider at the bottom for structural stability (Figure 45). Most likely, it was associated with the northern portion of the SF Warehouse Company (seen on the 1913 Sanborn map [refer to Figure 13]) that was located in this part of the project area.

P2-Feature 14

This feature, located in the northeast portion of the parcel and 6.2-feet below the site datum, consisted of a brick-on-wood footing (Figure 46). The footing was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 9-feet wide; the total length of the footing was indeterminate because of recent disturbance. The portion of footing present was seven courses high and was constructed with the Common Bond brick pattern. The brick footing structure was built on four parallel 1-x-1 foot redwood beams. The redwood beams ran northeast to southwest. The redwood beams were constructed on top of smaller, 3-x-12 inch boards, approximately 9 1/2-feet in length that were arranged perpendicular to the beams.



The red rectangle represents the plotted location of P2-Feature 14 in relation to a steam boiler depicted on the 1887 Sanborn Map.

A rusted metal pipe was observed projecting from the northwestern wall of the footing. Only a portion of the pipe was visible. It measured 15-inches in length and 6-inches in diameter, and the wall of the rusted pipe was 1/2-inch in thickness. There were patches of burned areas on top of the footing, which were characterized by charcoal concentrations. Since the footing is most likely associated with a steam boiler used in the Hobbs Wall and Company Box Factory, the burned areas may have been associated with the boiler functions. A symbol for the boiler is depicted in the west corner of the factory on the 1887 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 11).

Associated Artifacts

P2-Feature 14 yielded two glass bottles and a small piece of woven basketry (Photo A138). The first bottle was an aqua blob top style soda water bottle, embossed EL

DORADO. Markota and Markota (1971) note that there is no information on this particular bottle, but attribute its manufacture to 1860-1880. In addition, they noted that they found an El Dorado brewery in nearly every town they researched, leading them to believe that a bottle with these markings may have been used as a beer bottle or may have been bottled by a brewery for use with soda or mineral water (Markota and Markota 1971:35). Those types of side businesses would not have been uncommon at the time. The second bottle is 4 1/2-inches tall with a flared lip finish. The clear glass has been discolored black. Its use is unknown, although it may have been used for ink or similar products.

Culled Artifacts

Three ceramic fragments, likely from tableware, and a 7-inch high olive green champagne style bottle were culled from the P2-Feature 14 collection.

P2-Feature 17

P2-Feature 17 consisted of a portion of a redwood plank coal storage bin floor that was located in the northwest portion of the parcel (Figure 47). It was located 18.8-feet below the site datum. The floor was located on fill, approximately 5-feet above P2-Feature 16 (the ship hull). The entire area that was exposed measured 15-x-18 feet. Coal dust residue and historic debris were observed on the floor. The planks were tightly grouped and ran parallel to one another. They were oriented in a northeast to southwest direction.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 300 Spear Street Project's archaeological work was carried out in two separate phases. Phase 1 (P1) occurred from March 28 to April 7, 2005, when WSA archaeologists conducted a diversified preconstruction archaeological testing program that included controlled, area-wide excavations in the northwest corner of the project area, auger test bores in the southern half of the project area, and initial construction monitoring (WSA 2005b). Phase 2 (P2) encompassed the archaeological construction monitoring of project excavations in the entire project area that occurred between July 7 and October 21, 2005, when WSA determined project excavations had reached culturally sterile sediments.

As stated in the project's Archaeological Research Design (WSA 2005a), WSA developed a number of research questions to guide both the data recovery and analysis of the potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural resources that were anticipated to be encountered during project excavations. No prehistoric cultural resources or evidence of prehistoric occupation or utilization of the site was encountered during the project. Consequently, none

of the research themes or specific research questions pertaining to prehistoric cultural resources that were raised in the Research Design can be addressed. In contrast, the documentation of 40 historic features and the recovery of over 4,200 individual historic artifacts (Figures 48 to 54) provide sufficient data to address many of the research questions pertaining to historic cultural resources. These are discussed below as they relate to the six broad themes developed in the Research Design.

Theme: Pre-Gold Rush American Settlers

Although accounts of Americans visiting Rincon Beach prior to the Gold Rush survive in the historical literature, no material evidence of these visits or any material evidence datable to a pre-Gold Rush American settlement or other activities was observed within the project area. Consequently, the data required to address the specific research questions relating to the theme of early visitors' foodways or activities, including potential contact with local Native American people, are not available.

Theme: Gold Rush Economics and Settlement

Settlement Patterns

No evidence directly related to the initial Gold Rush settlers was present. Also, no evidence of the type of temporary structures that characterized the Happy Valley settlement was observed within the project area. Minimal human remains (a humerus fragment and a tooth) were recovered from two auger bores at depths from 6-to-14 feet below the surface. Given the depths of the historic deposits in the project area, and the absence of any prehistoric materials, it is probable that the remains were deposited during the historic period. However, the context of these remains could not be determined, and it is not clear whether they belong to the Gold Rush era or later. No in situ grave sites were encountered in the project area.

The earliest dateable evidence recovered during data recovery and monitoring in the project area belonged to the intensive use of the project area in the decade following the Gold Rush. During this time period, the project area was the site of activity dedicated to maritime industries, specifically ship breaking and salvaging. Because of the site's location and topography, it was well suited for this short-lived but important component of the post-Gold Rush economy.

In the years just after the Gold Rush, Rincon Point was still a narrow peninsula forming the southern edge of Yerba Buena Cove, and was partially submerged in the shallow waters of the cove itself. At that time, the difference in elevation from the eastern corner of the project area (located on Rincon Point) and the western corner (located in Yerba

Buena Cove) was over 40-feet. It was along this edge of the cove that Charles Hare, in 1851 or 1852, began one of San Francisco's earliest waterfront businesses.

Several significant maritime resources, all of which were associated with Hare's ship breaking activities, were recorded within the project area. These include two concentrations of ship timbers and ship parts, left behind as part of the larger ship breaking yard. Both of these concentrations were found along the original alignment of the cove shoreline, as it is depicted on the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map (Figure 49). P2-Feature 18 (a concentration of 10 timbers) was in close proximity to and similar to the discrete piles of ship timbers found at the Hills Plaza site across and beneath Spear Street. Both features were found at depths consistent with the bottom of the cove; they were also found in the dark, sandy sediments consistent with the rich organic content that would have been present on the cove bottom.

Two additional features, likely dating to the final years of Hare's business, were recovered. A rectangular wood foundation (P2-Feature 8) was found partially overlying a deposit of breaking yard debris (P2-Feature 15). The two features were separated by a layer of dark sandy sediment that contained historic material (found below the foundation timbers of P2-Feature 8). At its thickest, the sand was approximately 1 1/2-feet deep, and it probably represents the initial filling of the cove. The wood foundation was constructed with ship timbers and with ship-building techniques, and ship parts were found in association with the foundation. The materials and construction technique suggest that dismantled ships and the dismantling crews were exploited for materials and labor to construct the structure, indicating that it was likely associated with Charles Hare's yard and may have had yard-related uses, such as a bunk house for laborers, a storehouse for tools and materials, a commercial store, or perhaps Hare's residence. Materials found immediately east of the structure suggest that the area next to the foundation was used as a work space. The dimensions and location of P2-Feature 8 match the dimensions and location of a building footprint that appears on the 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map (Figure 50). On the earlier 1853 U.S. Coast Survey map, two buildings of a size similar to that of P2-Feature 8 are depicted in this area of the cove, but in a slightly different location (refer to Figure 49). On the 1853 map, the building nearest to the 1859 location of P2-Feature 8 lies approximately 26-feet to the west. Neither of these buildings is subsequently depicted on the 1859 map, leading to the supposition that perhaps one of them was dismantled and re-assembled on higher ground to the east, in the location of P2-Feature 8. This would also explain the presence of the "witness marks" that were inscribed on each corner of the wood foundation beams of P2-Feature 8 (refer to Photo 27), which would have made re-assembly of the structure easier and more accurate. The structure does not appear on the 1869 U.S. Coast Survey map, indicating that by that time it had been demolished and covered by fill.

The remains of a partially dismantled wood sailing ship and an associated work platform (P2-Feature 16), was the final feature recovered in association with the project area's early Gold Rush-era economic activity. The intact lower stern portion, rudder, and keel of the wood ship were found in the northeastern portion of the project area. The hull was fully embedded in layers of bay mud and dark sandy sediments (refer to Figure 30) and the ship was oriented with its stern to the shoreline and bow to the cove. South of the ship, just aft of the stern and rudder, was a horizontal wood grid. This grid appeared to be contemporary with the ship, and was probably used to provide a solid work surface while the ship was being dismantled.

The refuse associated with these features adds to an understanding of the formation processes of the project area, which on the surface appears to have been dedicated solely to maritime industries during the decade following the Gold Rush. Of particular interest are those artifacts associated with the rectangular wood foundation comprising P2-Feature 8. These consist primarily of a large quantity of intentionally placed wood and metal debris along the east side of the wood foundation. The materials are salvaged ship parts that included ship hull planking, a cabin door, Muntz metal sheathing, and a portion of a hatch cover. Although a large quantity of wood fragments, metal, cloth remnants, boot rubber, pencils, nails, leather, glass, one barrel stave, sheet metal, and rubber bands was found in the fill around the foundation, and some of it may be materials associated with the use of the structure, most of the artifacts found in the fill around the foundation are dateable to the 1860s or later, after it went out of use, and are associated with the filling of the cove. For example, the datable bottles recovered in Unit D1, which was excavated inside the north corner of the foundation, are from the 1860s and 1870s. Although the artifact assemblages associated with the dismantled ship and the concentrations of ship timbers were also substantial, they also contain an ambiguous mixture of items, some of which might be in primary context, but most appear to be artifacts that were introduced with fill after the features were abandoned.

The features directly associated with the ship breaking yard suggest that in the first decade after the Gold Rush, the project area was dominated by the ship breaking industry, as Charles Hare's crew worked hard to clear Yerba Buena Cove of salvageable materials for sale or reuse. The explosive growth associated with the Gold Rush is reflected in the project area by how quickly it was transformed from a sandy shoreline to a bustling ship breaking yard, then to a landfill covered with a coal yard.

By the end of Hare's ship breaking operations in late 1857, the shoreline had been dramatically modified. Between 1853 and 1859, according to U.S. Coast Survey maps, filling of the cove had moved the southern shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove northward approximately 100-feet. Observations made during data recovery confirm that the fill was primarily sand from the dunes on the northern and western sides, and rock and clay from

Rincon Point on the southern and eastern sides. These discrete fills correspond to what is known about the filling operations from historic sources dating to the period. The filling of Yerba Buena Cove was part of the establishment of the City's waterfront and created developable land for the City's burgeoning population and industrialization.

Trade and Distribution of Goods

Prior to the discovery of the evidence pertaining to the ship breaking operations, no data relating to Gold Rush-era commercial activities within the project area were recovered during project excavations. All of the Gold Rush-era features recovered in the project area relate to the ship breaking yard. The existence of the ship breaking industry illustrates the demand for salvageable, saleable raw materials in the nascent city of San Francisco. The ship timbers, metal fasteners, and other material were salvaged for reuse or sale. Metal, for example, could be melted down and used in the production of other goods, timbers could be sawn and milled into boards for building construction, the yellow metal fasteners, rigging, and timbers could be sold to the emerging shipbuilding industry that was developing at nearby South Beach. There is no evidence that direct modification of these recycled materials took place on the site, suggesting that the material was distributed as raw material. Unfortunately, the project area is too small to address questions of how and where these materials were redistributed. Although some of the artifacts associated with P2-Feature 8 (such as the large quantity of metal) could point to the use of this building as a distribution point (i.e., a commercial store), there is no way to confirm this from the available data.

The U.S. Marine Hospital

The U.S. Marine Hospital was built directly south of the project area in 1853, and although a cemetery was rumored to exist on the hospital's grounds, its location (or existence) has not been confirmed. No features or artifacts directly associated with the hospital were encountered within the 300 Spear Street Project area, although human remains were recovered from two auger bores: a human humerus fragment was recovered from Auger 10, 10-to-14 feet below the surface, and a human canine was recovered from Auger 20, 6-to-8 feet below the surface. The context of these remains could not be determined. Given the depths of the historic deposits in the project area and the lack of any prehistoric materials, it is likely that the remains were deposited during the historic period and may be associated with surgical removal and discard by the hospital staff.

Theme: Ethnicity and Boundary Maintenance

Primary documents confirm that Charles Hare's labor force consisted largely of Chinese immigrants. Surviving descriptions of the ship breaking process paint a vivid picture of both the process and the men in Hare's employ. As Prentice Mulford described in 1856, rows of old hulks were taken from "rotten row" where they fell victim to Hare, who "set

Chinamen to picking their bones" (Mulford 1889:46). *The Daily Evening Bulletin*, though somewhat more reserved in its description, described the scene similarly: "This work is carried on chiefly by Chinamen, who hammer and saw and chop, day after day and week after week with the most exemplary patience and perseverance" (*Daily Evening Bulletin* February 11, 1857).

Significant elements of Charles Hare's ship breaking operation, including a partially dismantled hulk, concentrations of ship timbers, and a wood foundation were recovered within the project area. This workplace had the potential to provide important information about the daily lives of this segment of Charles Hare's work force in the decade after the Gold Rush. However, very few artifacts of overseas Chinese origin were recovered within the project area. The single item recovered in association with a feature related to the ship breaking operation (P2-Feature 15) was a nearly whole, shallow bowl with blue-on-blue decoration on both the interior and exterior of the vessel (Artifact No. 295). Because the ship timbers that comprised the majority of the feature were subject to tidal inundation and were overlain by several feet of fill, it is unclear if the bowl was found in its primary context or deposited within the feature after the ship breaking operations had come to an end.

The Chinese laborers documented in the historic record are not well-represented within the 300 Spear Street archaeological record. Although they were clearly an important part of Charles Hare's workforce, it does not appear that they utilized many traditional Chinese consumer goods within the project area.

The absence of Chinese household items in the project area supports contemporary observations that many of Hare's employees lived at a Chinese fishing village established on Rincon Point and not within the project area itself. The village was referred to as "Little Chinatown, a collection of huts and shanties that were occupied by Chinese fishermen and Chinamen who were employed in breaking up old ships" (*San Francisco Morning Call*, April 6, 1884). According to one reminiscent account of early San Francisco, some of the Chinese villagers at Rincon Point made their living entirely by ship



Frederick Butman, *Chinese Fishing Village* , 1859.
Oil on canvas, 23½ x 36 in., California Historical Society,
San Francisco, Gift of Albert M. Bender

breaking. The village was illustrated in an 1859 painting by Fredrick A. Butman as a collection of unpainted redwood shanties on pilings nestled against the rocks close to the southern shoreline of Rincon Point.

Establishing a fishing village at Rincon Point was a reaction to the intolerance experienced by many recently-arrived Chinese, who found themselves barred from preferred employment and, in some cases, forcibly removed from the gold fields by a combination of taxation, threats, and sometimes physical violence.

The village was a reflection of both the economic and physical boundaries that Chinese immigrants were forced to negotiate in the decade after the Gold Rush. Charles Hare's ship breaking yard, although not likely considered preferred employment, allowed a number of these men to make a living in the growing city.

Only 9 of the 1,006 cataloged artifacts are believed to be of Chinese manufacture. Those found in contexts not associated with the ship breaking yard include portions of ceramic bowls, a shouldered jar, and a beverage bottle collected within P1-Feature 10, a large layer of concreted coal dust associated with the coal yard. P2-Feature 19, wood structures possibly associated with the homes and businesses along Main Street and Folsom Street between 1872 and 1887, yielded additional sherds of Chinese ceramics. This small and highly scattered assemblage indicates that Chinese consumer goods had been introduced to the area, and raises the possibility that Chinese immigrants continued to work within the project area after the ship breaking era had come to a close. However, the small number of Chinese artifacts, and their presence within features subject to episodes of fill, does not provide a firm basis for further generalization.

Theme: Gold Rush Maritime Industry

Four features documented during Phase 2 of the 300 Spear Street Project can be directly linked to Charles Hare's ship breaking business during the early to mid-1800s: P2-Feature 8 (a wood foundation constructed with recycled ship parts, using ship-building techniques), P2-Feature 15 and 18 (the discarded debris of Charles Hare's ship breaking yard work), and P2-Feature 16 (the stern section of a partially dismantled wood sailing ship and a wood platform). No evidence of ship building or repair was noted during the project. Therefore, it is not possible to discuss ship building techniques that may have been employed in San Francisco based on data from the project area. On the other hand, ample evidence of ship breaking was found throughout the project area.

The remains of a wood sailing ship were found at the 300 Spear Street Project site. The ship, identified as the *Candace*, was built in Boston in 1818 and arrived in San Francisco on July 4, 1855, after a long career as a whaling ship. *Candace* was surveyed and

condemned, sold at auction, and taken to Rincon Point for breaking in 1855. During excavation of the ship's remains, numerous artifacts were found within the hull that directly relate to ship breaking activities, including rope, iron spikes, an iron shackle, and several wood sheaves. The hull of the ship had been reduced to the stern and the keel. This was a common way to break ships - beginning at the bow and working towards the stern.

A large platform raft had been constructed near the stern of the ship to provide a stable work area. Evidence of stripping and sawing was noted on the outside of the ship, confirming that it was in the process of being disassembled before Hare abandoned his operation.

Among the large ship timbers left behind in the central and northern portion of the ship breaking yard, several artifacts were recovered. These included a three-sided tapered file, a chisel, a 10-inch drift bolt, a small "V"-shaped piece of compass timber, and a rubber boot. In keeping with the salvage techniques employed in the breaking yard, a number of the wood timbers showed evidence of splitting and splintering, indicating that they had been harvested for their metal fasteners.

By 1857, ship breaking operations were ending, and the project area was dramatically altered over the next decade with the filling of Yerba Buena Cove. There is no evidence of maritime activities in the project area after this time. The City's waterfront was moved to the east with the construction of the seawall, and most maritime activities followed in that direction. As the foundries, forages, iron shops, and other industries quickly grew up in the surrounding area, a coal storage yard was established in the project area on the developable land created by the filling of the cove.

Theme: Dumping, Filling and Cutting Practices

Evidence from data recovery and archaeological monitoring in the project area confirm what is known from historical sources about the filling of Yerba Buena Cove. Initial filling was probably haphazardly carried out, as individuals sought to reclaim the muddy tidal areas around the edge of the cove for their own purposes. This appears to have happened to some extent within the project area. As the water of the cove was replaced by fill, the cove soon became unusable for the shipping industry. Artifacts found in and below the earliest features encountered on the site are probably associated with this initial phase of filling. This includes the dumping of unwanted ship parts dismantled during the breaking up of abandoned ships in the cove.

In the 1850s and 1860s, a concerted municipal effort was undertaken to establish the City's waterfront at the edge of the deeper waters of the San Francisco Bay with the

construction of a sea wall, long piers and the subsequent filling of Yerba Buena Cove itself. At the same time, the City's grade was brought up to a prescribed level. These efforts necessitated extensive filling and the leveling of the sand dunes that then covered much of the area to the west of the project area. Much of the material cut down to reach the City grade found its way into the cove. In some cases, it appears that the process was completed rapidly. This could account for the sparse quantities of historic material recovered from the sandy cove fill found in the project area.

The thick sand fill observed in the northern and western portion of the project area most likely was brought in when the sand hills along Market Street were leveled from 1858 to 1873, using David Hewe's "Steam Paddy," which combined a steam shovel with movable tramways for hauling the sand. The rock and clay fill observed in the project area was most likely brought in from Rincon Hill and Rincon Point, both of which were heavily modified between 1850 and 1870 – the northern edge of Rincon Point during the 1860s and 1870s, and Rincon Hill in 1869, as a result of the Second Street cut. In a relatively short time, the cove was filled, and new land was provided for the burgeoning industrialization of San Francisco. By 1870 most of the filling work had been completed.

The main fill stratum in the project area overlies the earliest features associated with the ship breaking yard. The latter are covered by a 4-to-5 foot thick layer of fill, which exhibited a dearth of historic artifacts. The low density of historic artifacts in the fill material suggests that much of the process of filling in the cove occurred over a relatively short period of time. This layer contrasts markedly from the sediments comprising the cove floor, which is a very distinctive, dark-gray-to-black, sandy silt layer about a foot in depth, containing a rich deposit of historic material. The cove fill observed at the project site included a sandy and rocky clay material, ranging in color from dark yellowish brown to reddish brown to brown. Most of the rock appears to be gray and green serpentine, whose source was Rincon Point or the adjacent Rincon Hill. A natural outcrop of the same gray rock was encountered at approximately 4-feet below the surface in the southeastern portion of the project area, which in historic times would have formed the northern rim of Rincon Point above the cove. There was a well-defined historic stratum, represented by architectural and infrastructure property types, overlying the layer of cove fill. That stratum was dominated by the remains of the coal yard in the northwest, and warehouse foundations in the southeast.

The artifacts recovered from the pre-fill and post-fill layers places the filling of the cove within the project area from the late 1850s to the early 1870s, which correlates with information derived from historical documents. Certainly by the time of Muybridge's 1872 panorama of the project area, most of the project area was at present grade.

Evidence initially derived from the auger bores and then confirmed during construction monitoring indicated that the shoreline as depicted in historic maps is fairly accurate (refer to Figure 4). All of the bores placed west and north of the projected shoreline hit cultural material 10-to-12 feet below the surface; whereas the bores placed to the south and east of this line hit sterile strata 4-to-6 feet below surface.

Prior to the filling of Yerba Buena Cove, the rock outcrop that was Rincon Point was higher in elevation than it is today. Eventually it was cut down to level the area around the cove and that material was used as cove fill (WSA 2005a).

P2-Feature 2, an extensive historic trash deposit, was located along the southwest project boundary and likely continues for an unknown distance in a southwesterly direction under Main Street. The artifacts recovered from the deposit date to after the turn of the century. It may be associated with the refuse from the structures along the east side of Main Street, since almost all of the artifacts were household items, or with their demolition at the time of the 1906 earthquake and fire. Since the deposit contained remnant building material (fragments of redwood beams, for example), the latter seems more likely. The fact that burning was not noted on any of the structural debris in the deposit correlates with the fact that the project area was outside the 1906 burn zone. The buildings were probably demolished as a result of structural damage, although this is conjectural.

Theme: Rincon Point during the Later 19th Century

After the filling of the cove, land use in the project area took on a decidedly different character: a coal yard, lumber company, box factory, shops and homes were established within the project area. By the turn of the century, the coal yard and several of the homes and small shops/saloons in the northern portion of the project area were still standing and in operation. The southern half of the project area that had housed the lumber company and box factory was vacant.

Industrialization and Technology

By 1872, much of the northern half of the project area was occupied by a large coal yard, represented in the archaeological record as coal deposits and wood and brick features that can be associated with the coal yard structures depicted on historic maps and in historic photos. These remains account for most of the 4-to-5 foot deep historic deposits that overlay the cove fill in this portion of the project area.

The coal yard served as a transit point, distributing coal that arrived in San Francisco via ship. While some coal came down the coast from Washington and British Columbia, shipments also arrived from Australia, Japan, and the British Isles. In addition, the

discovery of rich coal sources just across the bay from San Francisco – near Antioch in 1858 and Clayton in 1859 – provided a cheap, readily available source of energy needed to fuel the foundries, mills, ferries, steamers and developing industries of the city. In 1860, San Francisco foundries burned 77,635 tons of coal, most of it coming from the East Bay.

The closure of nearby mines, such as the Clayton coal mines in 1902, and the conversion of industry to petroleum gas and electricity for energy doomed the coal industry in San Francisco, which no longer existed by the 1920s.

Later 19th-Century Commercial and Domestic Life

Artifactual evidence associated with the coal yard features consisted primarily of clothing (buttons), food containers, medicine containers, clay smoking pipes, and other household items. The artifacts may indicate that the coal yard was used as a place to discard refuse, either by those that worked there or the surrounding inhabitants, as many of the artifacts date to the time that the coal yard was in use.

The lumber yard that occupied the southwestern corner of the project area along Main Street appears in the 1872 Muybridge panorama and on the 1887 Sanborn map (Figure 51). The lumber yard consisted of two main buildings, fenced yards with wood sheds, and stacks of lumber. Remnants of the wood sheds, containers, fences, and walkways associated with the lumber yard were recorded in association with construction monitoring and revealed a great deal about the proximity of commercial and domestic life within the project area. By 1899, however, the whole southern half of the project area was vacant (refer to Figure 18 and Figure 52) and by 1913, this portion of the project area was occupied by the Haslett Warehouses (Figure 53).

P2-Feature 9 represents three small structures possibly associated with the residential units along Main Street at the end of the 19th century. A variety of historic debris was recovered from within the structures. The 146 artifacts recovered from P2-Feature 9 represent a largely domestic collection of cultural material dominated by buttons, tableware, cosmetic, and medicinal bottles. A substantial number of children's toys and pipes were also collected. Virtually all of the artifacts were recovered from within the wood structures, suggesting that at some time they were used for refuse disposal.

The various structures that make up P2-Feature13 belong to the lumber yard. Nearly all of the artifacts found in association with the complex of structures that make up P2-Feature 13 appear to derive from the same domestic source as those in P2-Feature 9. Both P2-Feature 9 and P2-Feature13 contained a substantial amount of domestic refuse that once belonged to women and children. Unlike the industrial, and largely male-oriented cultural material that was recovered from other sections of the project area, this age and

gender-specific cultural material is an important reminder that many families made their homes in the midst of a somewhat environmentally unpleasant and rough-hewn section of the city.

Both features were situated near the rear of a three-story dwelling clearly visible on the 1872 Muybridge Panorama and are likely associated with this structure. The large home fronted Main Street and was one of several residential and retail structures that were clustered in the west corner of the project area. At the time, the remainder of the project area was occupied by a lumber yard and a coal yard. Although the building had been demolished by the time the 1887 Sanborn Map was created, it would have been located directly adjacent to 311 Main Street (on the southeast side of 311 Main). By 1887, the former location of the building was designated 'Lumber.' Because of its location southeast of 311 Main, it is likely that prior to demolition the building's address would have been 313 Main Street.

The date of manufacture for the cultural material found in both P2-Feature 9 and P2-Feature 13 indicates that it was likely discarded prior to 1880. This fact reinforces the visual evidence that 313 Main Street was constructed and occupied after the cove had been filled, but that the structure was demolished prior to 1887. As a result, it is likely that both features contain refuse associated with the men and women who occupied the building between approximately 1870 and 1880.

The 1880 Federal Census documents seventeen people living at 313 Main Street. They include five families and two individuals. The largest family residing at that address was the only family headed by someone born within the United States. Frank Peira was relatively young, just 27, and was born in Massachusetts. His wife, Agniss, 28, was born in Ireland. Frank worked as an engineer and Agniss stayed home with their three children, who ranged in age from one to three years old. Their oldest had been born in Illinois, but both of their younger children had been born since Frank and Agniss's arrival in California. In addition to being the only head of household born within the United States, Frank is the only resident at 313 Main who had a white-collar job.

The Develin family, which consisted of Thomas, 60, and his 48-year-old wife, Mary, was typical of the foreign-born families at 313 Main. Despite his age, Thomas, who was born in England, worked as a laborer and Mary, who was Irish by birth, worked as a ladies nurse. Their 17-year-old son, John, had been born in California and was 'at sea' at the time of the census. The Kennedy family was like the Develins in many respects. John, 46, and Hannah, 37, were married with one child. Both John and Hannah were born in Ireland, and their son, William, who was 11 years old, was born in California and was attending school. Although he had been unemployed for four months of the previous year, John worked as a laborer and Hannah worked as a washer. Unlike Agniss Peira,

who stayed home with her small children, Mary Develin and Hannah Kennedy both worked to bring in additional income.

Both the Hayes family and the O'Keeff family were headed by women named Catherine. Both Catherine Hayes, 62, and Catherine O'Keeff, 40, were born in Ireland and had been widowed. Similarly, both were living with one of their children at the time of the census. Catherine Hayes, who did not work, lived with her 26-year-old son, James, who worked as a laborer. James had been born in Ireland. Catherine O'Keeff worked at a pickle factory, while her 15-year-old daughter, Agniss, who was born in Massachusetts, worked at a cigar factory. The remaining two individuals at 313 Main, John McMillin, a widower, and Catherine Kerigan, a widow, were each living alone. John, who was 48-years-old, was born in Scotland and worked as a dry goods peddler. Catherine, Irish by birth, was 69-years-old and worked at a pickle factory like her neighbor Catherine O'Keeff.

It is a bit more difficult to determine accurately who was occupying the structure ten years earlier, in 1870. Unlike the 1880 census, the 1870 census did not record individual's addresses. In addition, addresses in the area were in flux as the neighborhood was developing and changing. As a result, sources such as city directories, which did record address information, often used somewhat vague descriptions, such as "east side of Main between Folsom and Harrison" (Appendix F). Despite this, it is clear that the Develin family, who were enumerated at 313 Main in 1880, lived in the same location in 1870. Their daughter, Sarah, who was eight-years-old at the time of the 1870 census, was no longer living with the family in 1880. She may have been settled in her own home by that time, or simply away from home for a number of reasons. It is likely that the Develin family shared the large dwelling with at least one additional family in 1870. The Borchers, who were enumerated just after the Develin family, were likely living at 313 Main as well. The head of the Borchers household, William, was 39-years-old and was born in Prussia. He worked as a boatman, and although he owned no real estate, he reported having \$3,000 worth of personal property. His wife Mary was 43, and was also born in Prussia. Mary stayed home with two children, Louisa and William. Both Louisa, 14, and William, 11, were attending school. A young single man, John Palmer, lived with the family, likely paying a portion of the rent. John was 19 and was born in Louisiana. He was working as an apprentice to a coppersmith. Although there may have been additional families within the dwelling, it is difficult to say with certainty.

The residents at 313 Main Street are representative of the neighborhood that had grown up along the former shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove during the decade between 1870 and 1880. The neighborhood consisted largely of working-class families headed by men and women who had made their way to San Francisco from Prussia, England, Scotland, and increasingly, Ireland. Laborers, washers, nurses, factory workers, and an occasional

engineer, shared tight quarters within close proximity to their places of work. The cultural material left behind in P2-Feature 9 and P2-Feature 13 is representative of the type of consumer goods that these families worked to obtain. It is easy to imagine the young Peira children, George, Frank, and Georgonia, playing behind their home, and it is likely that at least a portion of the toys recovered from the features, including marbles, dolls, and a tea set, belonged to them. Similarly, the women who occupied the project area left their mark on the type of cultural material that was left behind. The hair combs, perfume, coin purse, and medication formulated to cure all manner of "female complaints" are both simple reminders of everyday life and important reminders of the way in which the region, and the project area in particular, was shaped by successive waves of immigrants who settled in San Francisco to work and raise their children.

Structural remnants from the houses and storefronts that occupied this portion of the project area were not identified. They were likely demolished shortly after the 1906 disaster, which may be linked to the presence of sheet refuse found along Main Street (P2-Feature 2). This interpretation is supported by the analysis of the artifact assemblage recovered from the feature, which yielded household items such as beverage bottles, condiment bottles, tableware and serving pieces, medicinal bottles, chamber pots and lids, clay pipes, a spittoon, and children's toys, along with structural debris.

Conclusion

The Research Design prepared for the 300 Spear Street Project presented an ambitious and optimistic set of research themes and questions that were based on acquiring data from a variety of temporal and spatial sources. As mentioned above, themes relating to chronology, cultural history, subsistence, settlement, trade, and transportation of the prehistoric era, and several research questions pertinent to themes of the historic era could not be addressed due to a lack of data. However, a wealth of data and cultural material was recovered during the archaeological investigations of the site that will continue to inform research into historic period social and economic activities, organization, and infrastructure for a considerable time to come.

Chief among these is the stern section of the *Candace*. Through the good efforts of Tishman Speyer, the remains of the early 19th century whaler were recovered intact and donated to the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society, which will make them available for scholarly investigation and public interpretation when the new San Francisco Museum opens in the Old Mint Building.

In addition to this invaluable, tangible fragment of California's early history, data gathered through the documentation of 40 historic features encountered on the project parcel speak to the variety of economic and social uses to which this small portion of San

Francisco's landscape was put. The features and the over 1,000 associated artifacts recovered from the site that were, documented, analyzed, and cataloged form an important assemblage of cultural material that reflects the lifeways of mid-19th-century California, and the variety of needs that were met as the local population grew and the region expanded. The information available in this seemingly disparate collection of broken ceramics, discarded bottles, worn out boots, salvaged timbers and fragmentary toys serves as testament to the energy, creativity, and resourcefulness of California's early pioneers, who in an incredibly short period of time, transformed the sleepy backwater once known as Yerba Buena into the vibrant, sophisticated city that became San Francisco. That these resources are available for future study will only serve to enhance our understanding of this important era in California's history.

Disposition of the Artifacts

The San Francisco Museum and Historical Society (SFMHS) accepted Tishman Speyer's donation of the remains of the *Candace*. The hull is presently undergoing moderate conservation and will remain in storage until approximately 2009, when it will be transferred to the refurbished Old Mint, which will become the permanent home of the Society and the Museum of the City of San Francisco. In addition, a number of additional artifacts related to Charles Hare's shipbreaking operation are undergoing conservation and will be delivered to the SFMHS once the conservation process is complete.

The San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park accepted the donation of the two large pieces of deadwood recovered from Hare's breaking yard (Figures 22b, 22c, 22d, and 22e), as well as a rudder head (Figure 55).

The Archaeological Research Laboratory at Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA accepted Tishman Speyer's donation of the remainder of the 300 Spear Street artifact collection, which consists of the artifacts associated with all other 19th century activities conducted on the site, activities associated with the coal yard, and the activities conducted on the site during the 20th century.

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- 2005b *Report on Preconstruction Archaeological Testing and Preliminary Data Recovery 300 Spear Street Project San Francisco, California.* Prepared for San Francisco City and County.
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Yeoman, R. S.

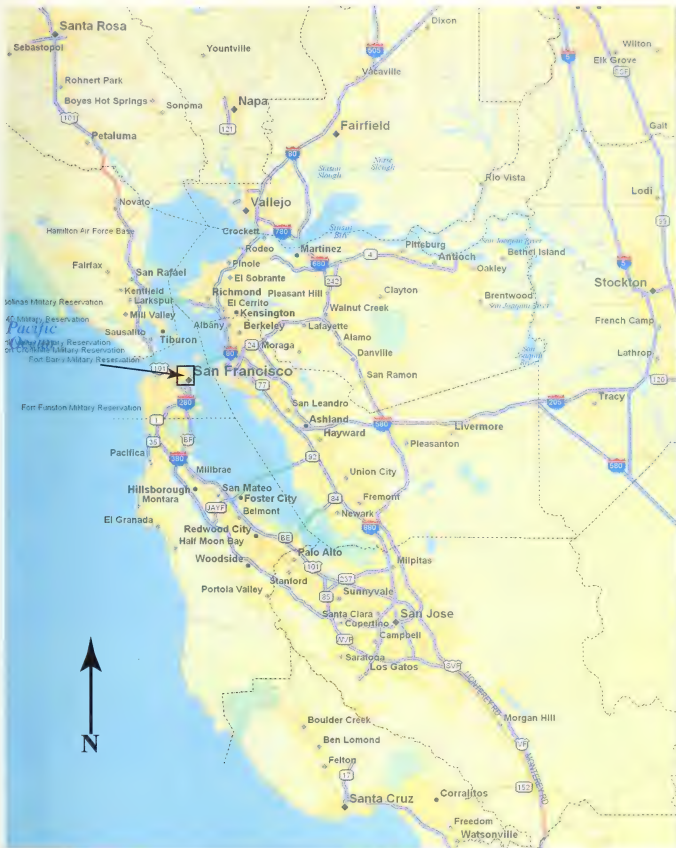
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Zhu, Liping

- 1999 No Need to Rush: The Chinese, Placer Mining, and the Western Environment. *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*. 49(3):42-5.

FIGURES





Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1

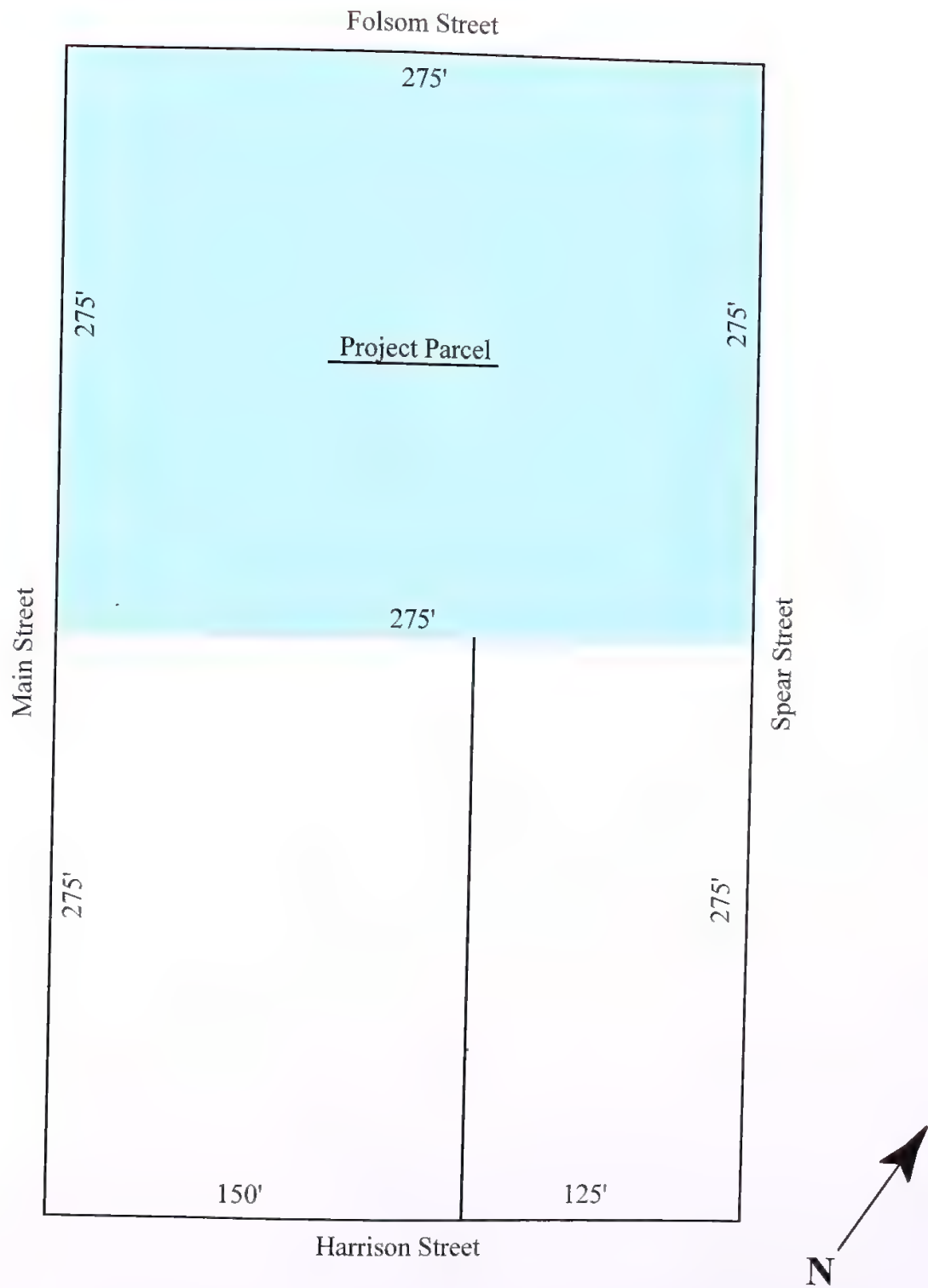
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



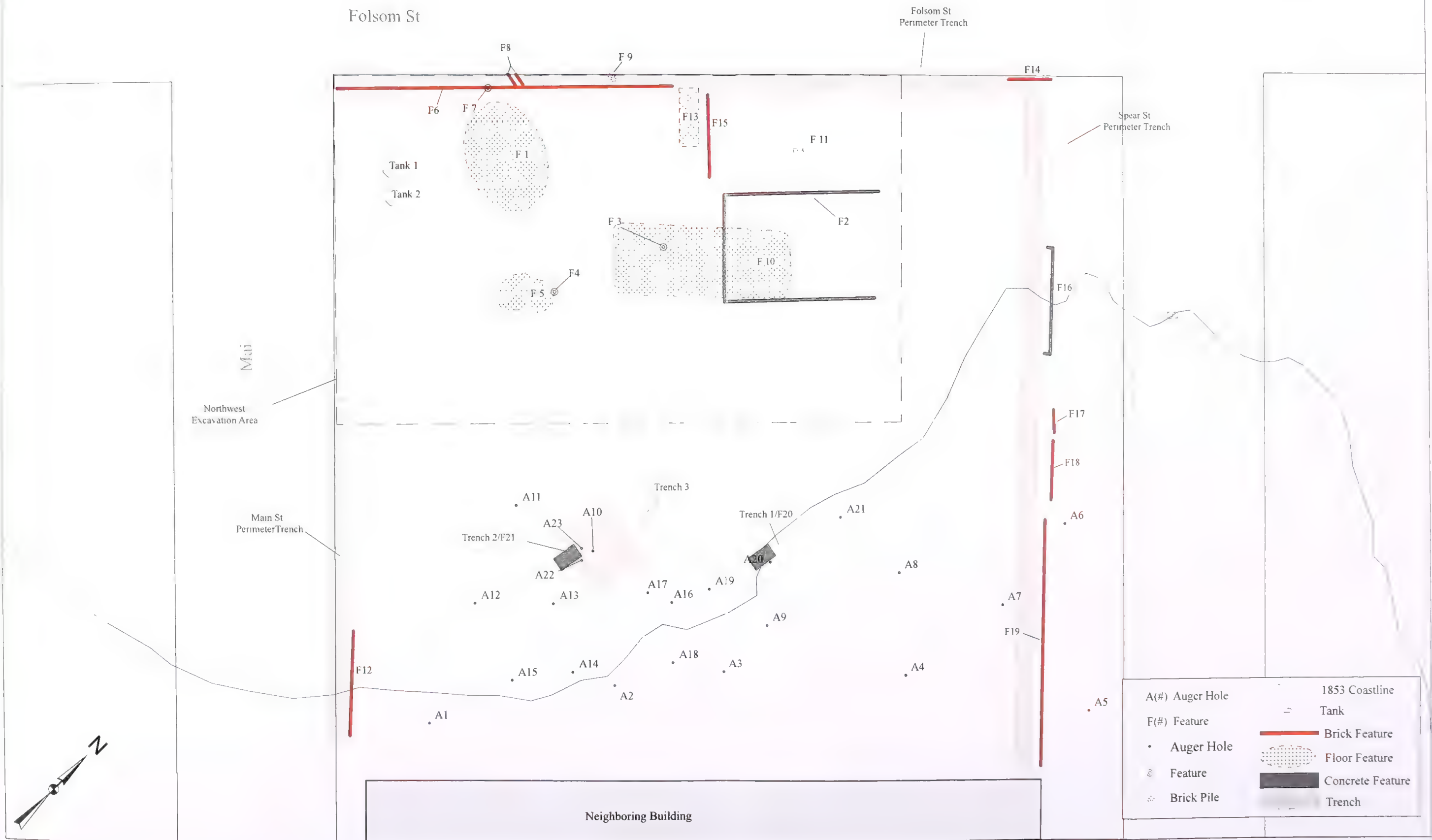
Project Location Map
San Francisco North USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Figure 2

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



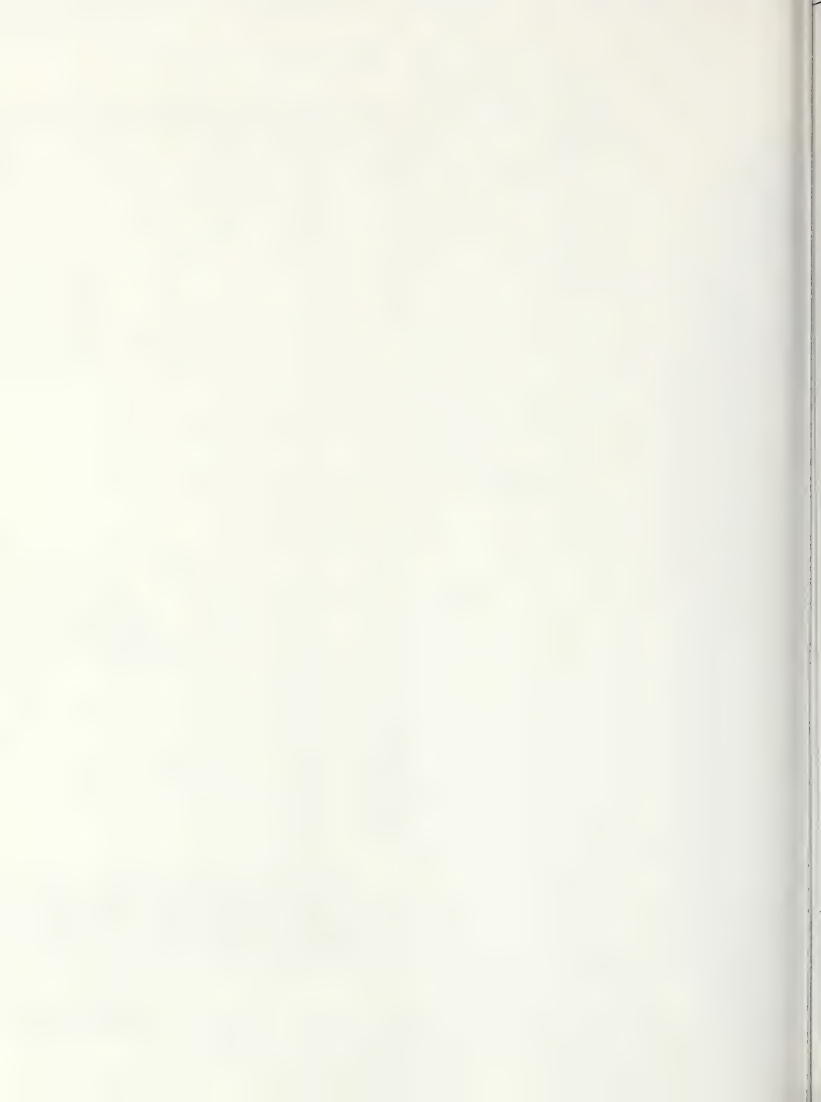


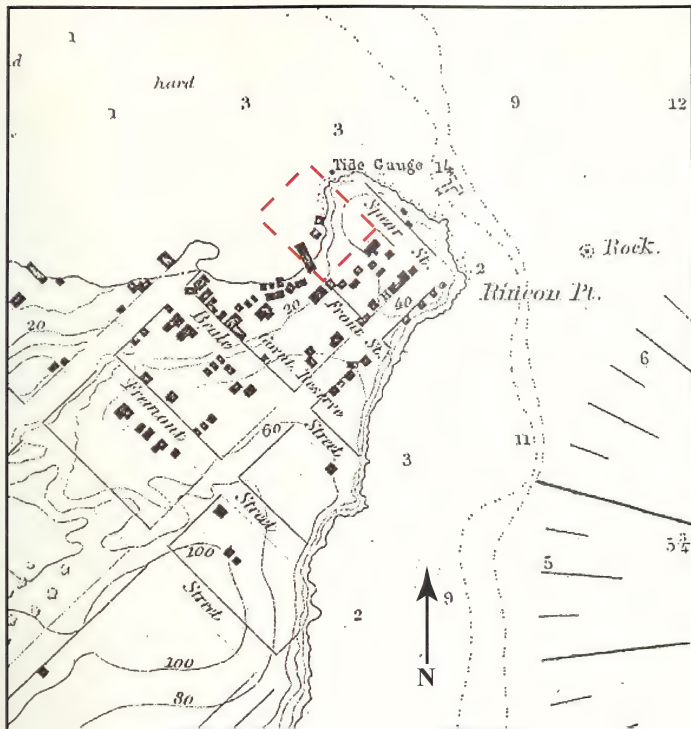


Archaeological Testing Program (ATP) Map

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Feet

Figure 4
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Project Parcel



Photo Source: Bancroft Library





Photo Source: California Historical Society

(Figure adapted from Archeo-Tec 2004)



Rincon Point in the Winter of 1852/53

Figure 7

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Project Parcel



1859 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map

Figure 8

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

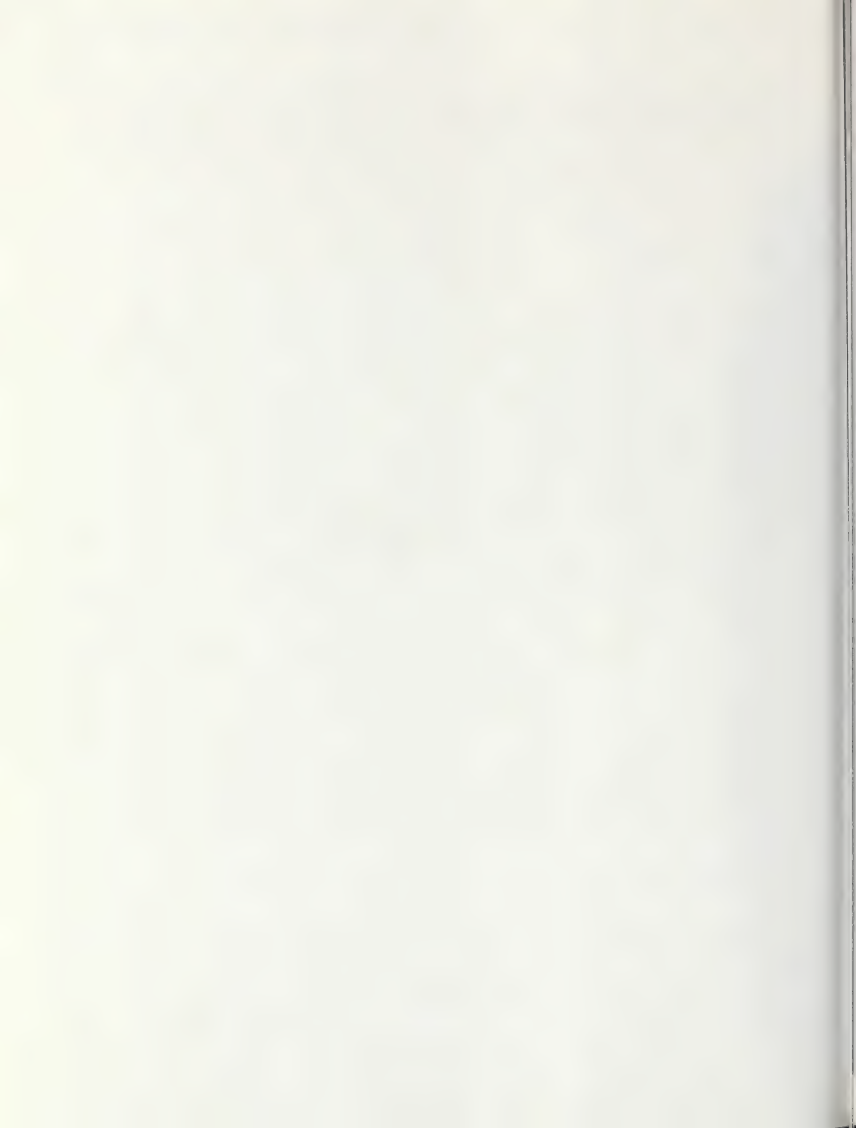




Photo Source: Bancroft Library

--- Project Boundary

1872 Muybridge Panorama: Views 1-4

Figure 9

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

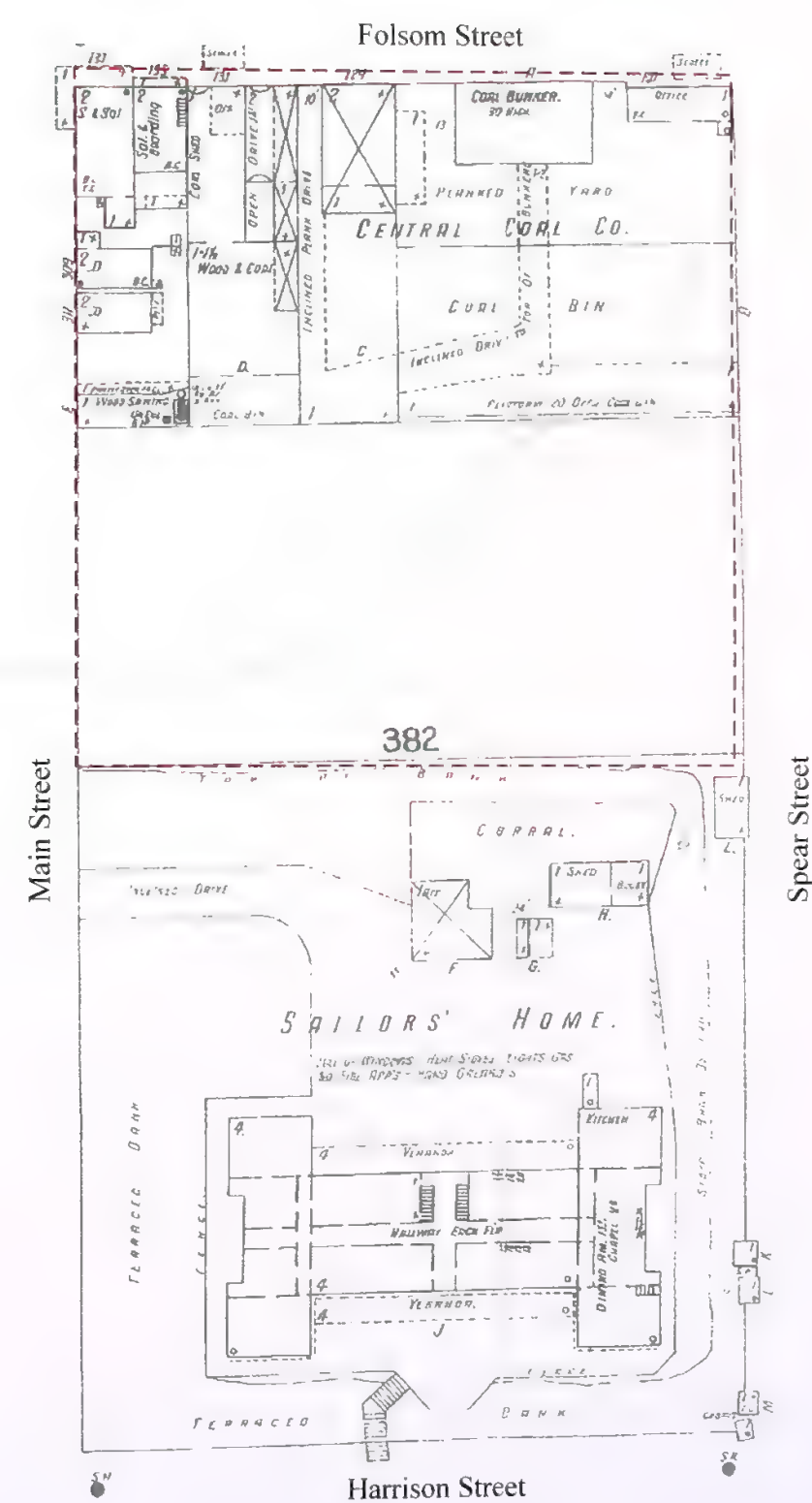


San Francisco, birds-eye view. Drawn & lithographed by C.B. Gifford, 1864 (Courtesy The Bancroft Library)





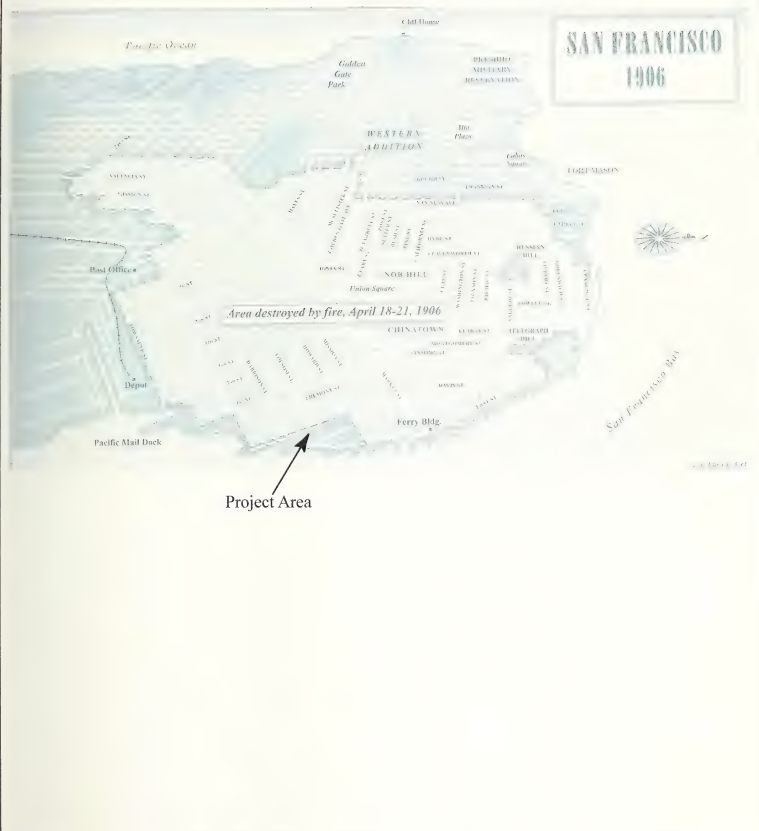
1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map



1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map

Project Area
1853 Shoreline

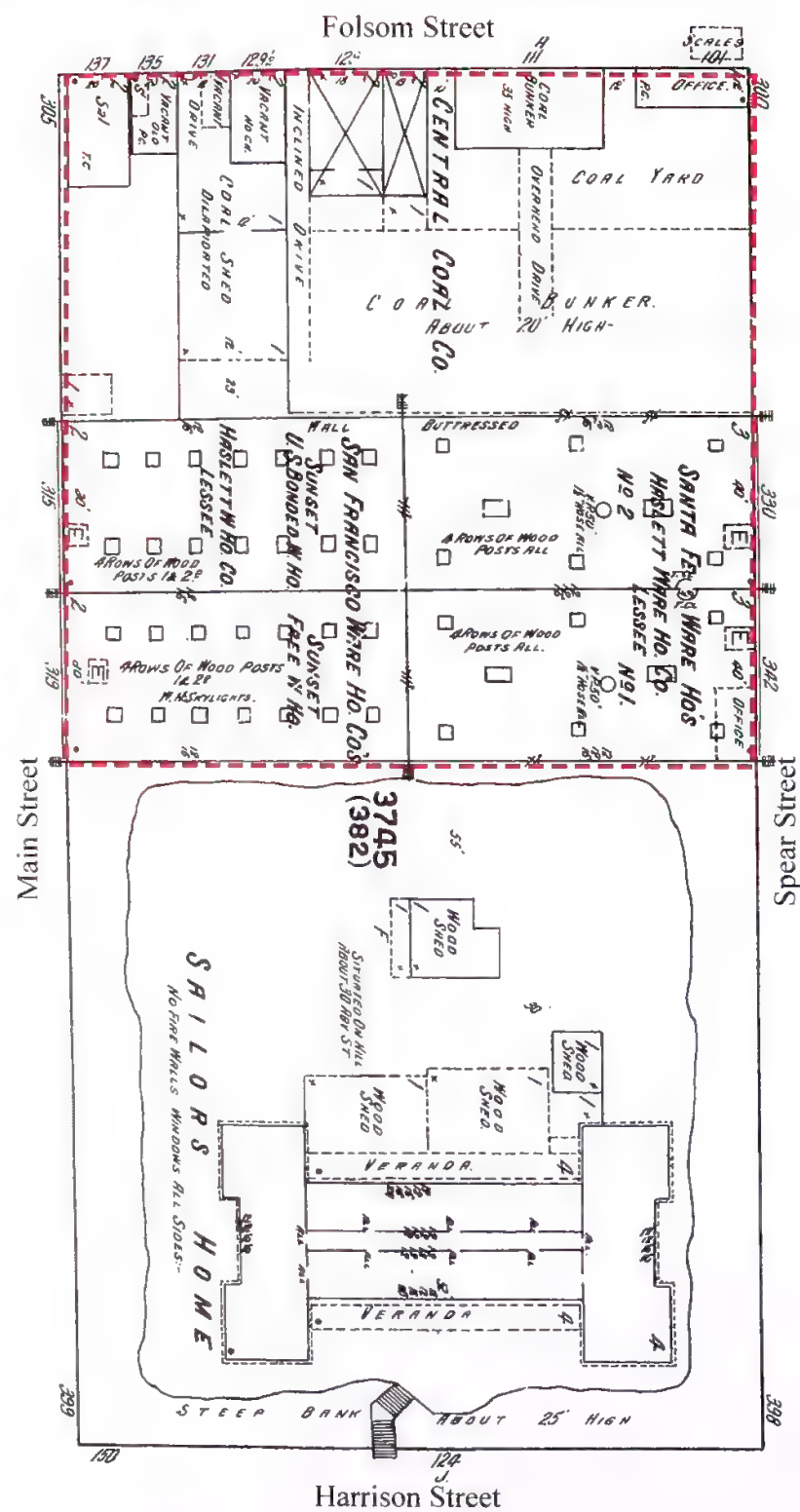




Area Destroyed by Fire, April 18-21, 1906
(Kurzman 2001:xxi)

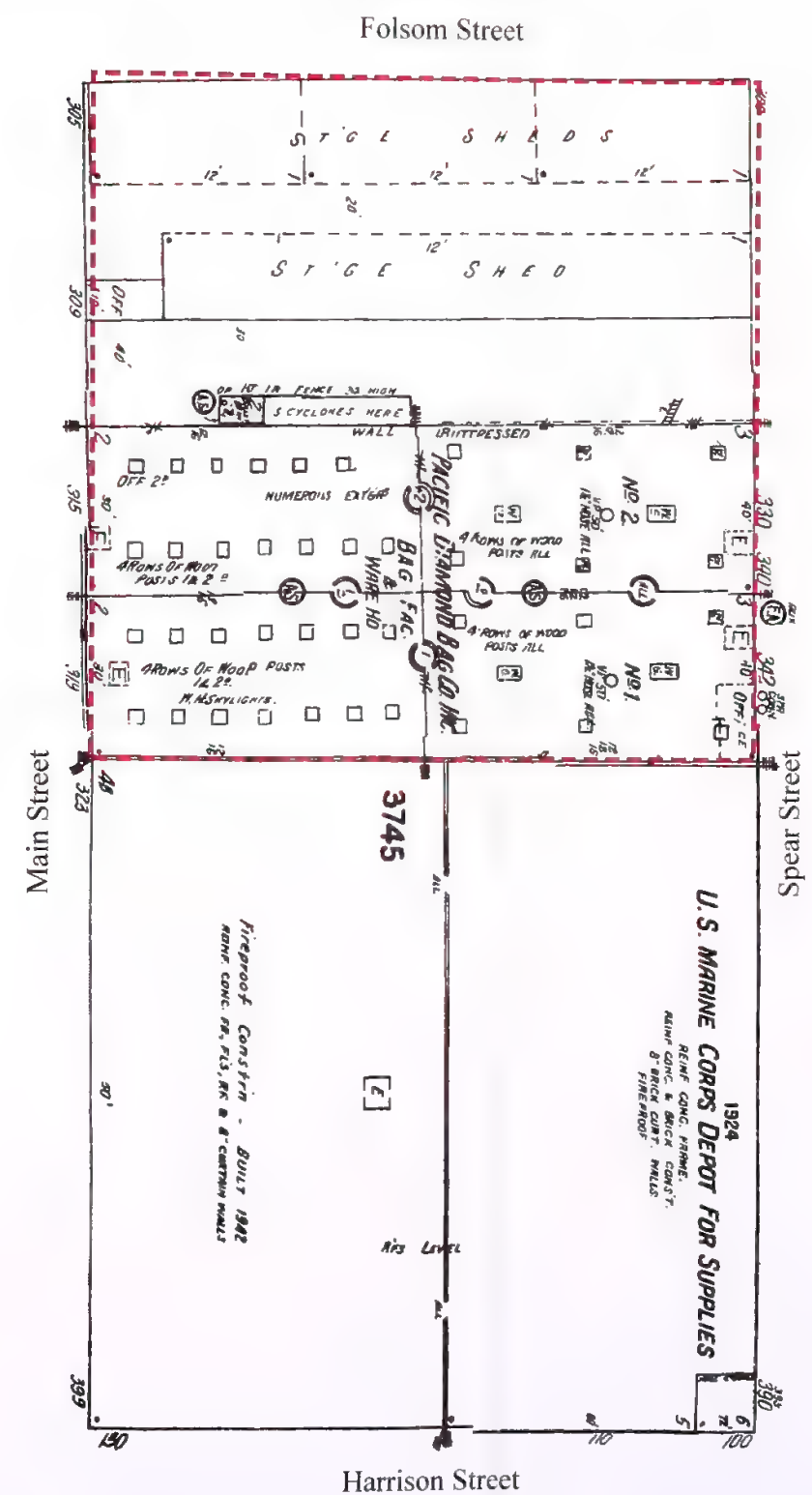
Figure 12

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear St. Project
San Francisco, CA

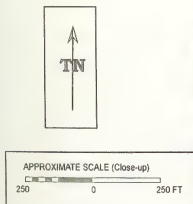
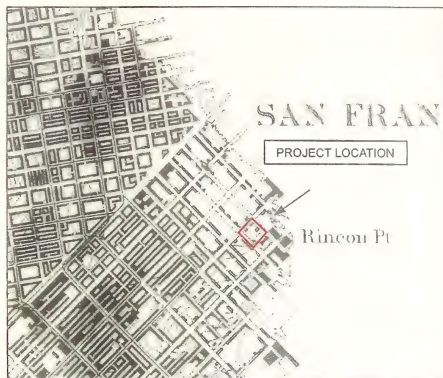


1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map

Project Area
1853 Shoreline



1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map



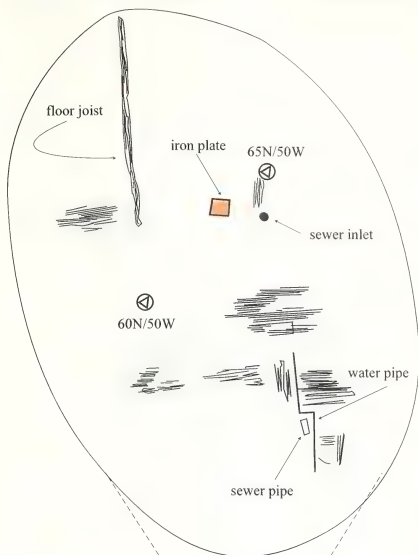
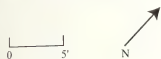
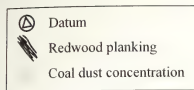
(Figure adapted from Archeo-Tec 2004)



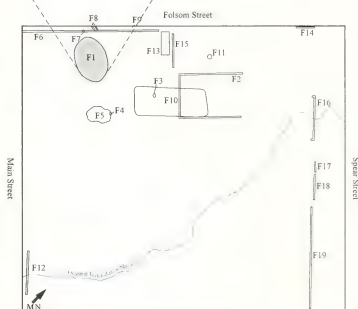
1869 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map

Figure 14

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



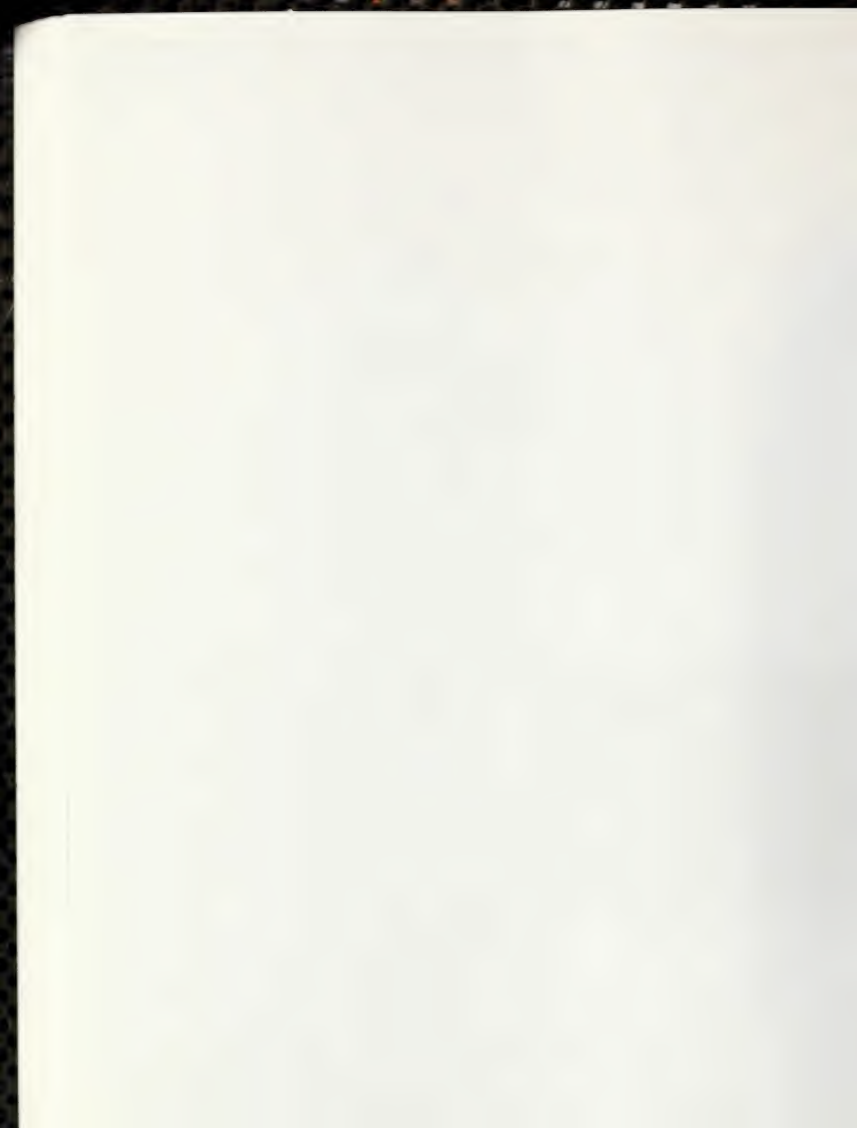
Overview of P1-Feature 1 facing E

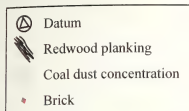


Plan View and Photo of P1-Feature 1

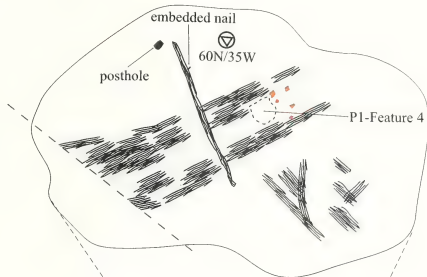
Figure 15

Tishman Speyer
 300 Spear Street Project
 San Francisco, CA

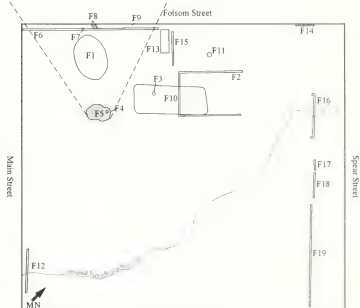




60N/40W



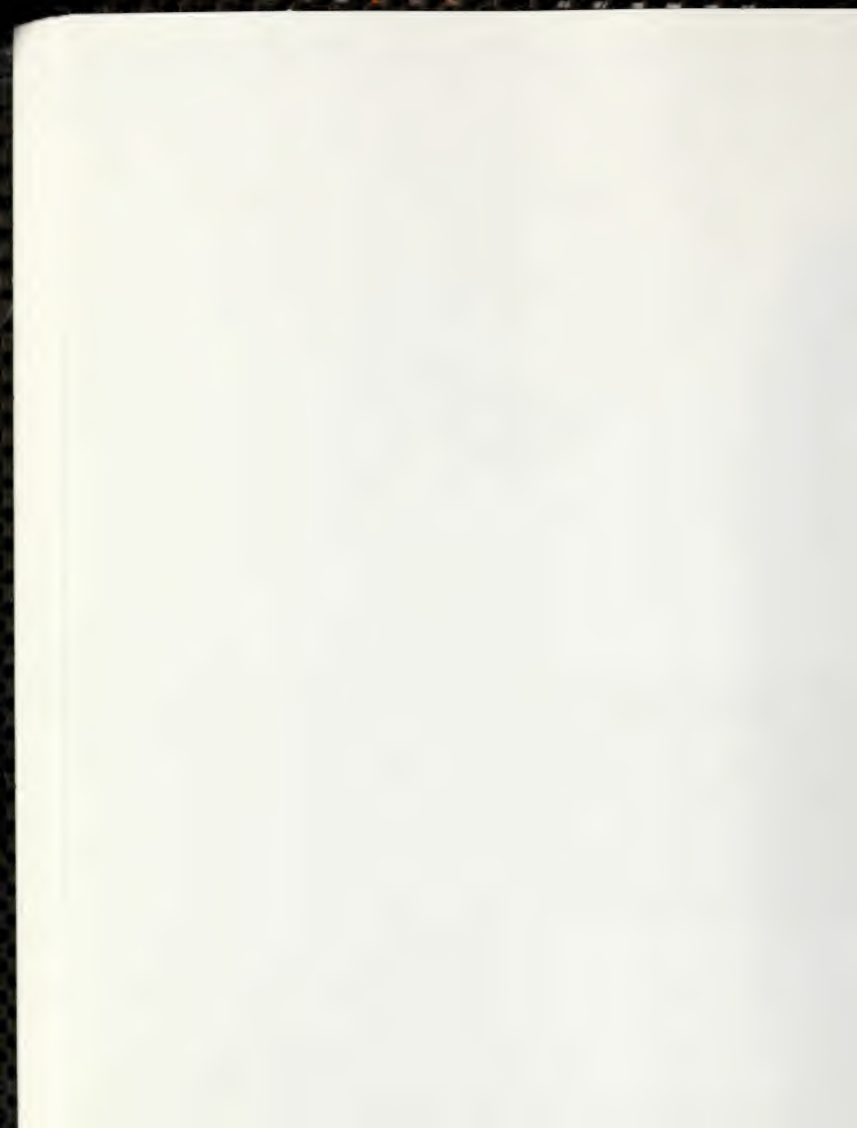
View of P1-Features 4 and 5 facing SW

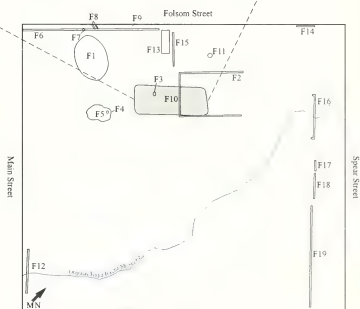
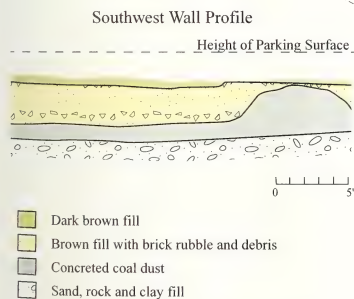
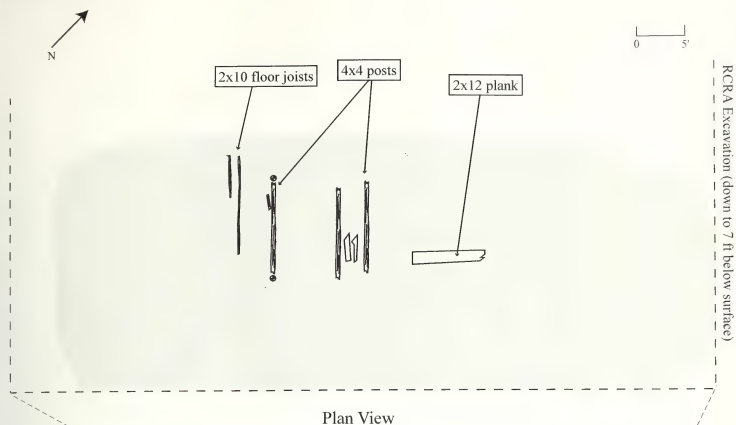


Plan and Photo of P1-Features 4 and 5

Figure 16

Tishman Speyer
 300 Spear Street Project
 San Francisco, CA

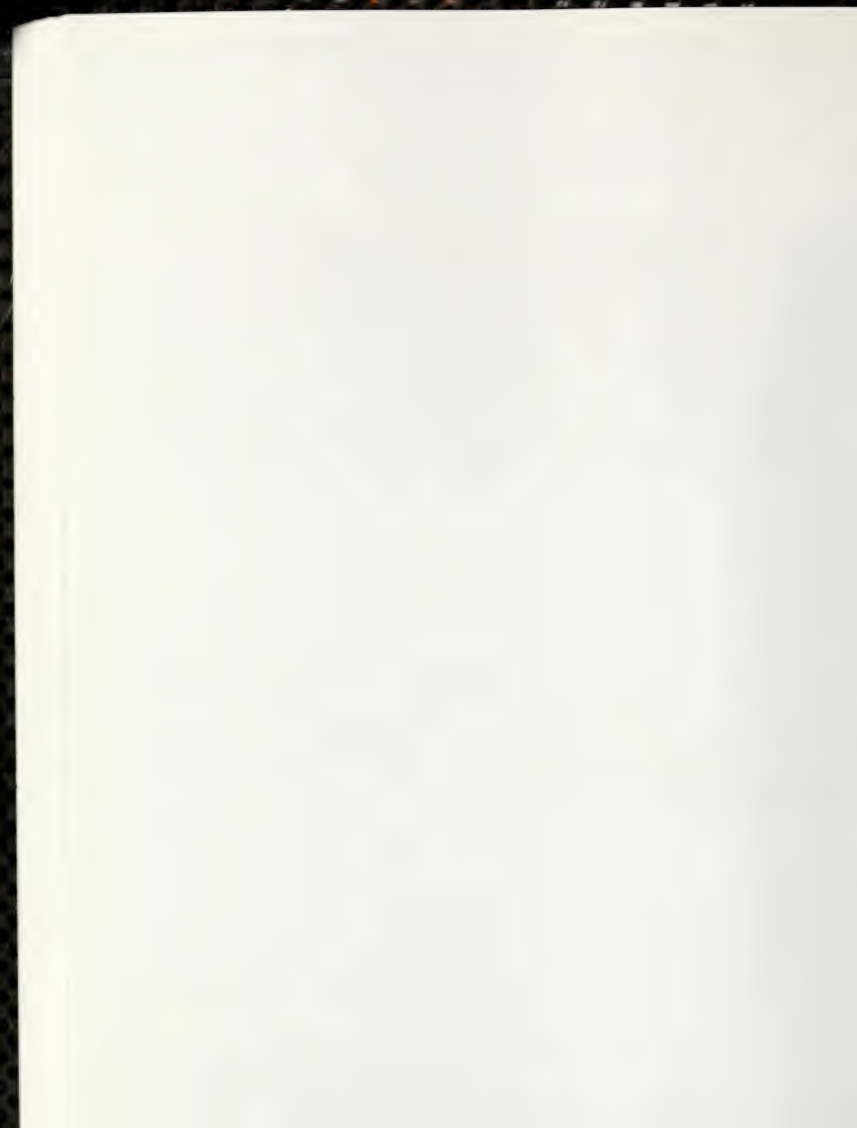




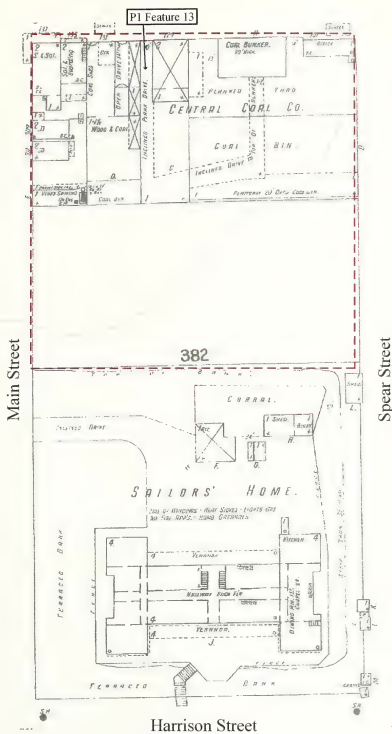
Plan and Profile of P1-Feature 10

Figure 17

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Folsom Street



Project Area

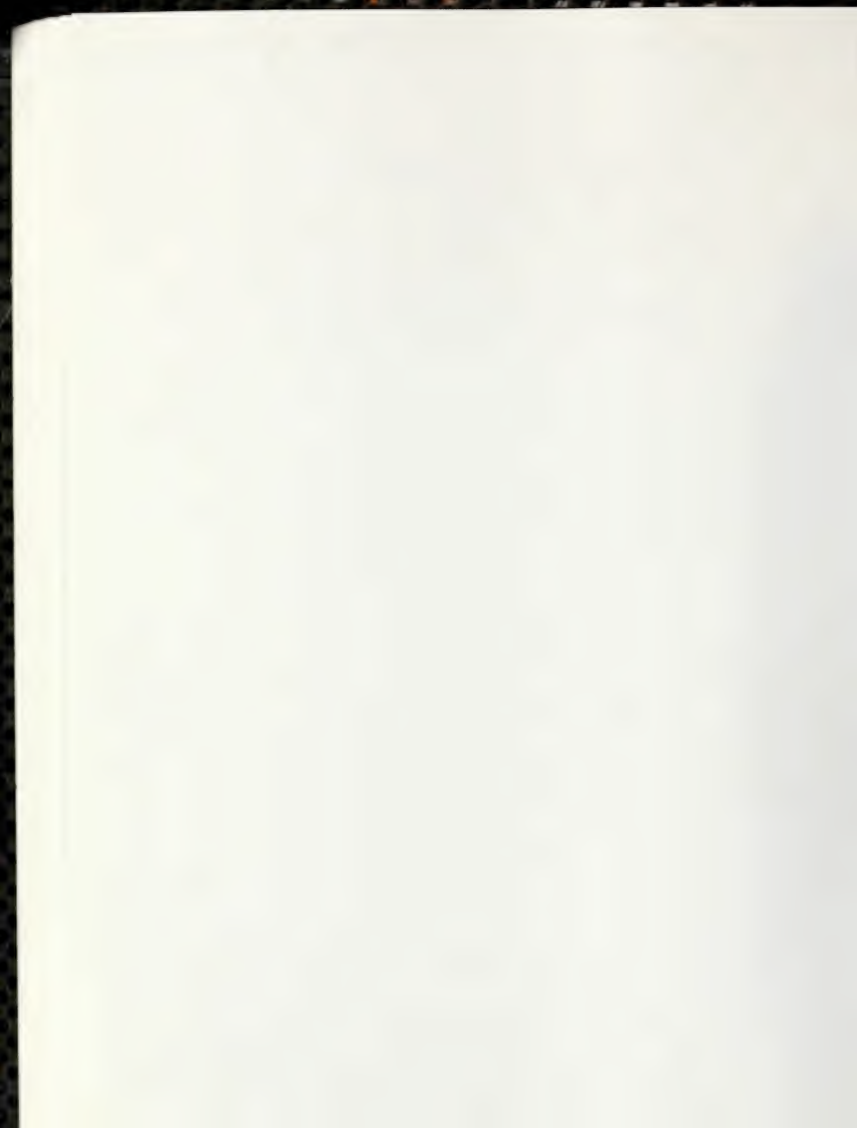
1853 Shoreline

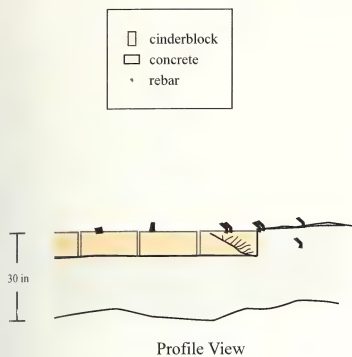


Project Area on 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map

Figure 18

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





View of P1-Feature 2, closeup of cinderblocks, facing E

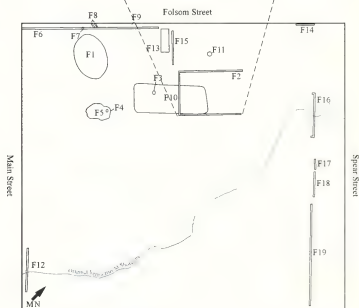
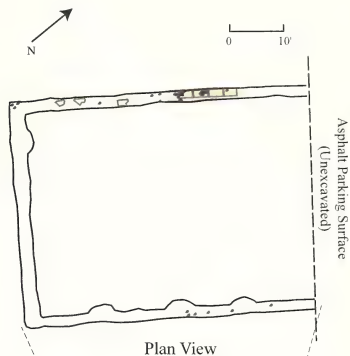
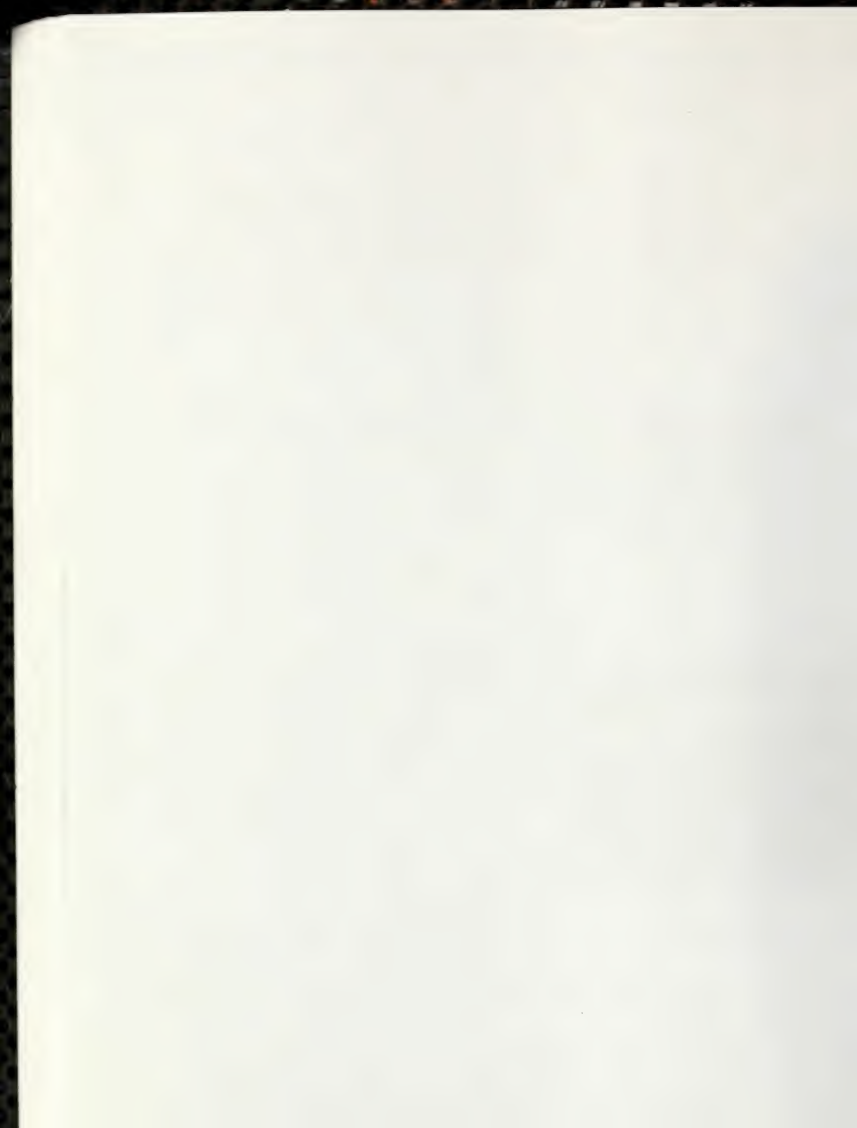


Figure 19

Plan, Profile and Photos of P1-Feature 2

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





wood beam



0 12 inches



Plan View of P1-Feature 3, facing NE

Profile View (Facing SW)

nails

Plan View

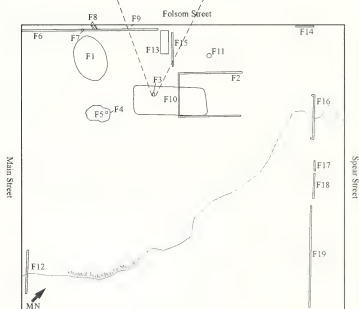
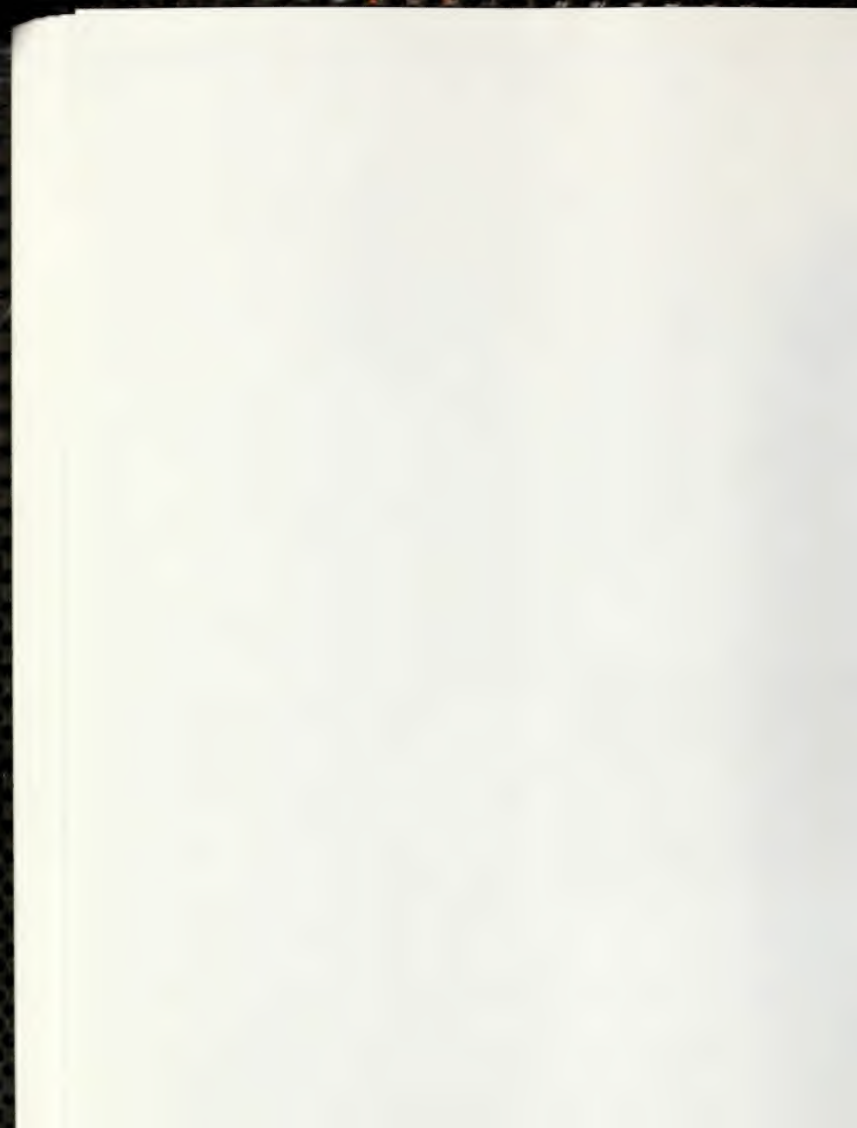


Figure 20

Plan, Profile and Photo of P1-Feature 3

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA







Hills Bros. Coffee



1936 Photograph of the North Cable of the
Bay Bridge during Construction -- vacant
project area in background

Source: Bancroft Library

Figure 21

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Dimensions of Vertical Wooden Uprights

- I 4 1/2' X 2 1/2" (top intact, knocked over)
- B 4' x 3" (top intact, knocked over)
- C 4' x 3" (top intact, extends 7" above bender board, knocked over)
- D ~1 1/4" x 1 1/2" (broken)
- E size indeterminate (broken)
- F 4 1/2" x 3' (top intact, extends 5 1/2" above bender board, knocked over)
- G ~3 1/2" x 3" (broken)
- H 4 1/2" x 3" (top intact, knocked over)
- I 7' x 7"
- J 4' x 2 3/4"
- K size indeterminate (broken)
- L ~14" diameter
- M 5" x 2" (top partially intact)
- N 6 1/2" x 6 1/2"
- O 7" x 7"
- P 7" x 7"
- Q 3' x 1 3/4"
- R 4 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- S 4" x 2 1/2"
- T original size indeterminate (broken)
- U 6' x 6"
- V 6 1/2" x 6 1/2"
- W ~6" x 4" (broken)
- X ~8" x 4" (broken)
- Y ~7' diameter (broken)
- Z ~8' diameter (broken)
- 1A ~2" X 3 1/2" (broken, knocked over)
- 1C ~2 1/2" x 3" (broken)
- 1D ~1" x 4" (broken)
- 1E ~5 1/2" x 4 1/2" (broken)

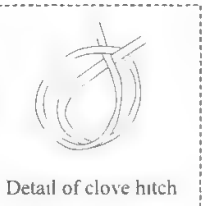


Timber Type

- B-1 Barrel Fragments
- BH-1 Breast Hook
- DW-1 Dead Wood
- DW-2 Dead Wood
- FI-1 Cant Frame Set
- FL-1 Floor
- FL-2 Floor
- FL-3 Floor
- FR-1 Double Frame Set
- FR-2 Double Frame Set
- FT-1 Futtock
- FT-2 Futtock
- FT-3 Futtock
- FT-4 Futtock
- FT-5 Futtock
- FT-6 Futtock
- FT-7 Futtock
- FT-8 Futtock
- FT-9 Futtock
- K-1 Keel
- K-2 Portion of Futtock
- KS-1 Keelson
- M-1 Miscellaneous
- M-2 Miscellaneous
- M-3 Miscellaneous
- M-4 Miscellaneous
- M-5 Windlass Bitt
- M-6 Miscellaneous
- M-7 Portion of Futtock
- M-8 Portion of Futtock
- SAC-1 Sacrificial Planking
- SAC-2 Sacrificial Planking
- W-1 Windlass

Limit of Excavation

knocked out of original location during excavation

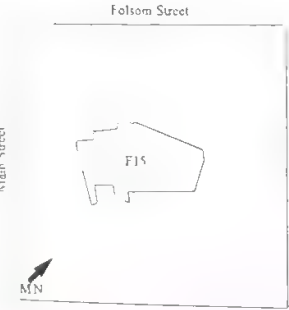


Detail of clove hitch

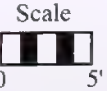
KS-1 K-2

faunal bone concentration

Limit of Excavation



rock outcrop



KEY

Vertical wooden uprights

Metal

Rope

Datum

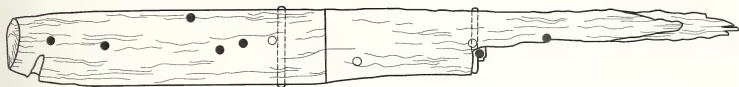


P2-Feature 15
Plan View

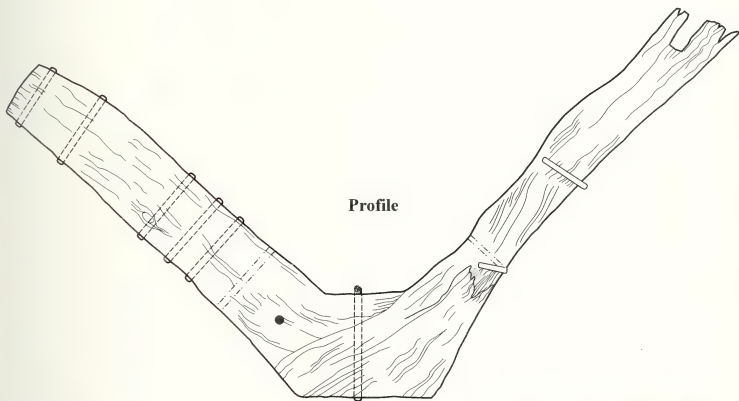
Figure 22
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Plan

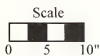


Profile



KEY

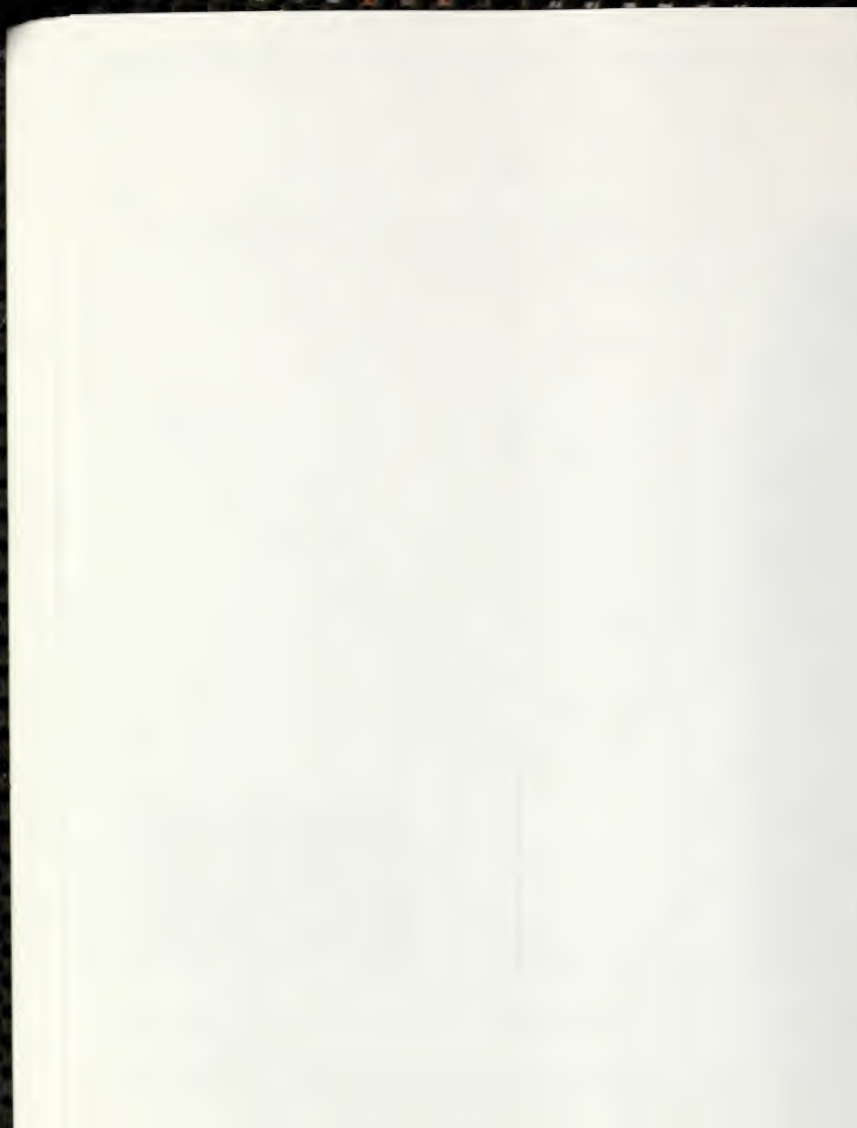
- Treenail - 1" diam.
- Treenail Hole - 1" diam.
- Drift bolt
- ▭ Exposed Treenail

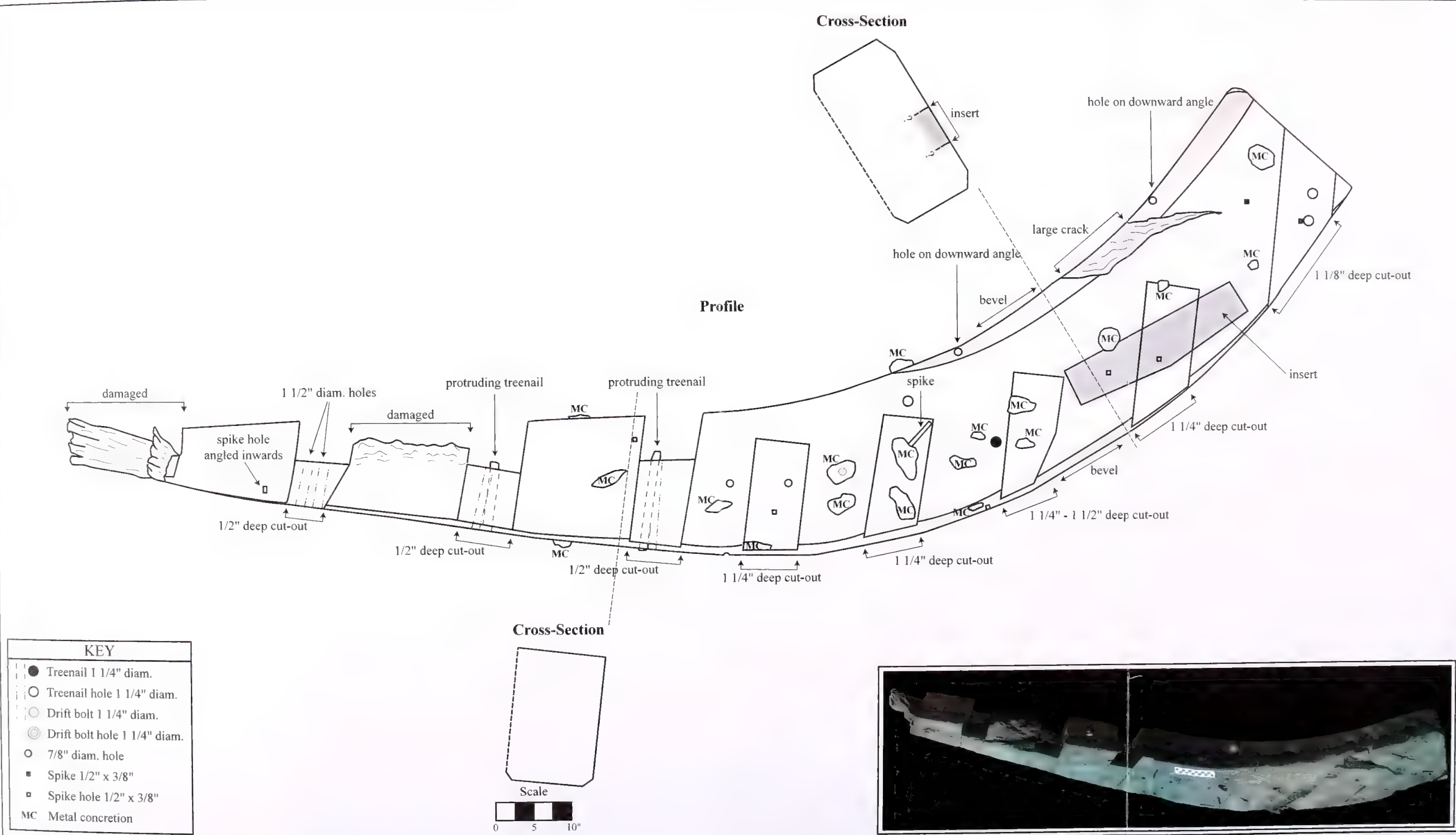


P2-Feature 15
BH-1: Breast Hook

Figure 22a

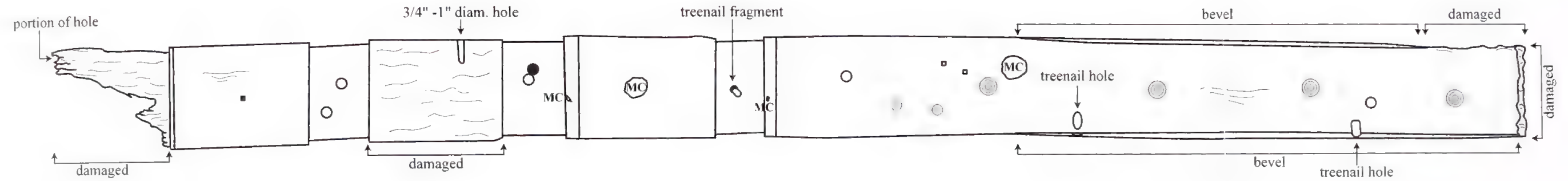
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



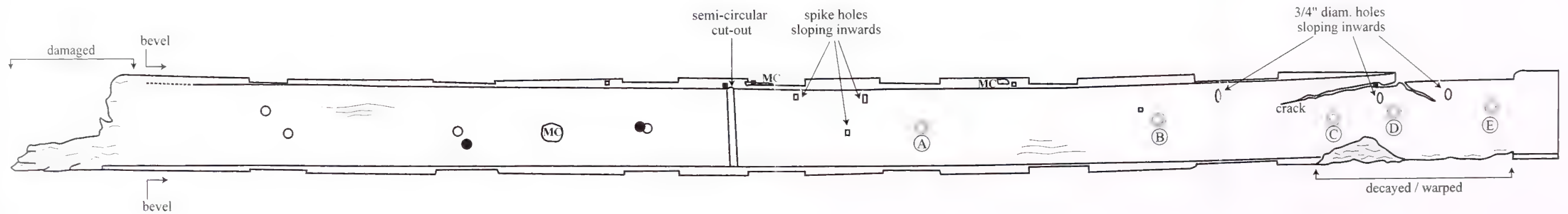




Plan



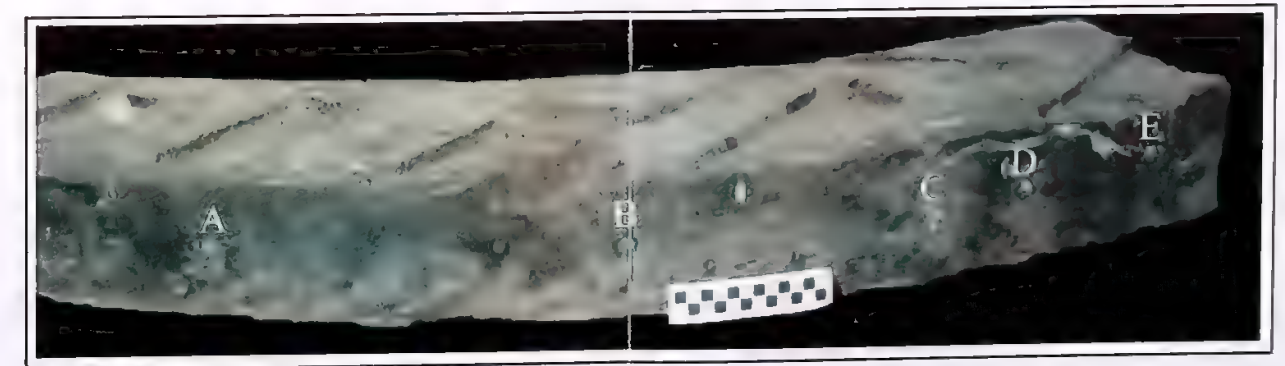
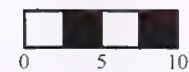
Base View



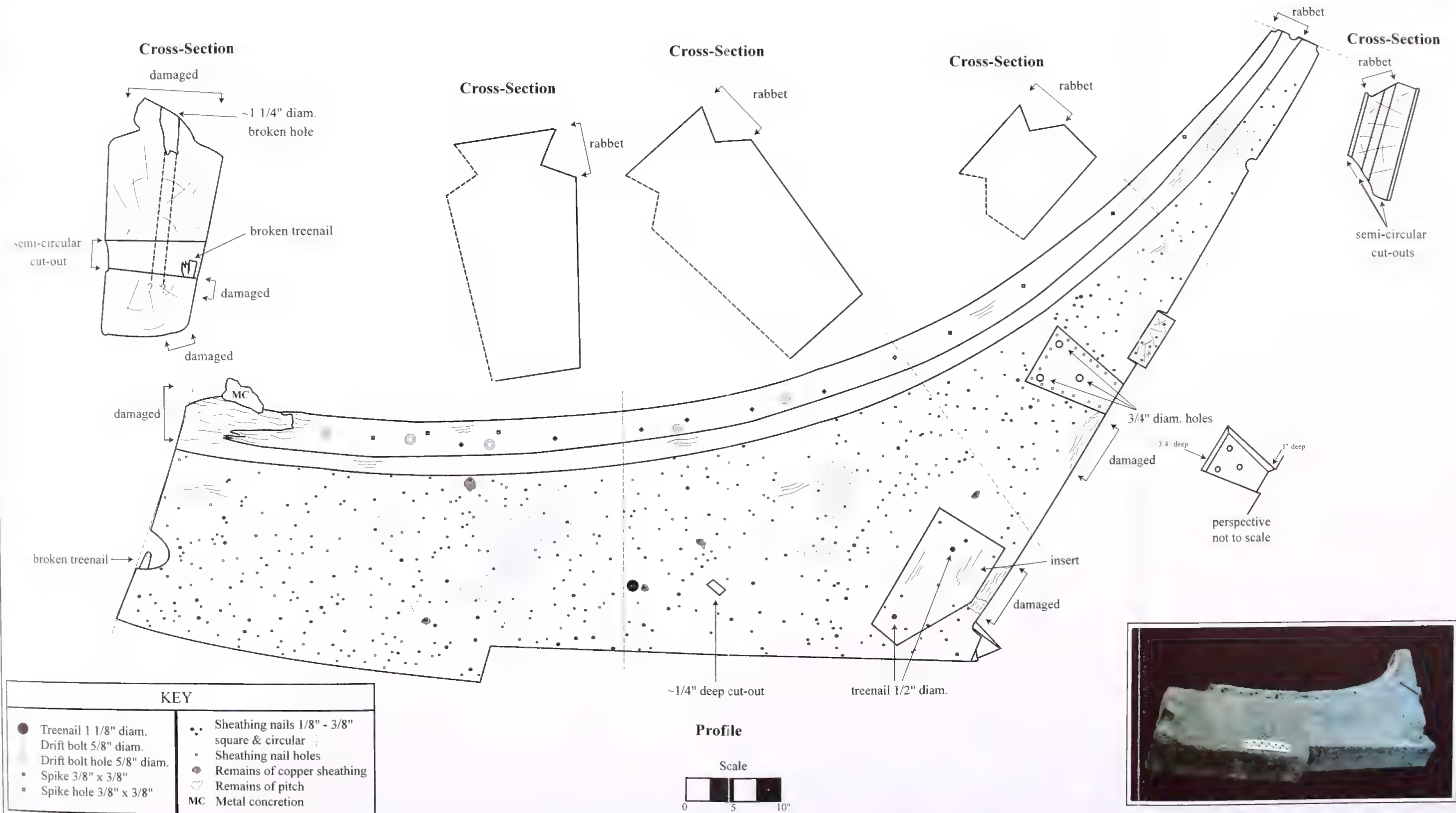
KEY

- Treenail 1 1/4" diam.
- Treenail hole 1 1/4" diam.
- Drift bolt 1 1/4" diam.
- Drift bolt hole ~3" diam. outside ring, 1 1/4" diam. inside hole
- Drift bolt hole 1 1/4" diam.
- Spike 1/2" x 3/8"
- Spike hole 1/2" x 3/8"
- MC Metal concretion
- Ⓐ Corresponds to drift bolt holes on DW-1

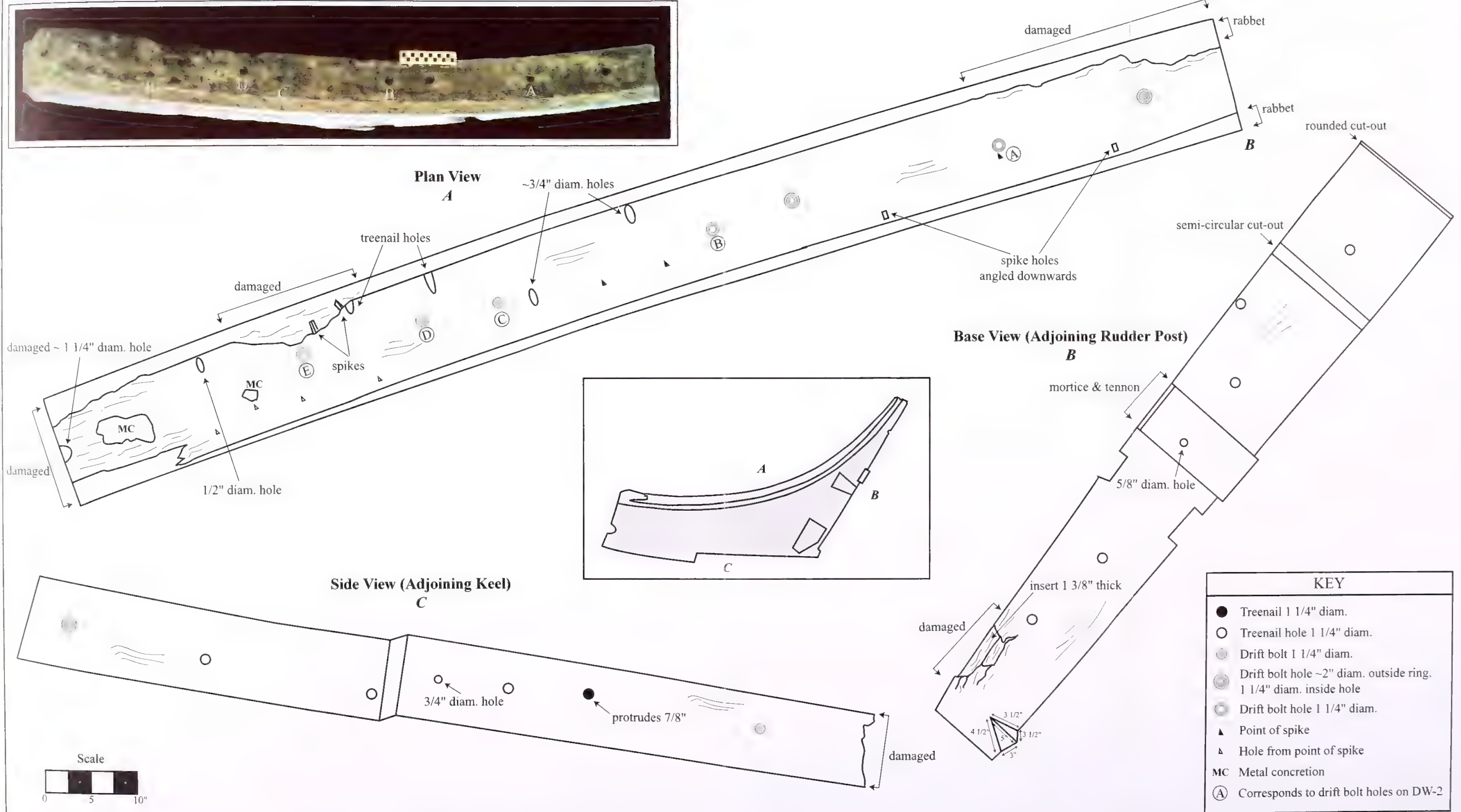
Scale









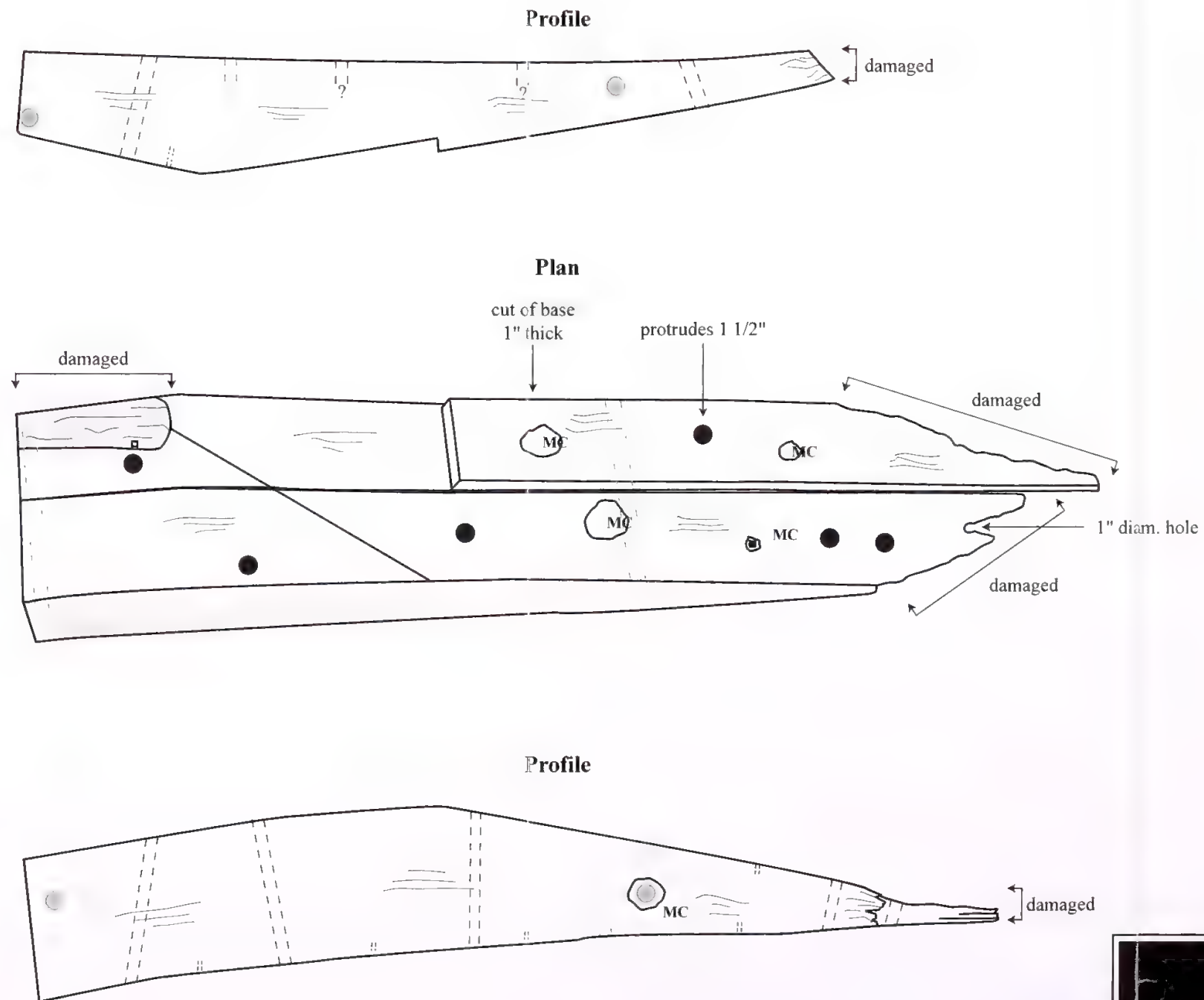


P2-Feature 15
DW-1: Dead Wood
2 of 2

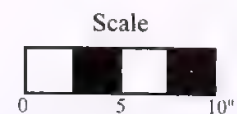
Figure 22e

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

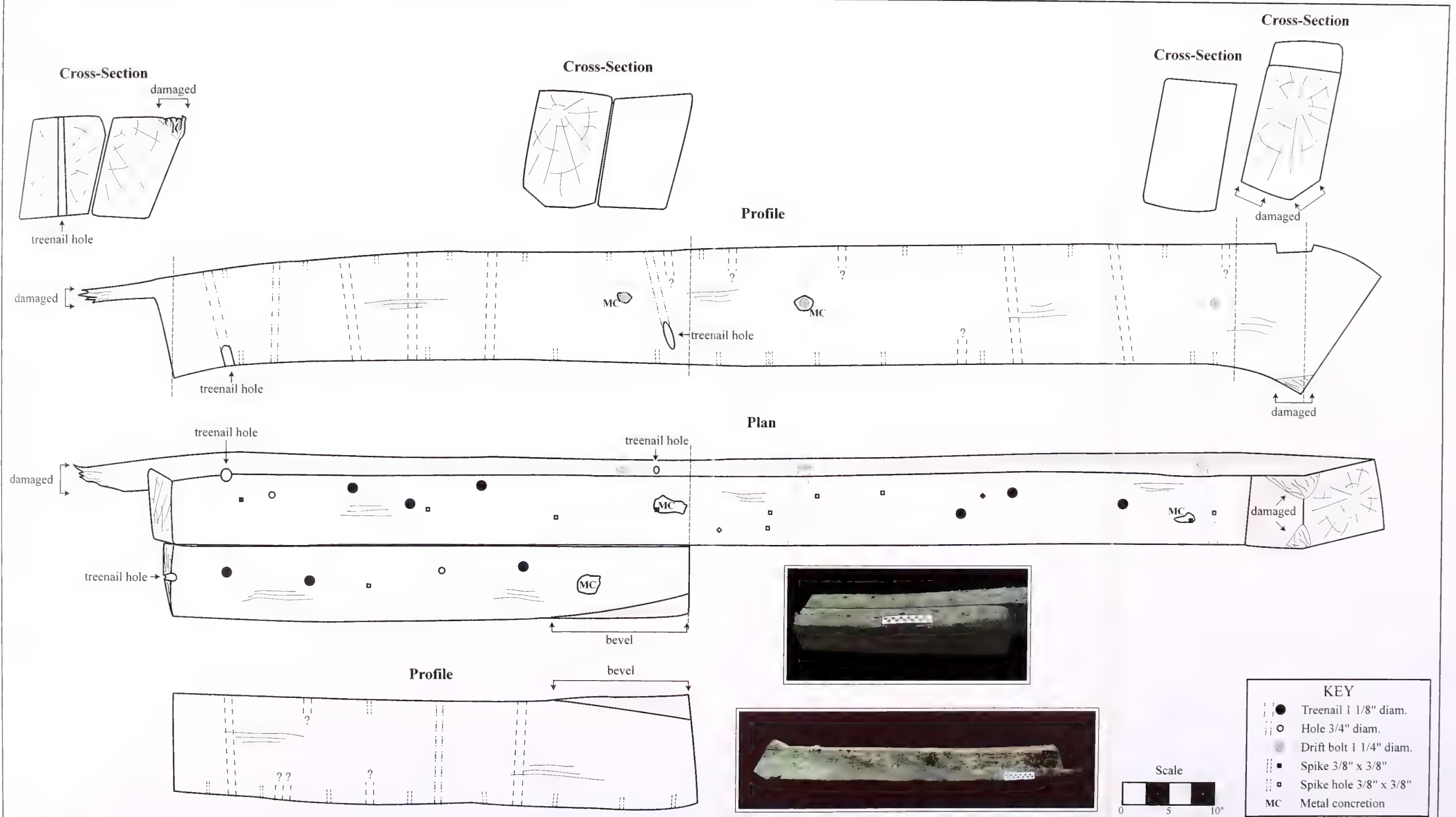




KEY	
●	Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
○	Drift bolt 1 1/4" diam.
■	Spike 3/8" x 3/8"
□	Spike hole 3/8" x 3/8"
MC	Metal concretion



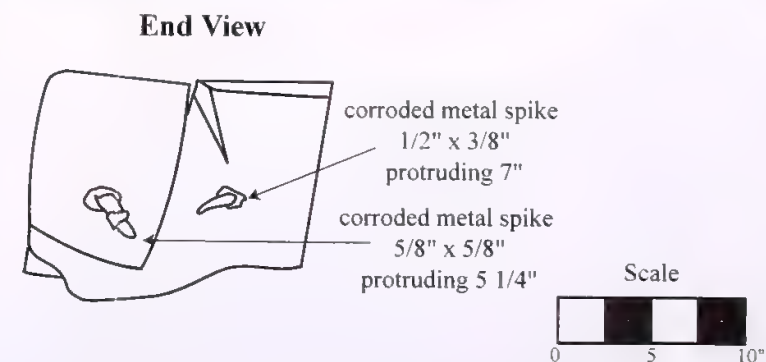
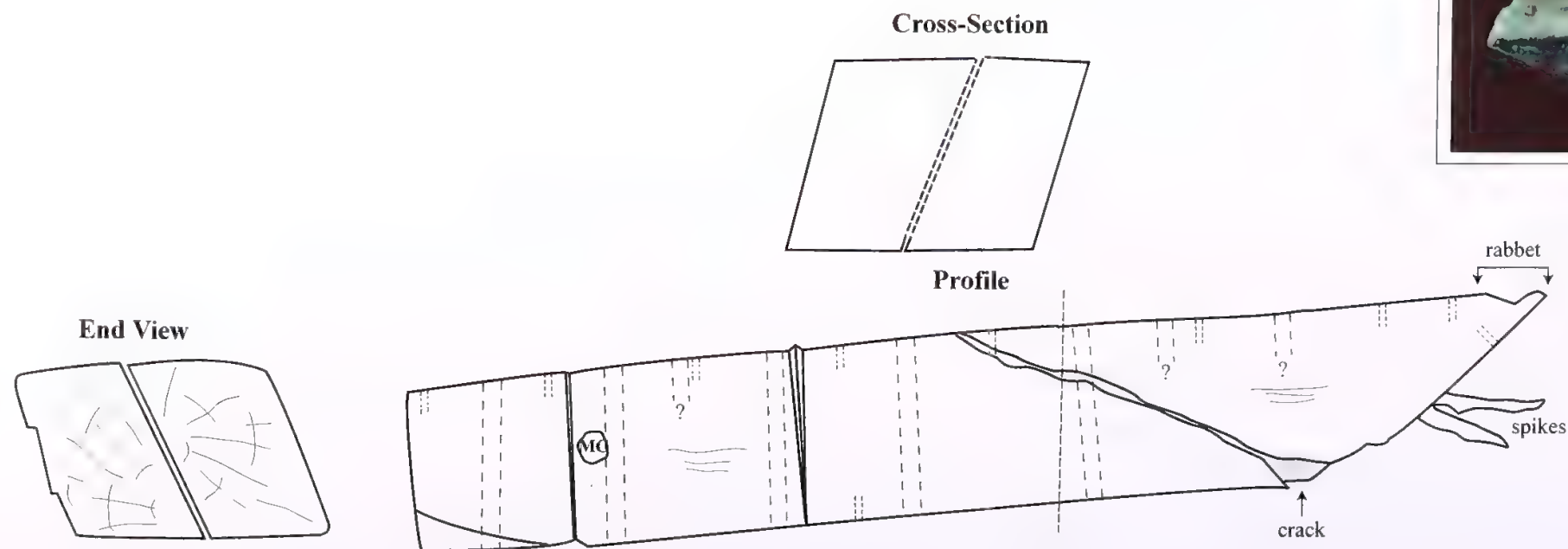
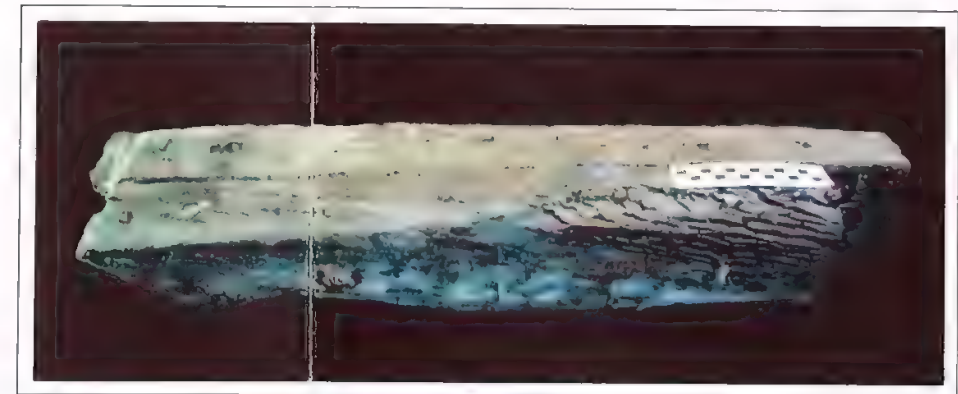
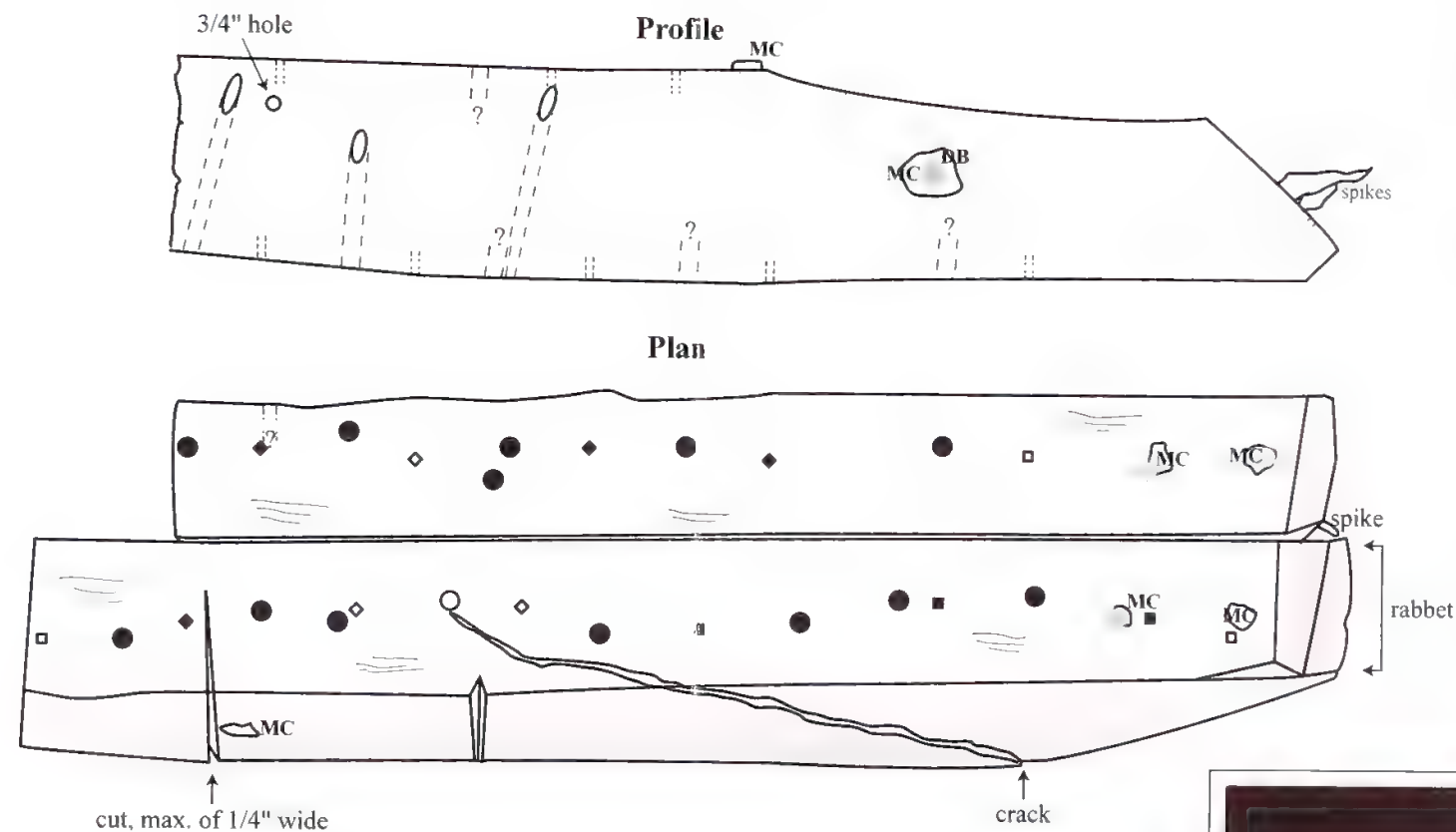






KEY

- Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
- Treenail hole 1 1/8" diam.
- Drift bolt 3/4" diam.
- Spike 3/8" x 3/8"
- Spike hole 3/8" x 3/8"
- MC Metal concretion



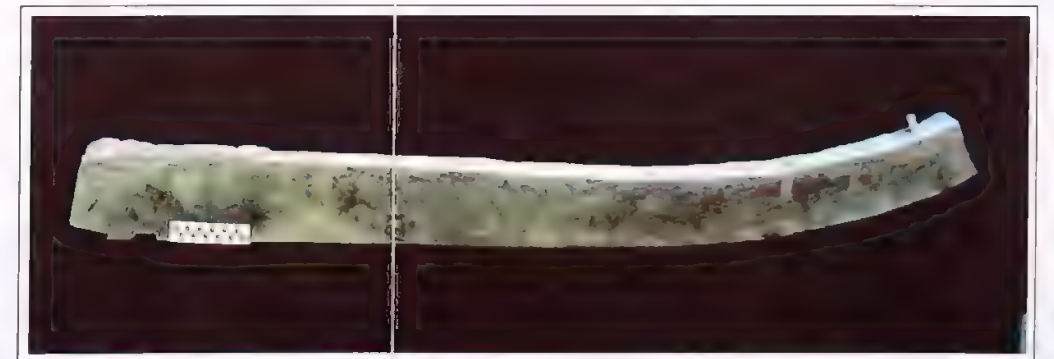


inscribed

Profile

KEY

●	Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
○	Treenail hole 1 1/8" diam.
⊗	Drift bolt hole 1" diam.
■	Spike 1/2" x 1/2"
□	Spike hole 1/2" x 1/2"
MC	Metal concretion

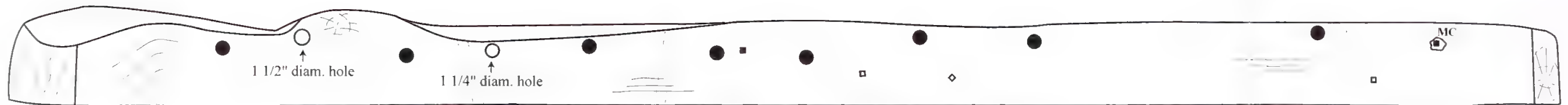


Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

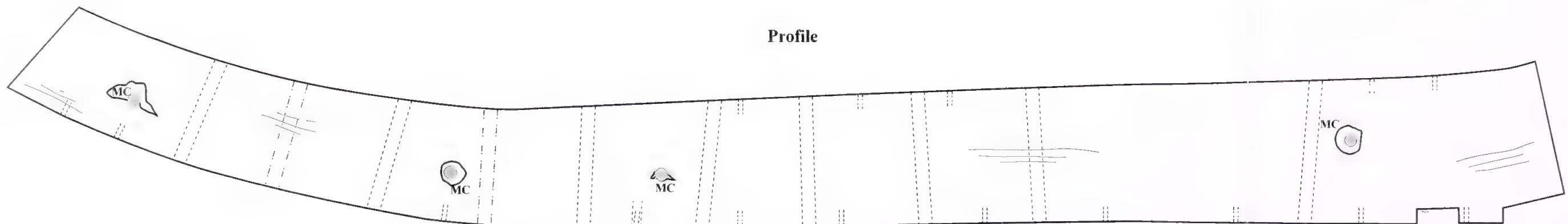
P2-Feature 15
FT-1:Futtock



Plan



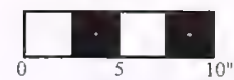
Profile



KEY

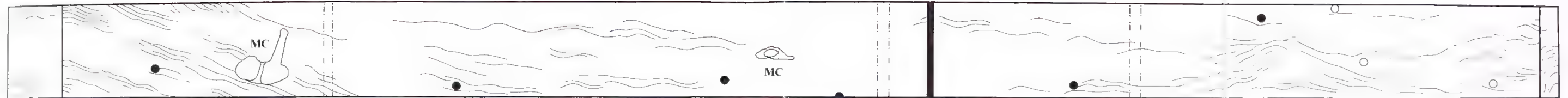
- Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
- Hole
- Drift bolt ~1" diam.
- Spike 3/8" x 3/8"
- Spike hole 3/8" x 3/8"
- MC Metal concretion

Scale

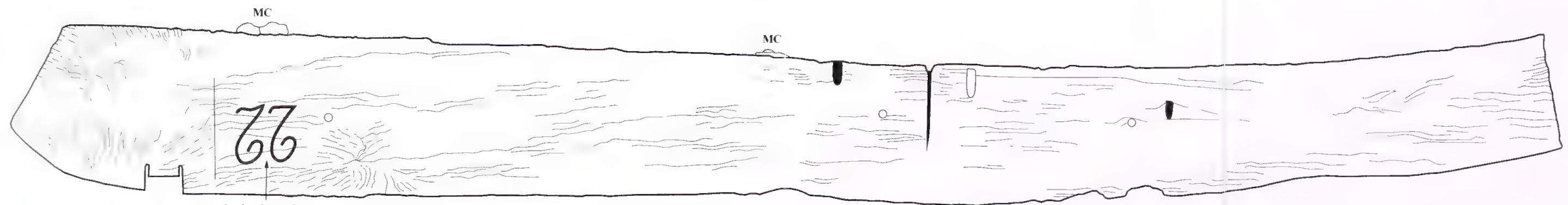




Plan



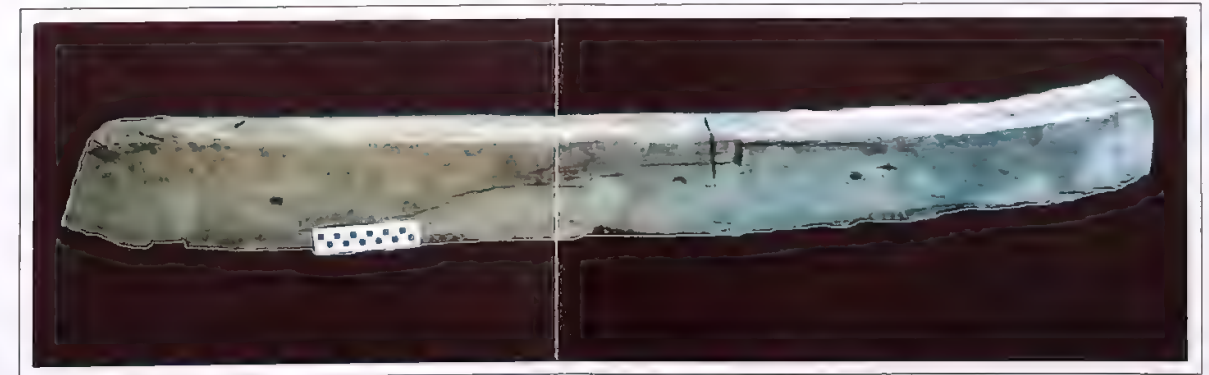
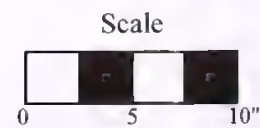
Profile



incised number
less than 1/4" deep



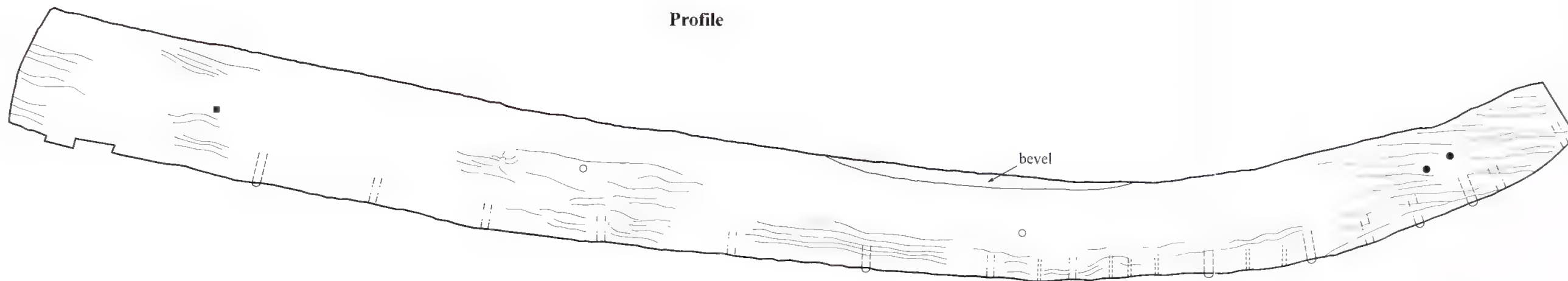
KEY	
●	Treenails - 1" diam.
○	Treenail Holes - 1" diam.
MC	Metal Concretions



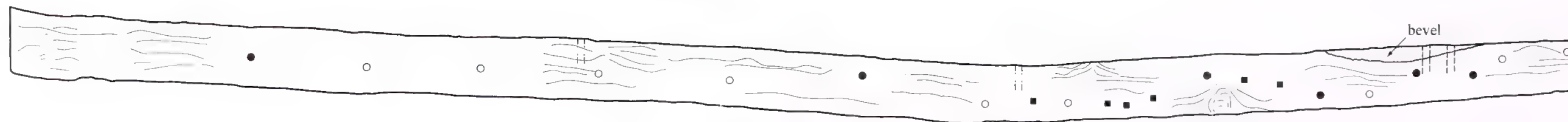




Profile



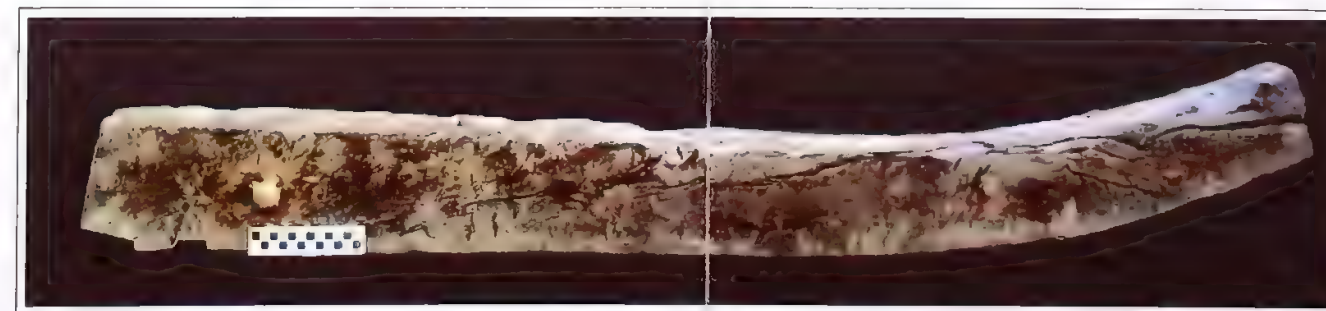
Plan



KEY

- Treenails - 1 1/4" diam.
- Treenail Holes - 1 1/4" diam.
- Spikes - 1/2" x 1/2" square

Scale



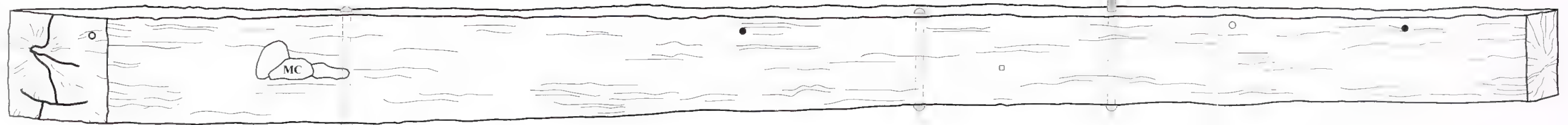
P2-Feature 15
FT-5: Futtock

Figure 221

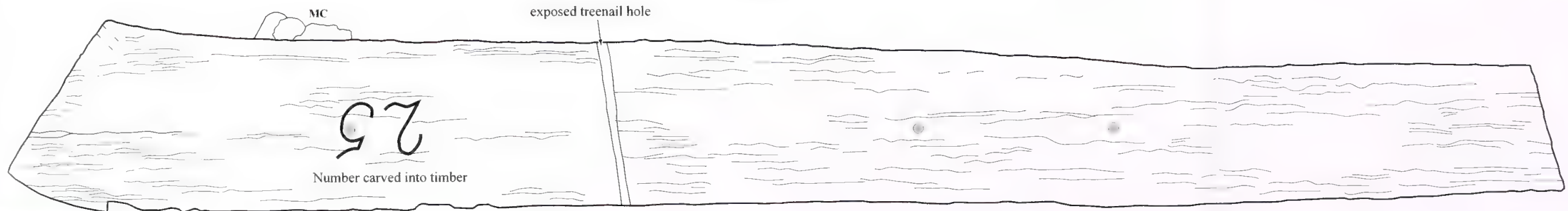
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA







Plan

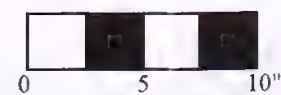


Profile

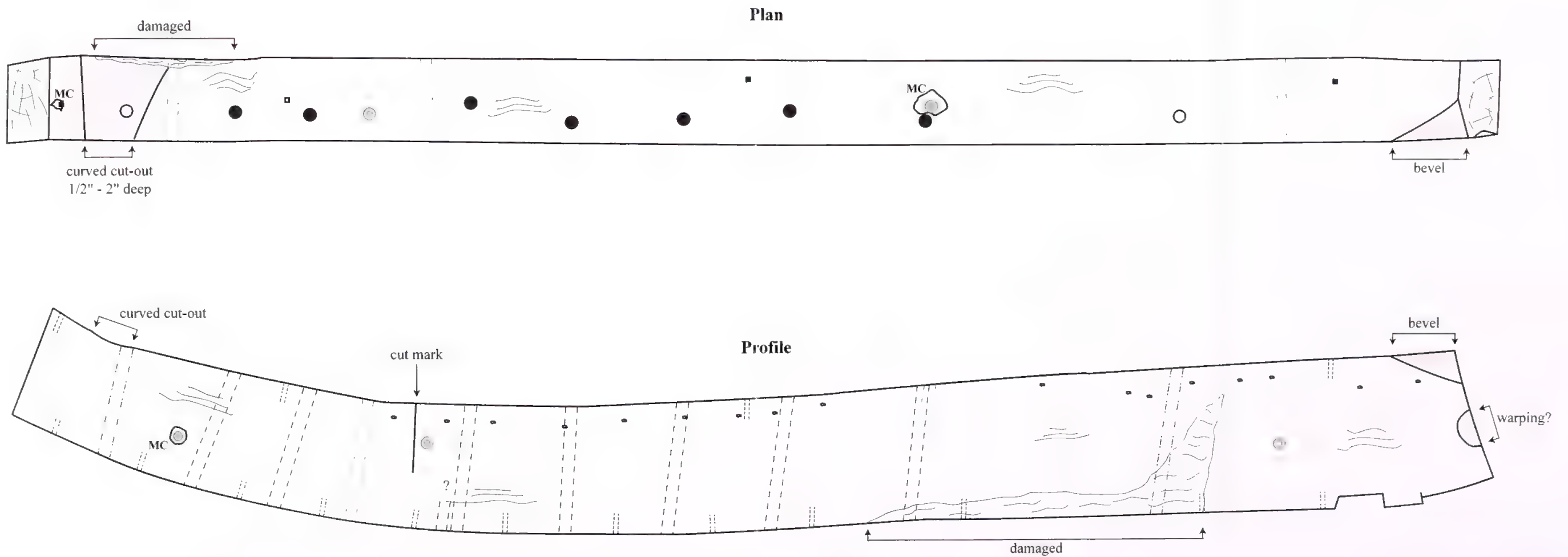


KEY	
	Drift bolts
	Treenail holes - 1" diam.
	Treenails - 1" diam.
	Spike
MC	Metal Concretion

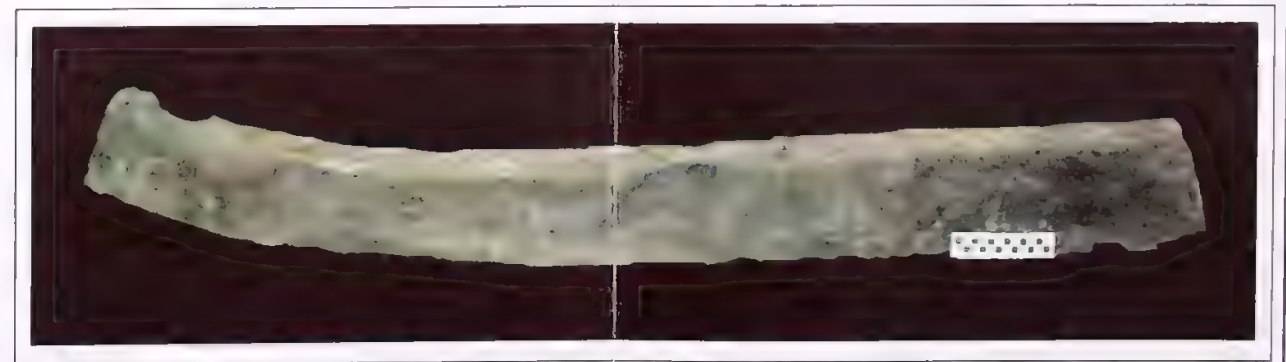
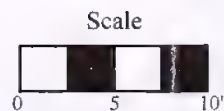
Scale







KEY	
●	Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
○	Treenail? hole 1 1/4" diam.
●	Drift bolt 3/4" diam.
○	Drift bolt hole 3/4" diam.
■	Spike 3/8" x 3/8"
□	Spike hole 3/8" x 3/8"
•	Small pieces of corroded metal (nails?)
MC	Metal concretion

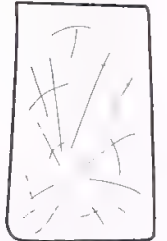




Plan



Cross-Section



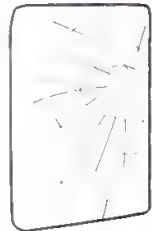
Cross-Section



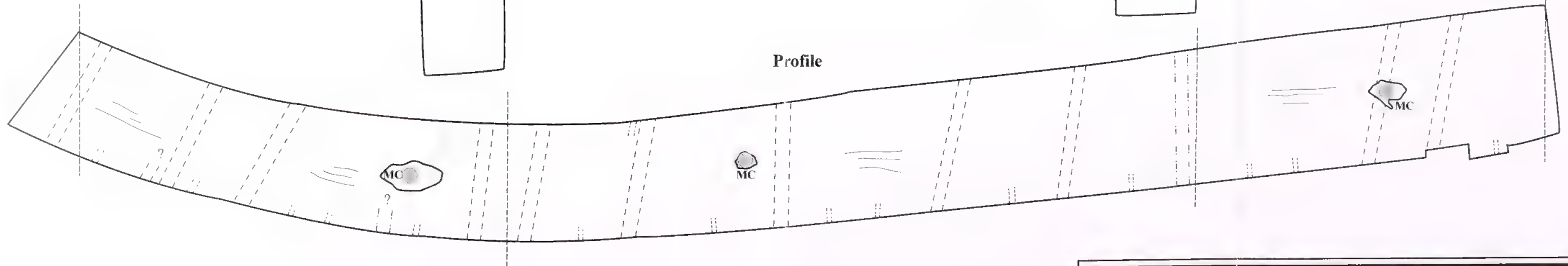
Cross-Section



Cross-Section



Profile



KEY

- Treenail 1 1/4" diam.
- Treenail hole 1 1/4" diam.
- Drift bolt ~1 1/2" diam.
- Drift bolt? hole 3/4" diam.
- Spike 1/2" x 1/2"
- Spike hole 1/2" x 1/2"
- MC Metal concretion

Scale

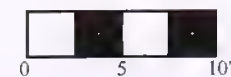


Figure 22o

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

P2-Feature 15
FT-8: Futtock



Plan



damaged

Cross-Section



Profile



Cross-Section



damaged

KEY

● Drift bolt 1 1/4" diam.

○ Drift bolt hole 3/4" diam.

■ Possible nail hole

Scale

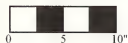
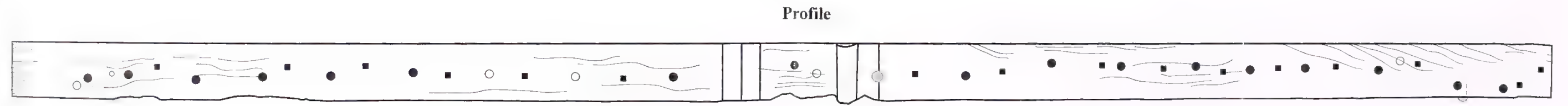
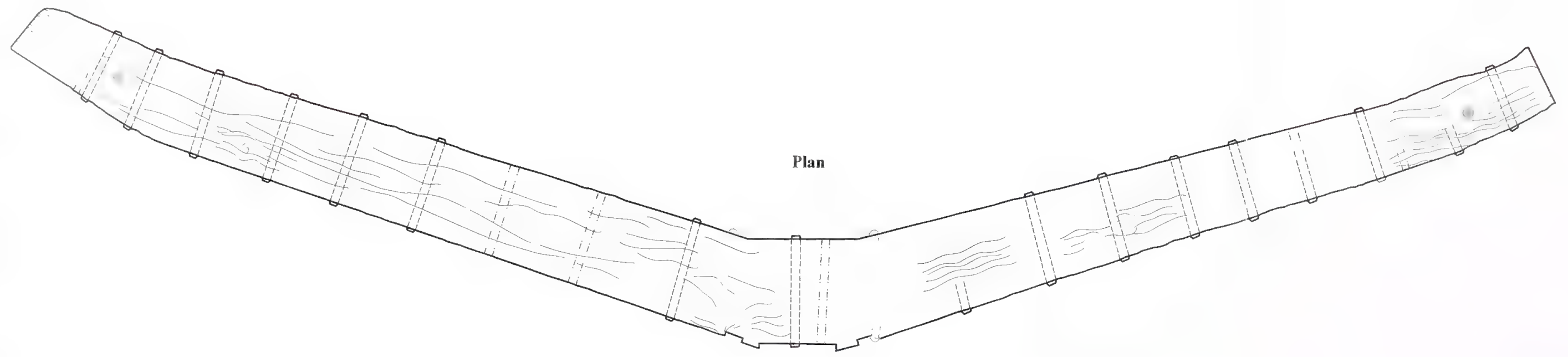


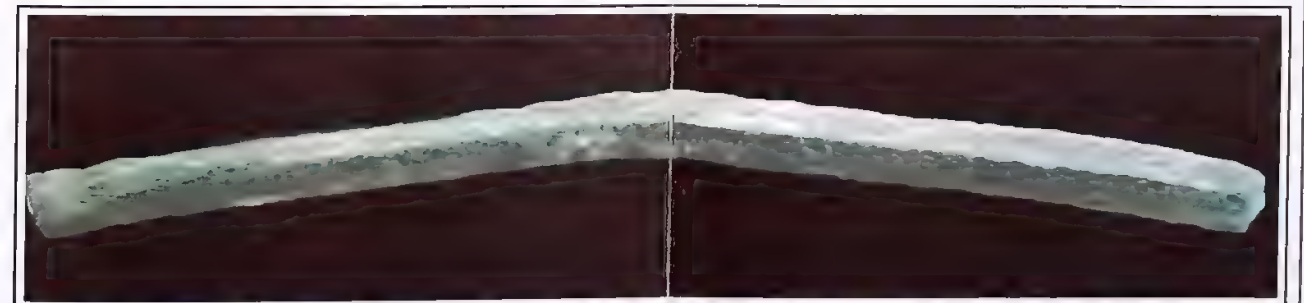
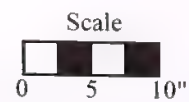
Figure 22p

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





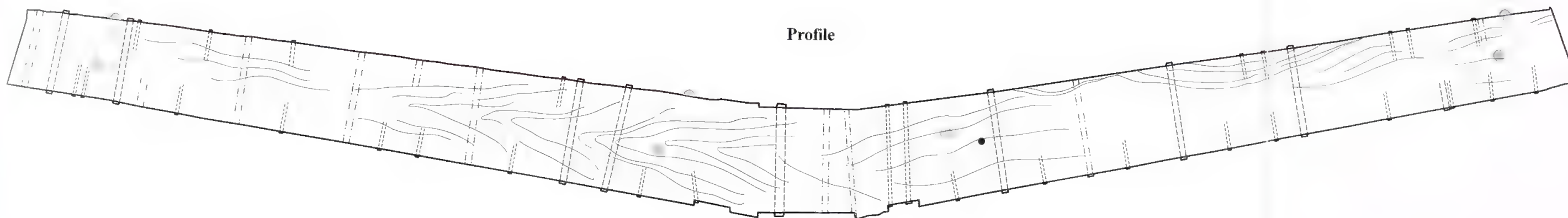
KEY	
●	Treenails 1 1/4" diam
○	Treenail holes 1 1/4" diam
■	Spikes
□	Driftbolts



P2-Feature 15
FL-1: Floor

Figure 22q
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



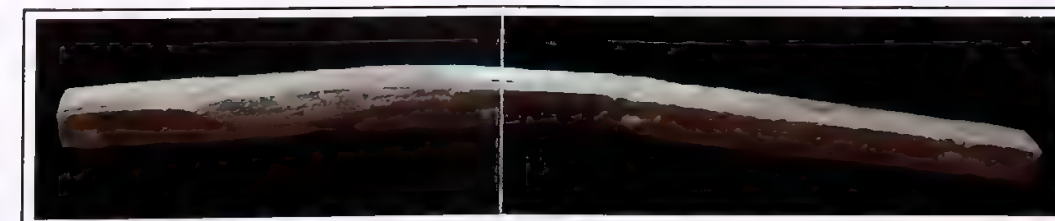
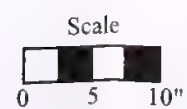


Profile

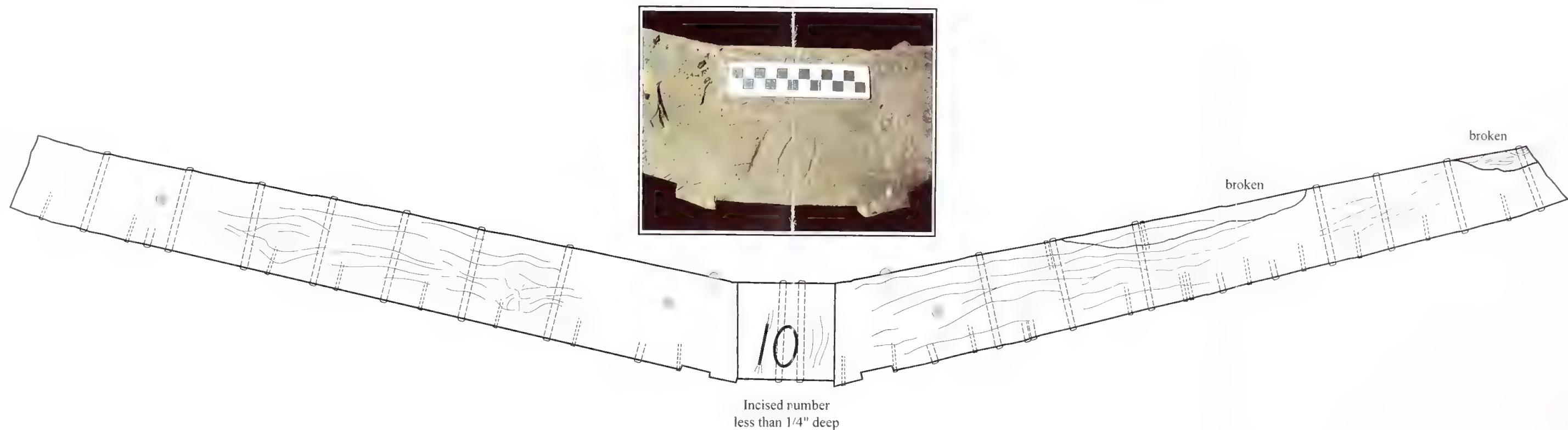


Plan

KEY	
	Driftbolts
	Spikes
	Treenails - 3/4" diam.
	Treenail holes - 3/4" diam.





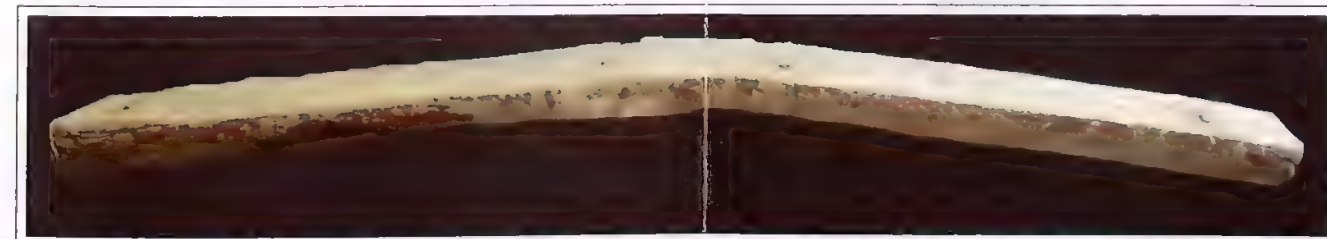


Profile



Plan

KEY	
	Treenails - 1" diam.
	Spikes
	Driftbolt

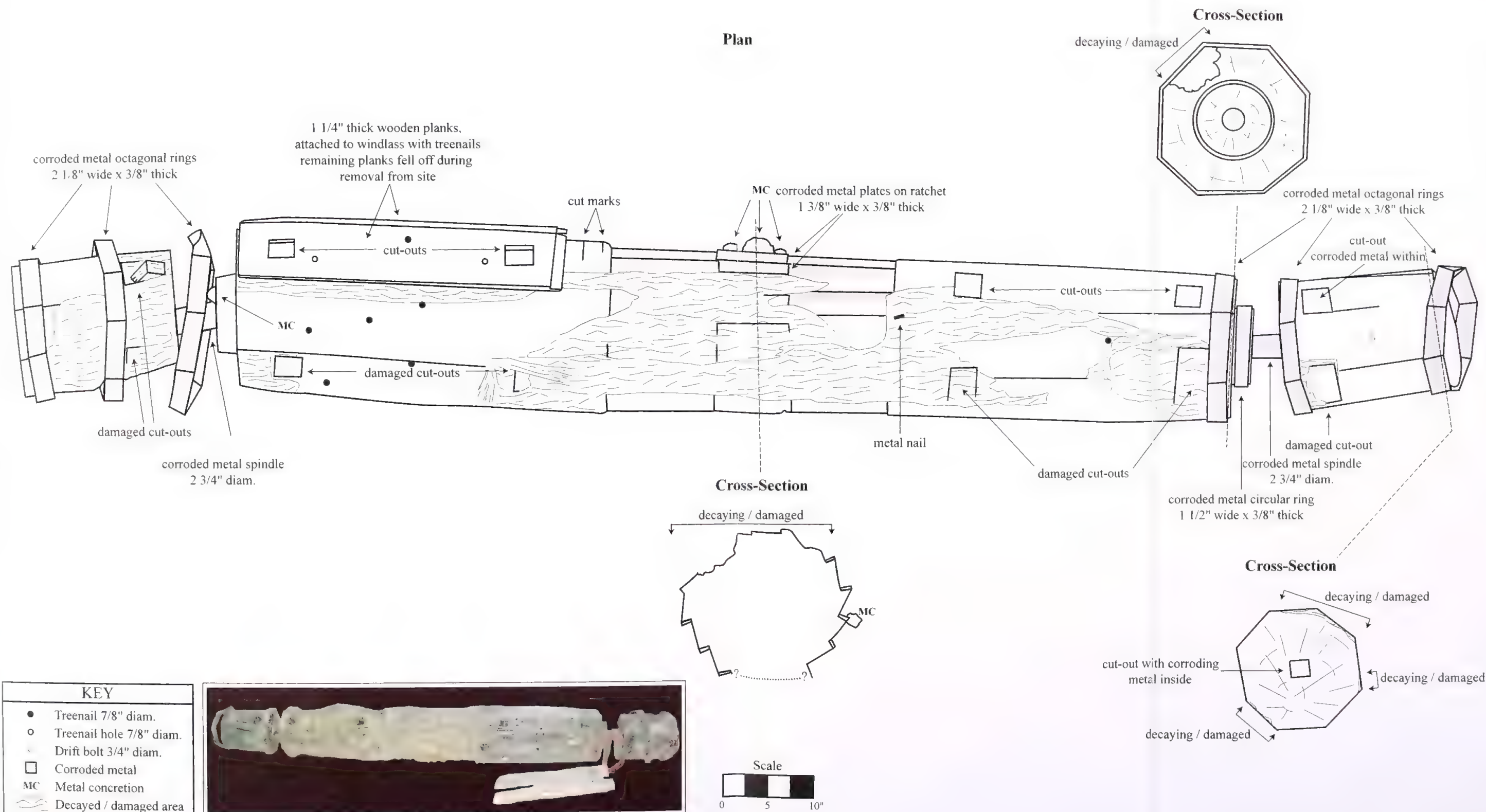


P2-Feature 15
FL-3: Floor

Figure 22s

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





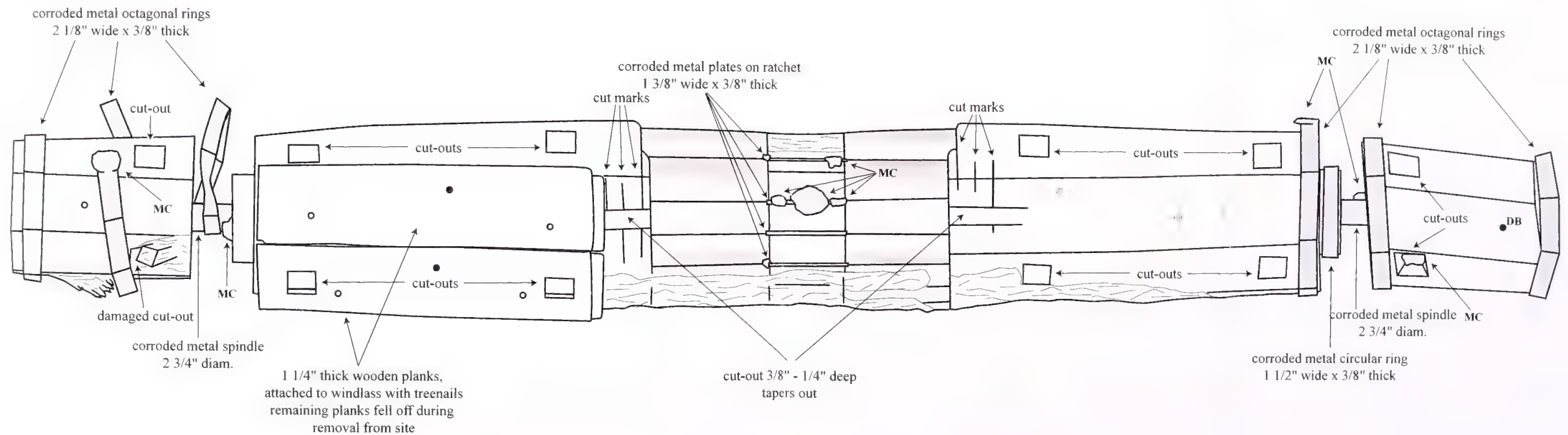
P2-Feature 15
W-1: Windlass
1 of 2

Figure 22t

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

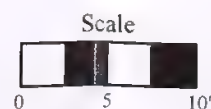


Profile



KEY

- Treenail 7/8" diam.
- Treenail hole 7/8" diam.
- ◊ Drift bolt 3/4" diam.
- ◊ Drift bolt? hole 3/4" diam.
- Corroded metal
- MC Metal concretion
- ~ Decayed / damaged area



P2-Feature 15
W-1: Windlass
2 of 2

Figure 22u

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

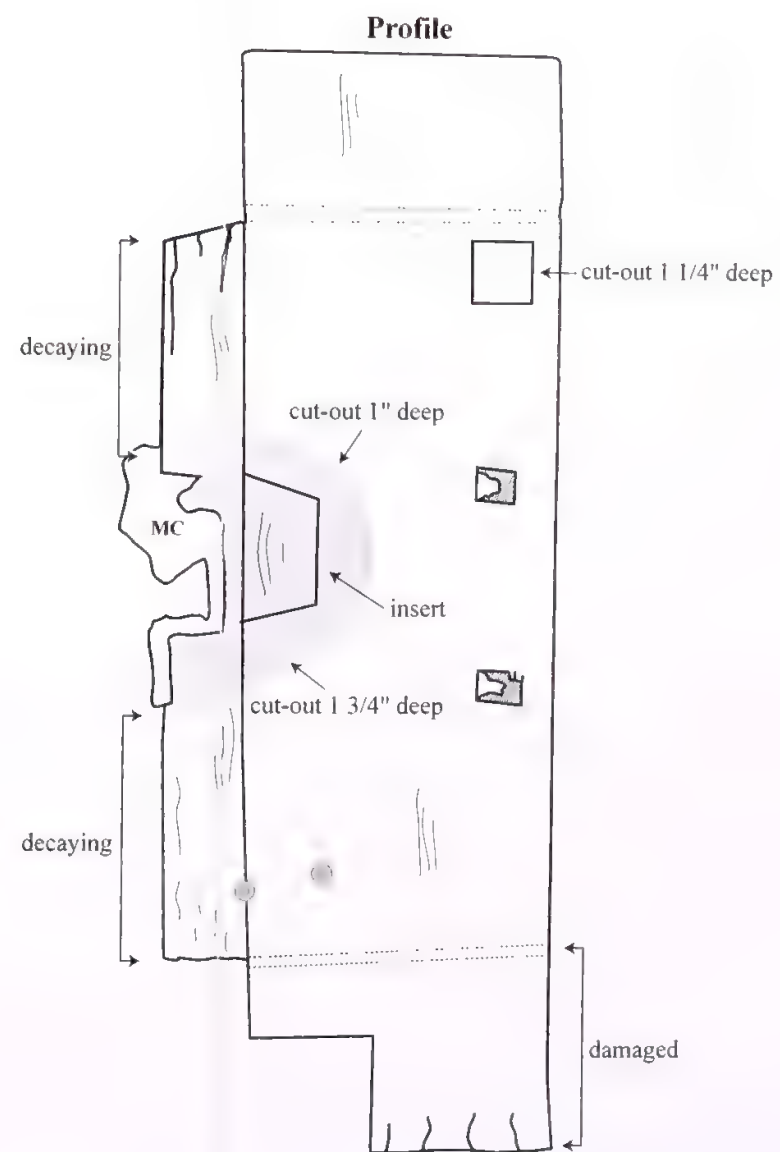
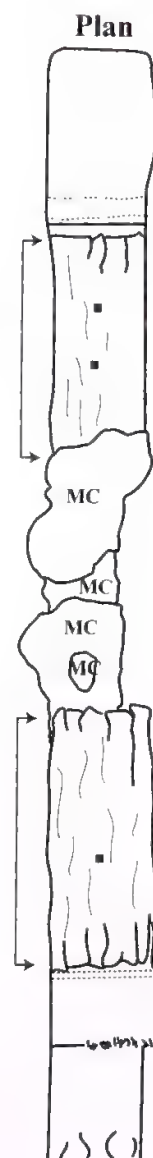
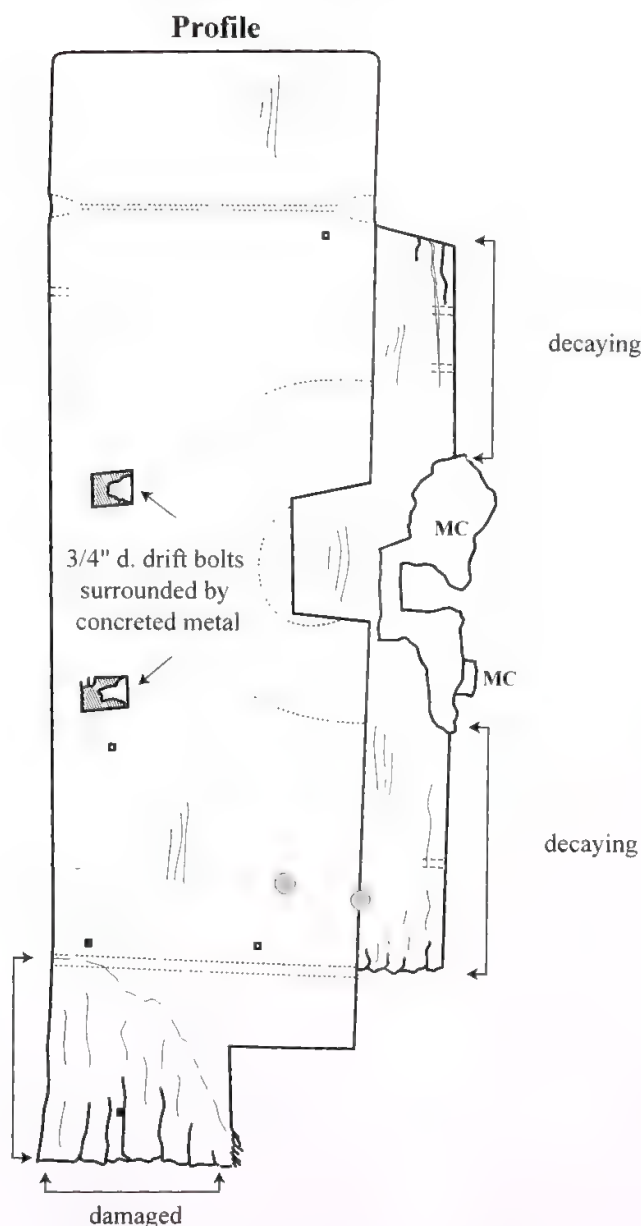
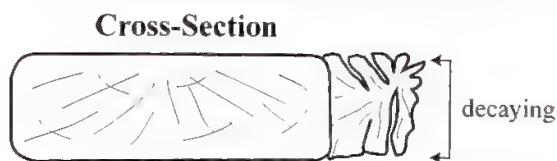




1/4"
perspective
not to scale

extends 1 1/2"

damaged



Scale
0 5 10"

KEY

- Drift bolt 1 1/4" diam.
- Drift bolt hole 1 1/2" diam.
- Drift bolt hole 3/4" diam.
- Spike 1/2" x 1/2"
- Spike hole 1/2" x 1/2"
- MC Metal concretion
- Wear marks

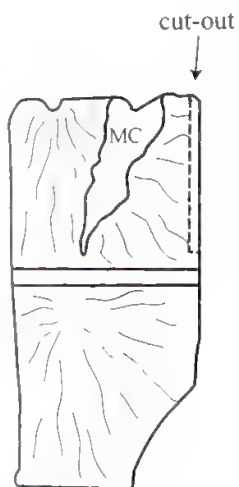
P2-Feature 15
M-5: Windlass Bitt

Figure 22v

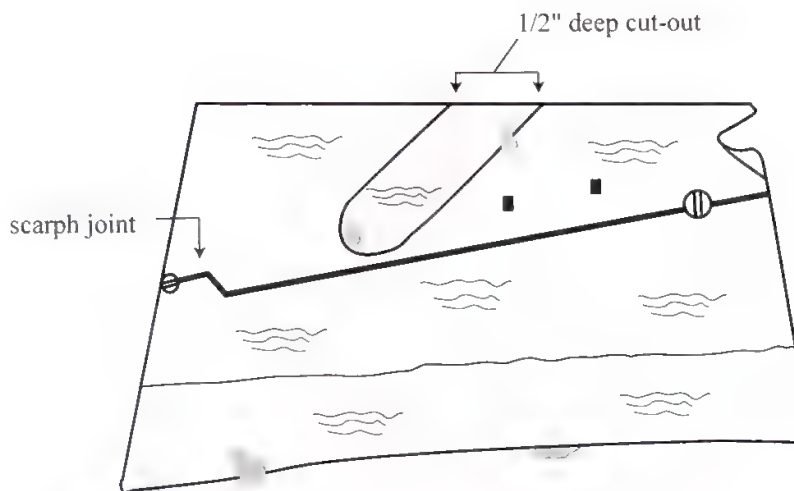
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Cross-Section



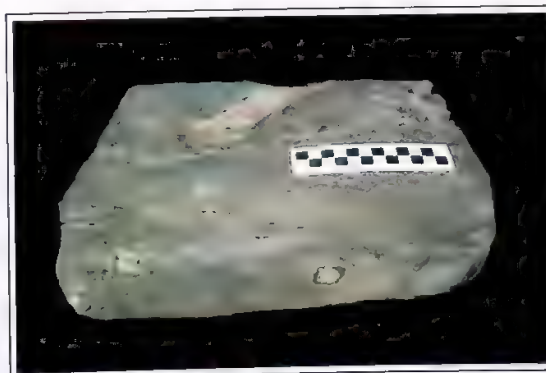
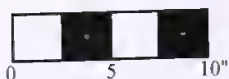
Profile



KEY

- ⊗ Waterstop 1" diam. with 1/4" thick wedge
- ⊕ Waterstop 1 1/2" diam. with 3/8" thick wedge
- Drift bolts ~2" diam.
- Spikes 1/2" x 3/4"
- MC Metal concretion

Scale

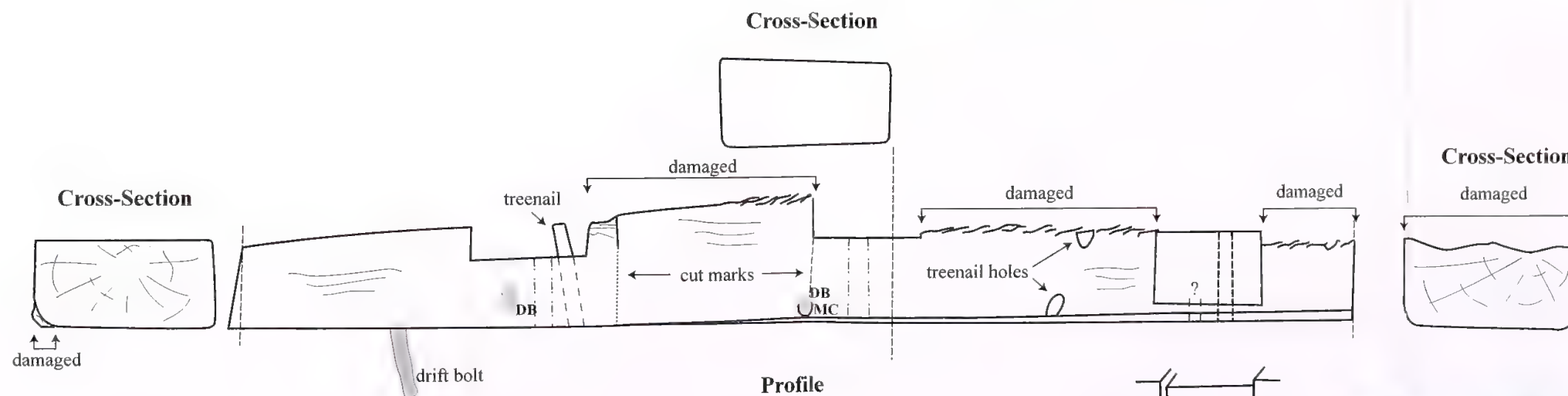
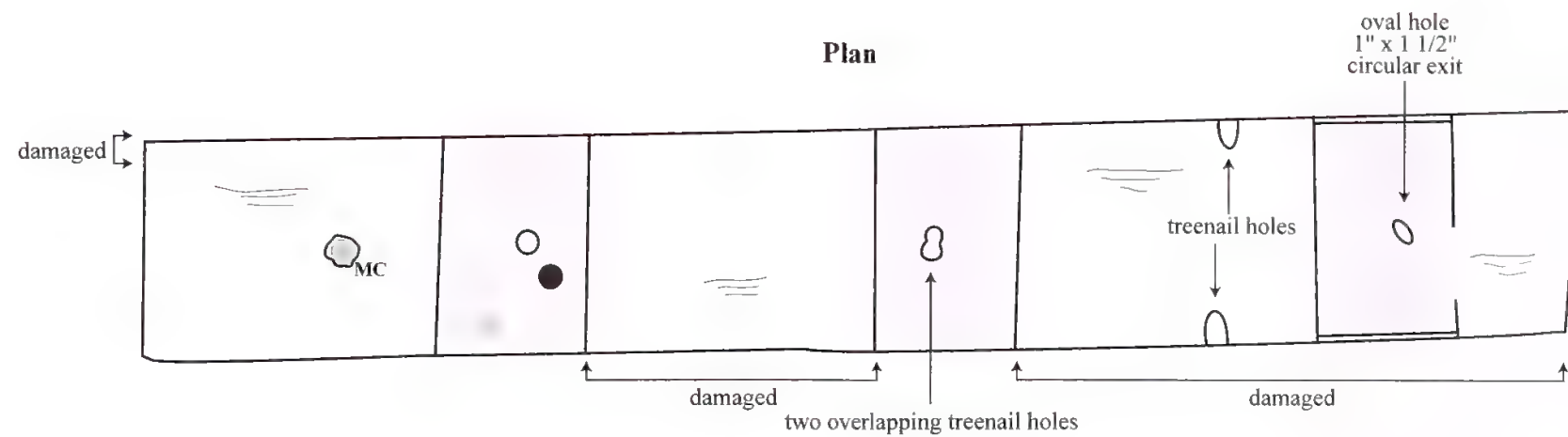


P2-Feature 15
K-1: Keel Section

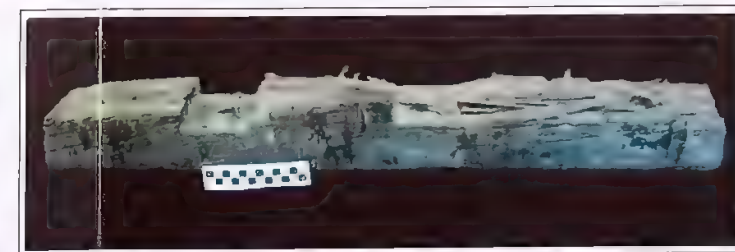
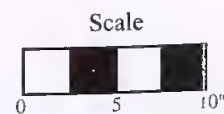
Figure 22w

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

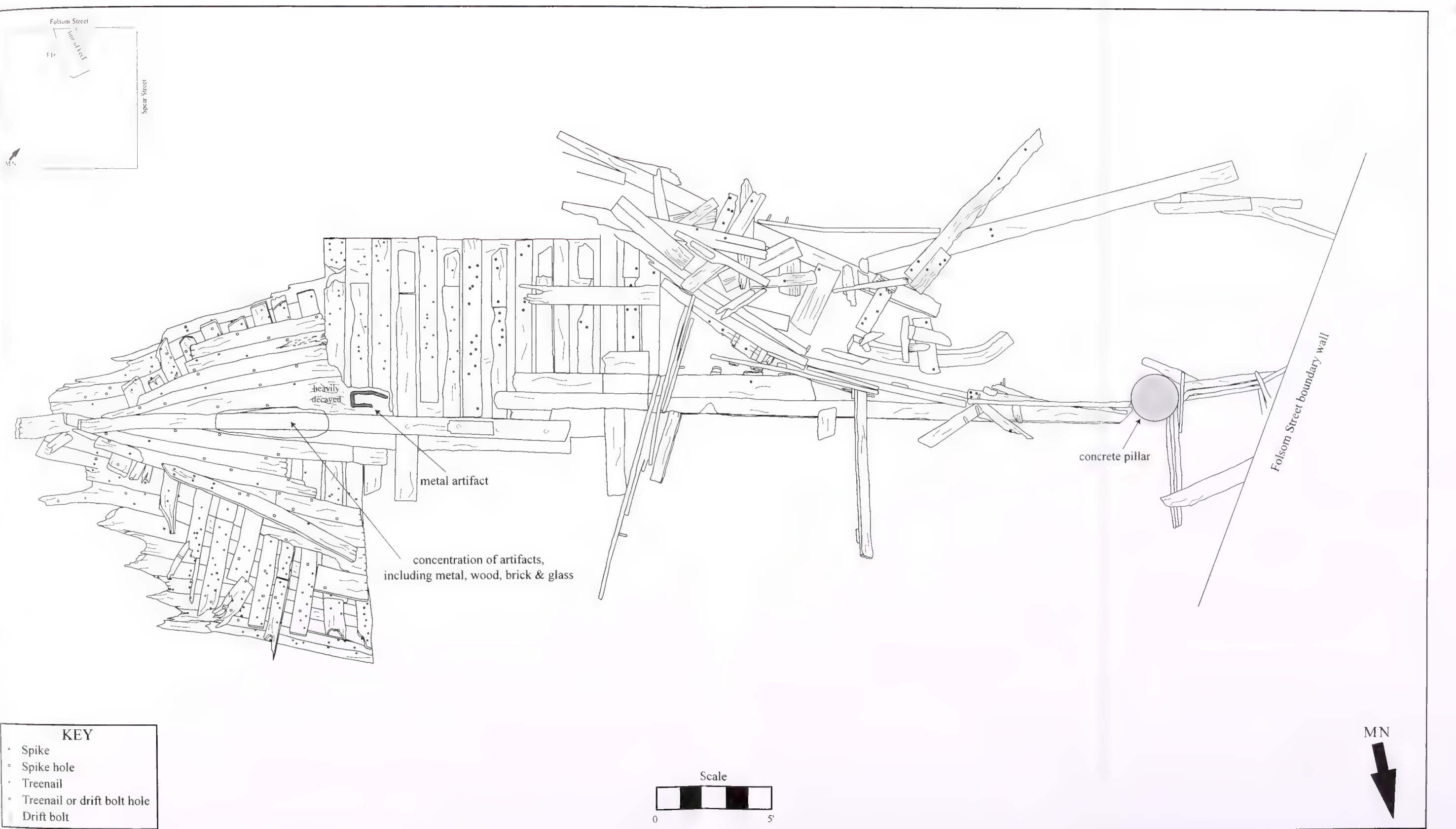




KEY	
●	Treenail 1 1/2" diam.
○	Treenail hole 1 1/2" diam.
●	Drift bolt 3/4" diam.
○	Drift bolt hole 3/4" diam.
MC	Metal concretion







P2-Feature 16
Plan View

Figure 23
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

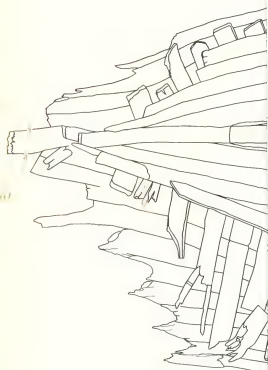


Results of Dendrochronology Analysis

- 1-5 Unknown
- 6 Red Oak Group
- 7 Red Oak Group
- 8 Red Oak Group
- 9 Live Oak Group
- 10 Yellow Pine Group
(probably not Southern Yellow Pine)
- 11 White Oak Group
- 12 White Oak Group
- 13-17 Unknown

10 (rudder)

11 (maststep)



KEY

- # Dendrochronology sample location & sample number

x 9" h
1" h (not including sacrificial planking)
1/4" - 1 1/2" thick
g. ~ 1/2" thick

Maststep

Plan



Rake

decaying/ damaged

Scale



Figure 24

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



copper sheathing held on with sheathing nails
covering hull planking

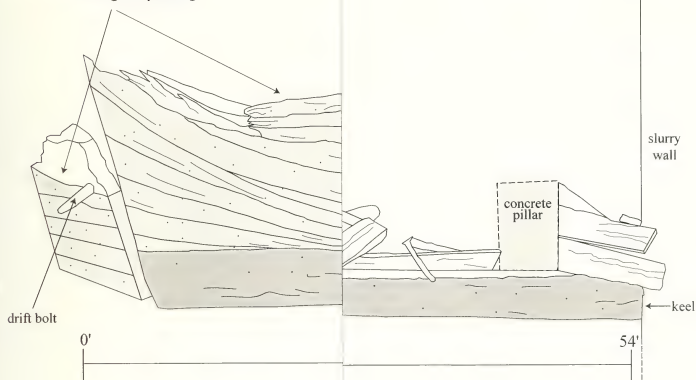
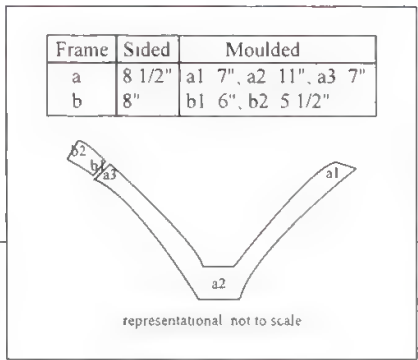


Figure 25

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

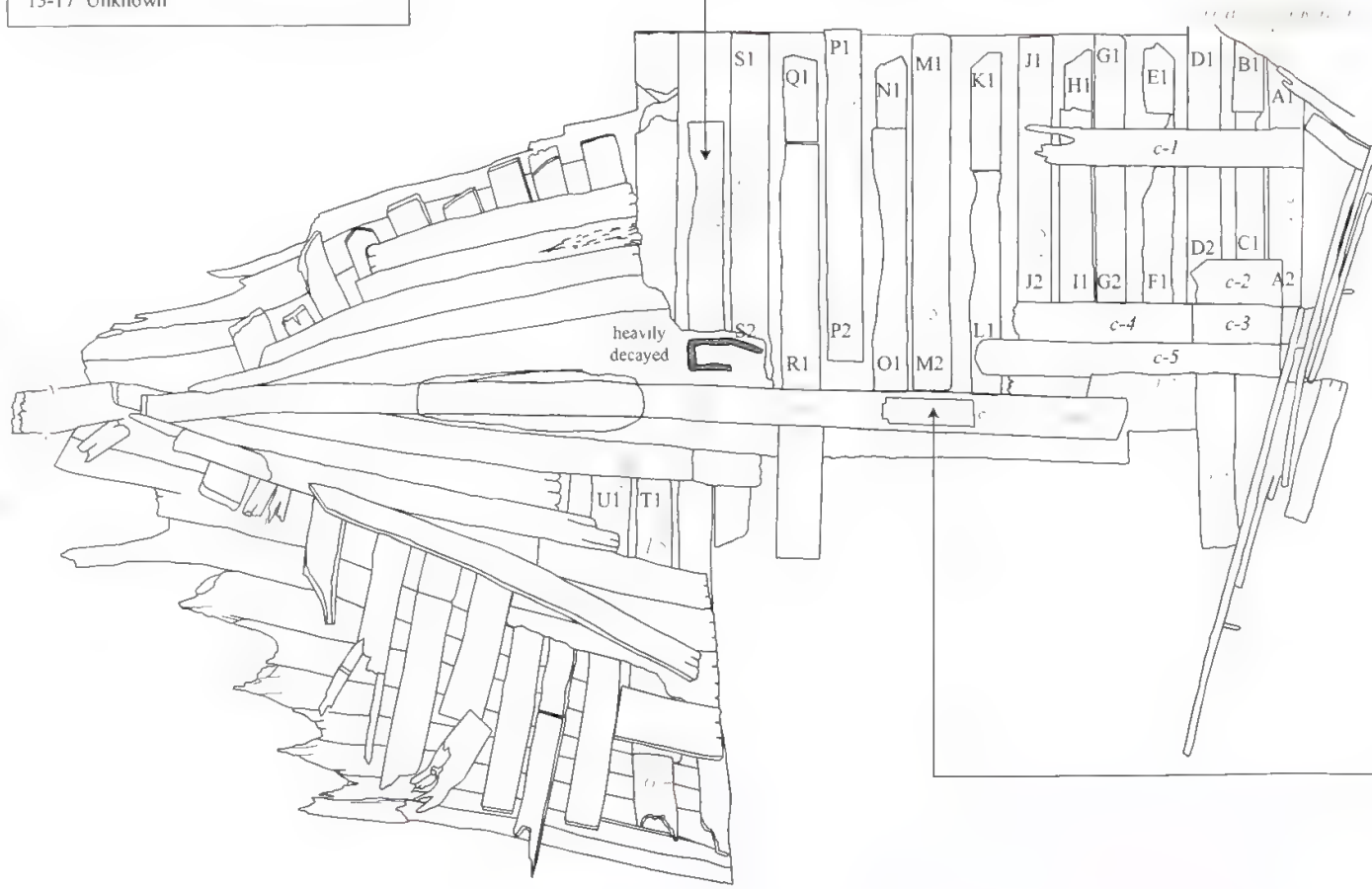


Results of Dendrochronology Analysis	
1-5	Unknown
6	Red Oak Group
7	Red Oak Group
8	Red Oak Group
9	Live Oak Group
10	Yellow Pine Group (probably not Southern Yellow Pine)
11	White Oak Group
12	White Oak Group
13-17	Unknown

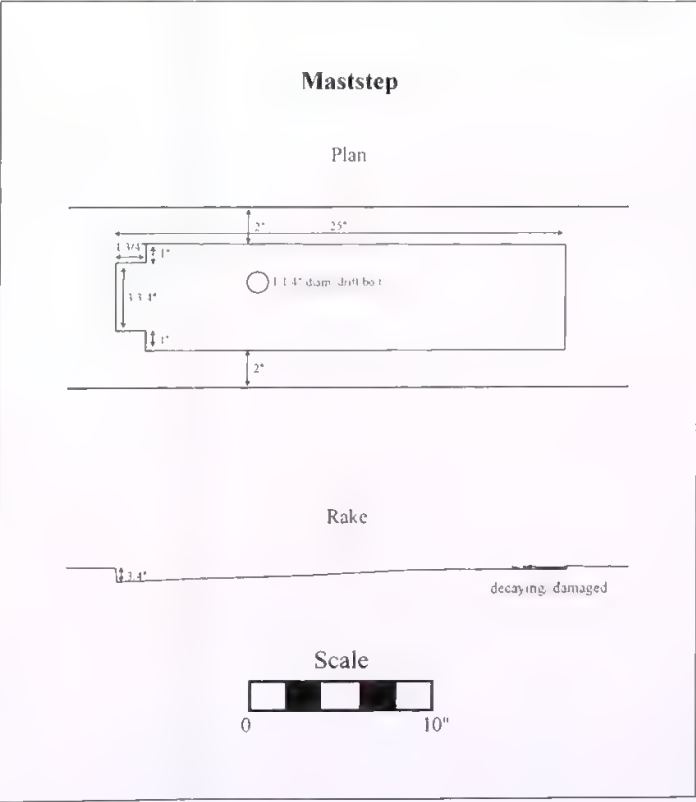


Frame	Sided	Moulded
A	9"	A1 6", A2 9"
B	9"	B1 6"
C	8 1/4"	C1 9"
D	8 1/2"	D1 5 1/2", D2 8 1/2"
E	8 1/2"	E1 6"
F	8 1/2"	F1 7 1/2"
G	8 1/2"	G1 6", G2 9"
H	7 1/2"	H1 6"
I	9 1/2"	I1 8 1/2"
J	9"	J1 6", J2 8 1/2"
K	8"	K1 6"
L	8"	L1 8"
M	8 1/2"	M1 6", M2 7"
N	7 1/2"	N1 6"
O	7"	O1 8"
P	9 1/2"	P1 5 1/2", P2 8"
Q	8 1/2"	Q1 6"
R	10 1/2"	R1 8"
S	9"	S1 6", S2 7 1/2"
T	9"	T1 7 1/2"
U	9 1/2"	U1 7"

Keelson 7 1/4" w x 9" h
 Keel 8 1/4" w x 2 1/2" h (not including sacrificial planking)
 Hull planking ~1 1/4" - 1 1/2" thick
 Sacrificial planking ~ 1/2" thick



Ceiling	Width	Thickness
c-1	9"	1 1/2"
c-2	~10"	1 1/4"
c-3	~11"	1 1/4"
c-4	12 1/2"	1 3/4"
c-5	~7"	1 1/2"



KEY
Dendrochronology sample location & sample number

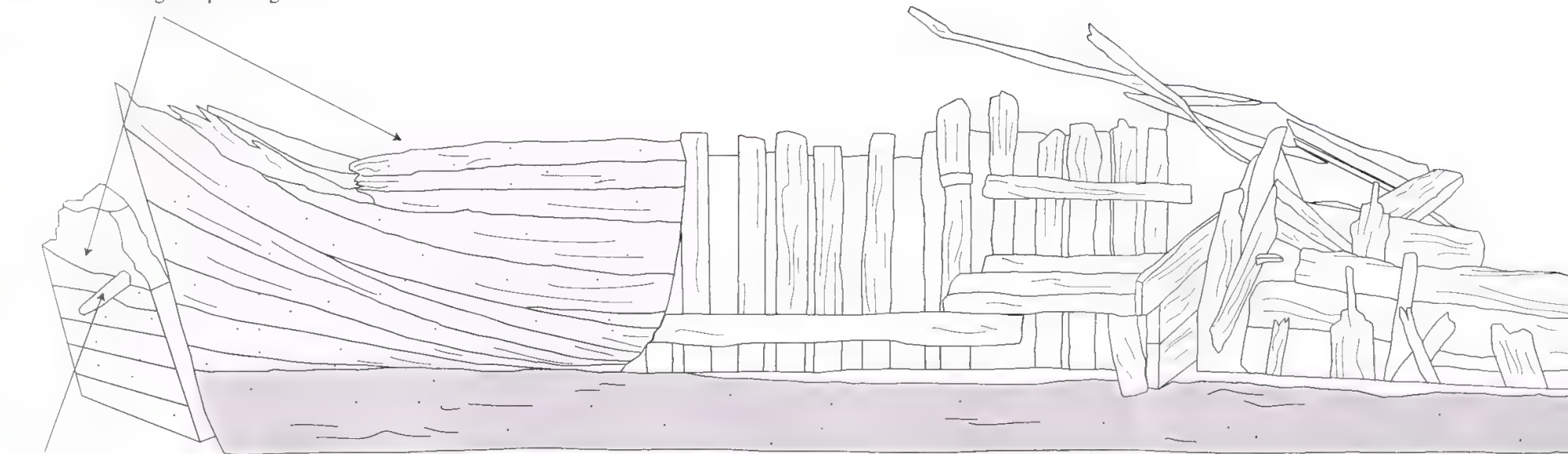


P2-Feature 16
 Dimensions of Ship Parts

Figure 24
 Tishman Speyer
 300 Spear Street Project
 San Francisco, CA



copper sheathing held on with sheathing nails
covering hull planking

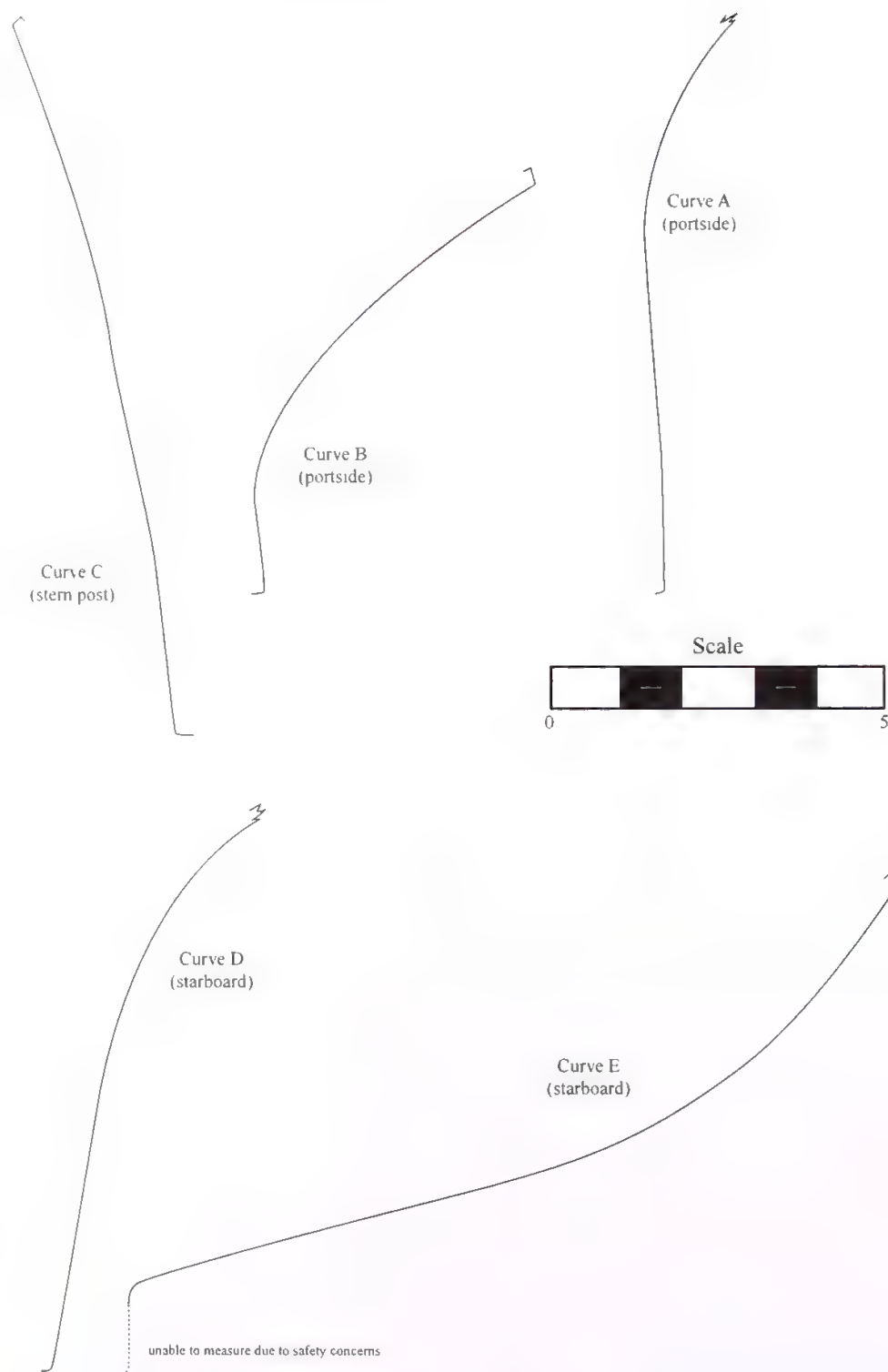


drift bolt

0'

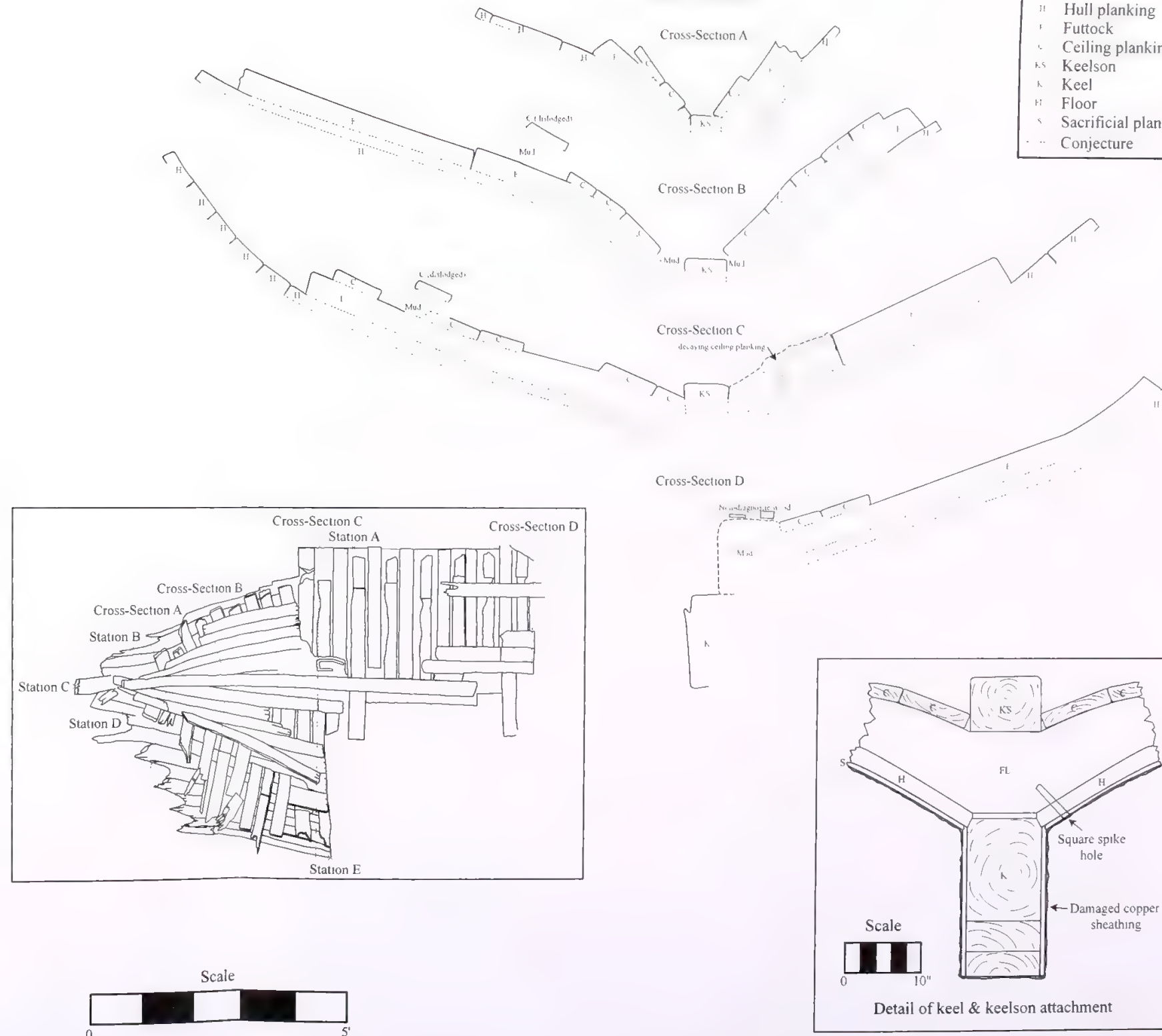
20'

Lines of Hull



Cross-Sections

KEY	
H	Hull planking
F	Futtock
C	Ceiling planking
KS	Keelson
K	Keel
FL	Floor
S	Sacrificial planking
...	Conjecture

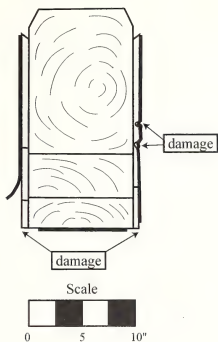


P2-Feature 16
Lines of Hull & Cross-Sections

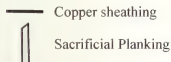
Figure 26
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



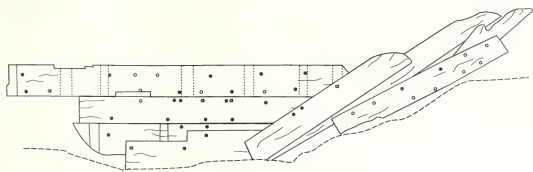
Cross-Section



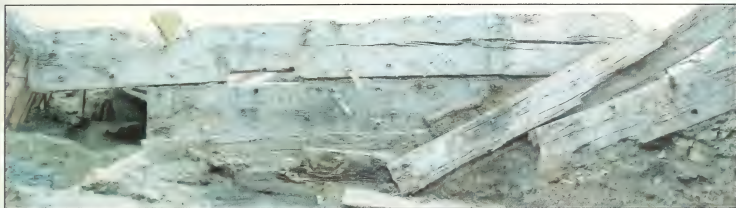
KEY



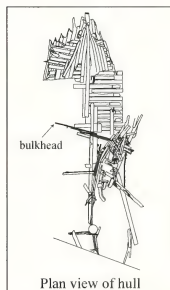




bay mud



Detail of Feature 16 bulkhead
facing ESE



Plan view of hull

KEY

- Treenail
- Hole
- Spike
- 1/8" deep grooves

Approximate Scale

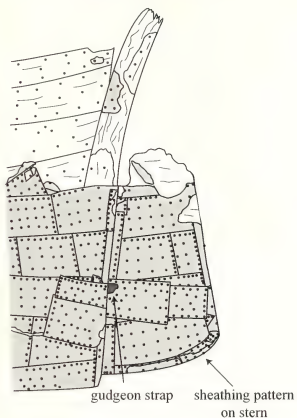


MN





Elevation of rudder & surrounding area
(portside)



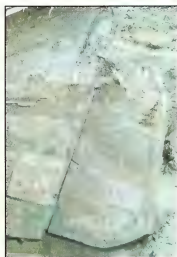
Rear elevations of rudder

sacrificial planking,
pitch visible between sacrificial
planking & rudder



KEY

- Wood
- Copper sheathing
- Sheathing nails
- Treenails
- ~2" diam. drift bolt hole
- Barnacle accretions



Detail of rudder

Scale

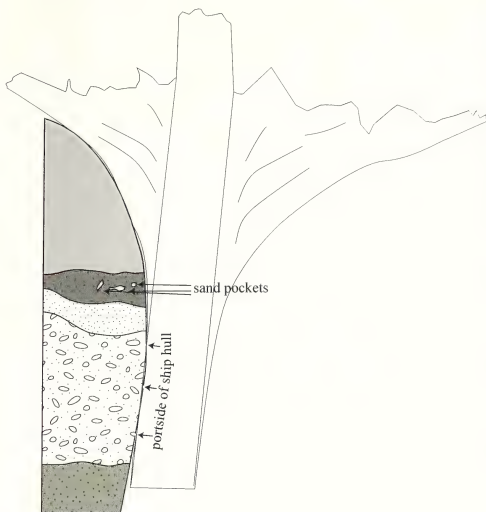


P2-Feature 16
Detail of Rudder






Figure 29

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Stratigraphy

-  Fill - 5G 4/1, dark greenish gray mottled with brown, clay with <5% grit, historic fill with wood chip, gravel & metal inclusions
-  Culturally sterile - 5G 4/1, dark greenish gray, clayey sand with sand pockets
-  Culturally sterile - 5GY 4/1, dark greenish gray, sand
-  Culturally sterile - 5BG 4/1, dark greenish gray, clayey sand with <2% pea-sized rounded pebbles, shell inclusions (bay mud)
-  Culturally sterile - 5G 4/1, dark greenish gray, sand with minimal shell content, less compact than overlying layer

Scale



MN



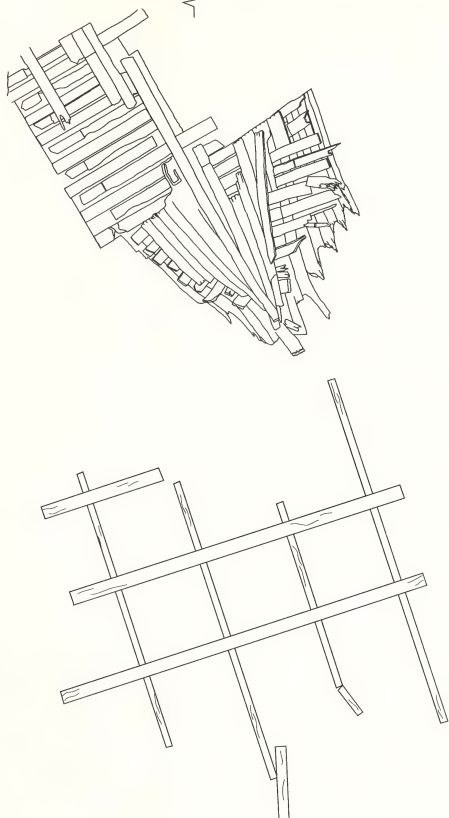
P2-Feature 16
Soil Profile

Figure 30

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



NW boundary wall (Folsom Street)



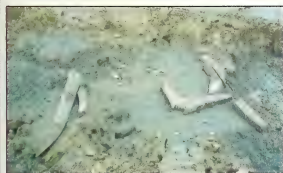
P2-Feature 16
Plan View of Area South of Hull

Figure 31

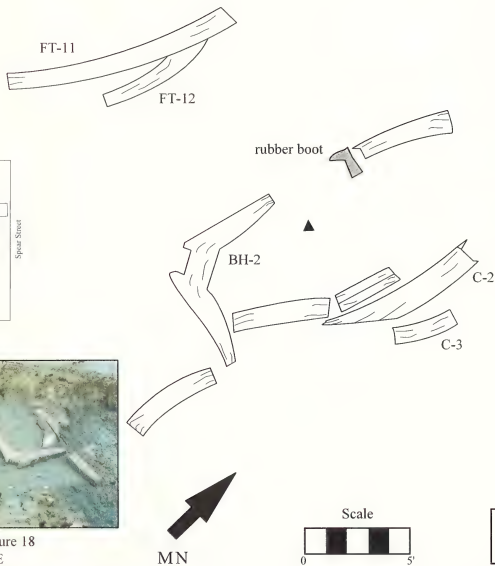
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



NE boundary wall (Spear Street)



View of Feature 18
facing E



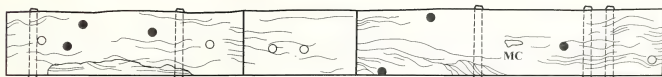
P2-Feature 18
Plan View

Figure 32

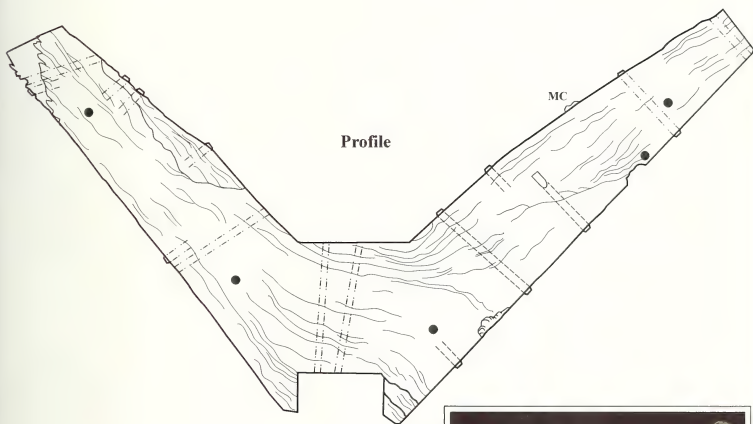
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Plan



Profile



KEY

- Treenails - 1" diam.
- Treenail Holes - 1" diam.
- MC Metal Concretion

Scale



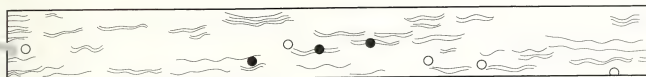
P2-Feature 18
BH-2: Breast Hook

Figure 32a

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



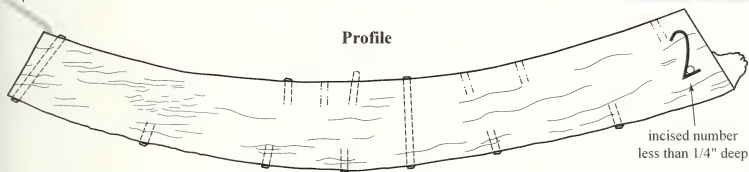
Plan



driftbolt

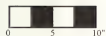


Profile



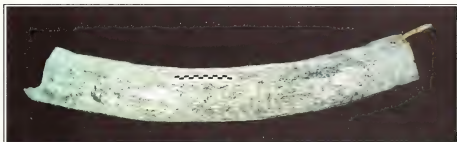
incised number
less than 1/4" deep

Scale



KEY

- // Treenail holes - 1" diam.
- // Treenails - 1" diam.



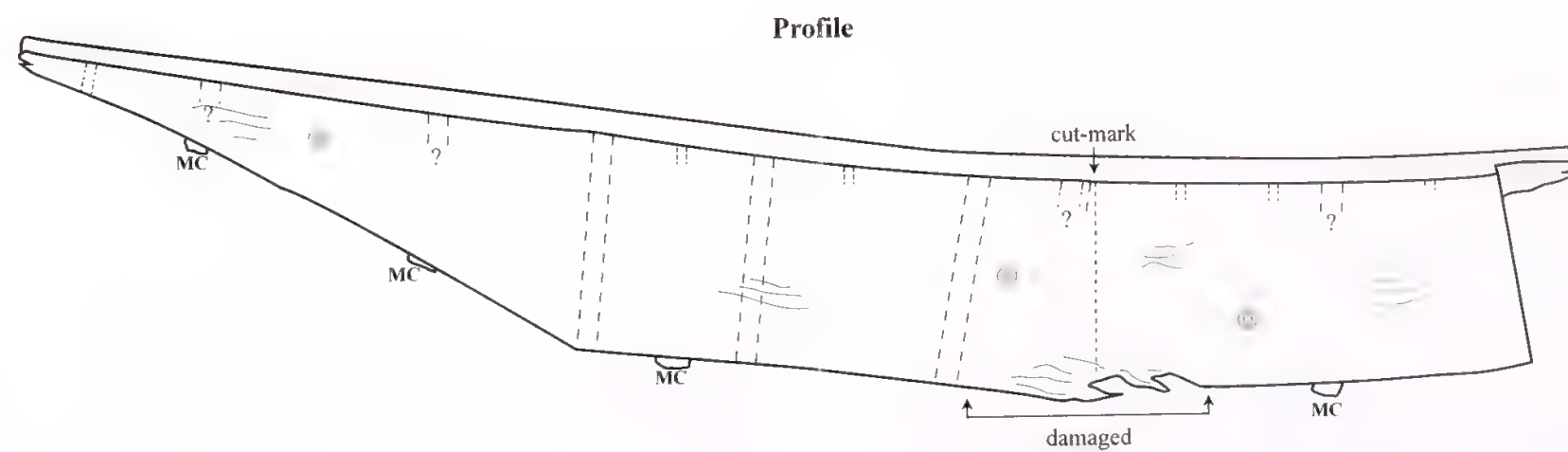
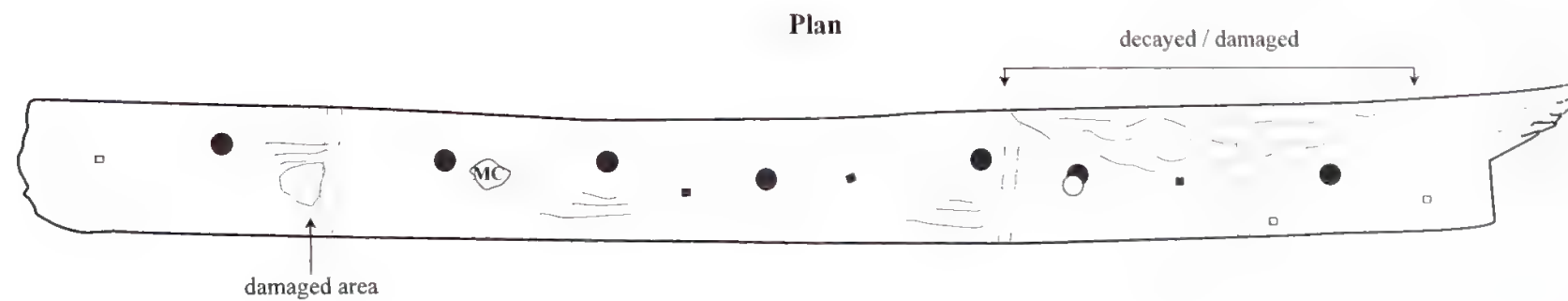
P2-Feature 18
FT-10: Futtock

Figure 32b

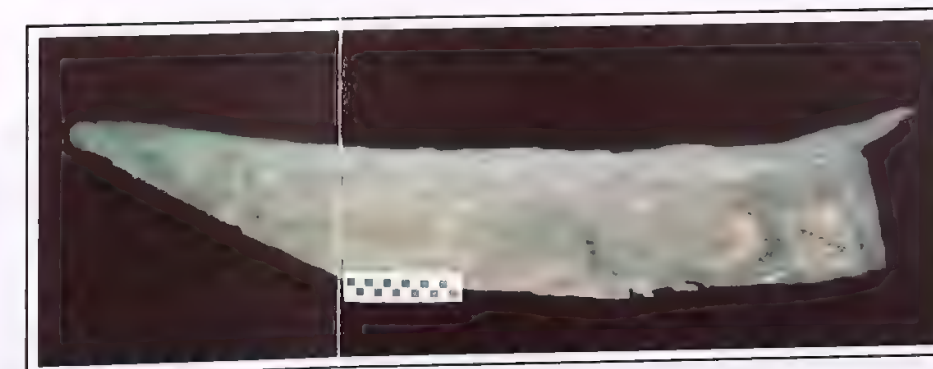
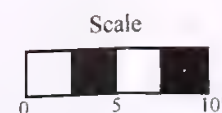
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA







KEY	
●	Treenail 1 1/8" diam.
○	Treenail hole 1 1/8" diam.
⊙	Drift bolt hole 3/4" diam.
■	Spike 3/8" x 3/8"
□	Spike hole 3/8" x 3/8"



P2-Feature 18
C-2: Cant Frame

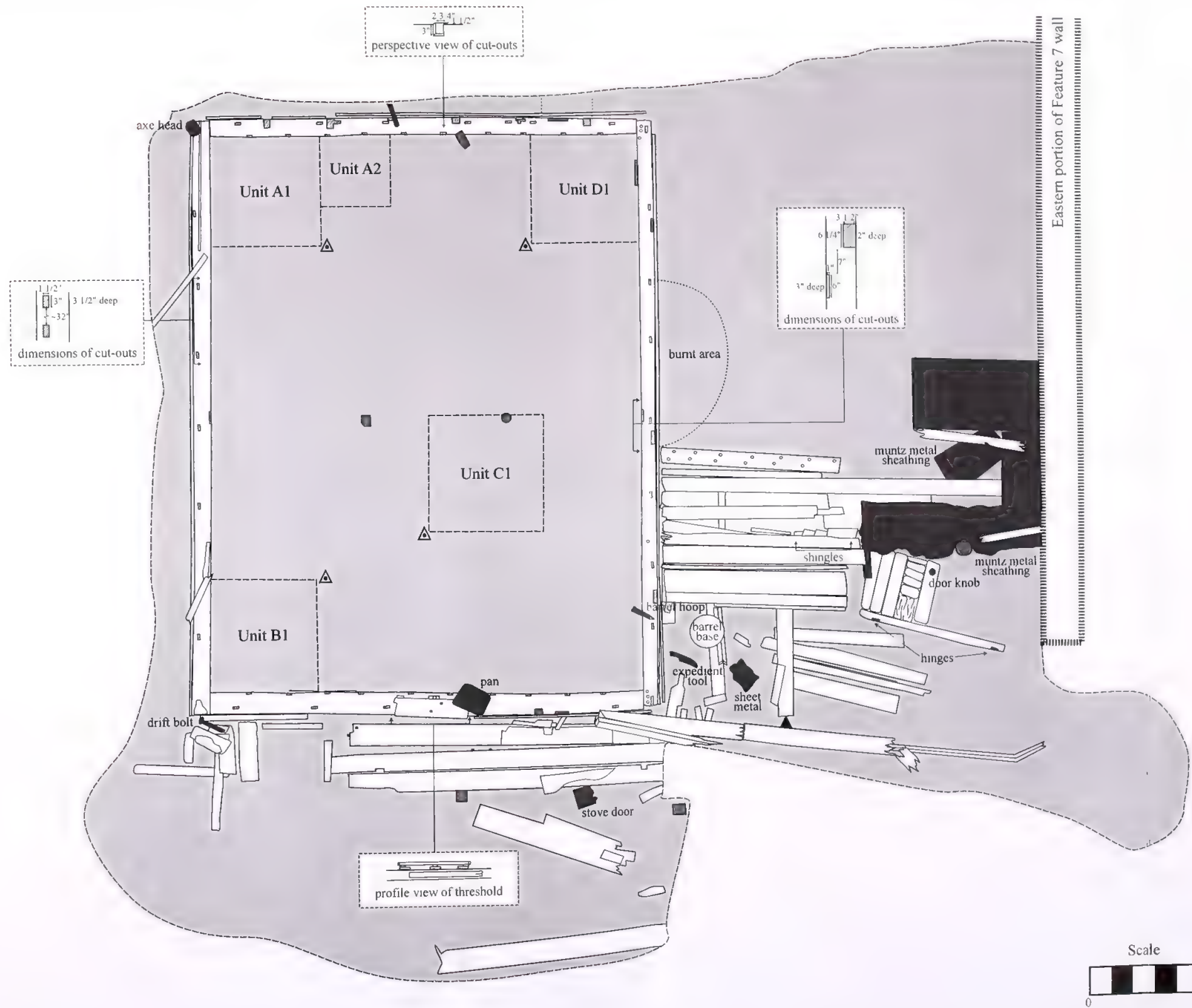
Figure 32c
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



MN



P2-Feature 8
Plan View



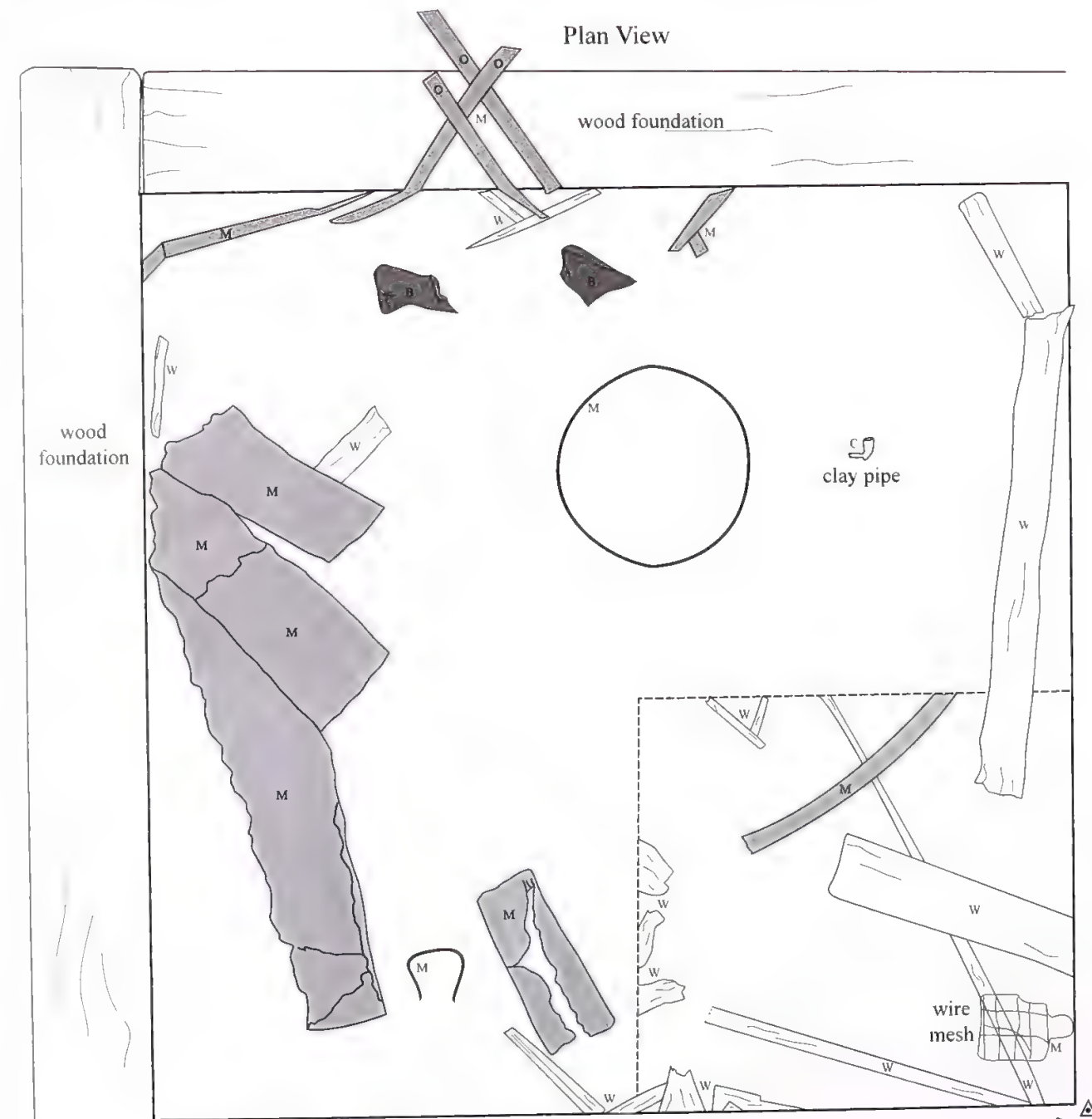
KEY	
	Wooden planks
	Wooden wall cladding
	Upright posts
	Cut-outs
	Treenails/ dowls
	Nails
	Metal
	Excavated control units
	Soil beneath feature
	Limit of excavation
	Datum
	Sub-datum

Figure 33

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





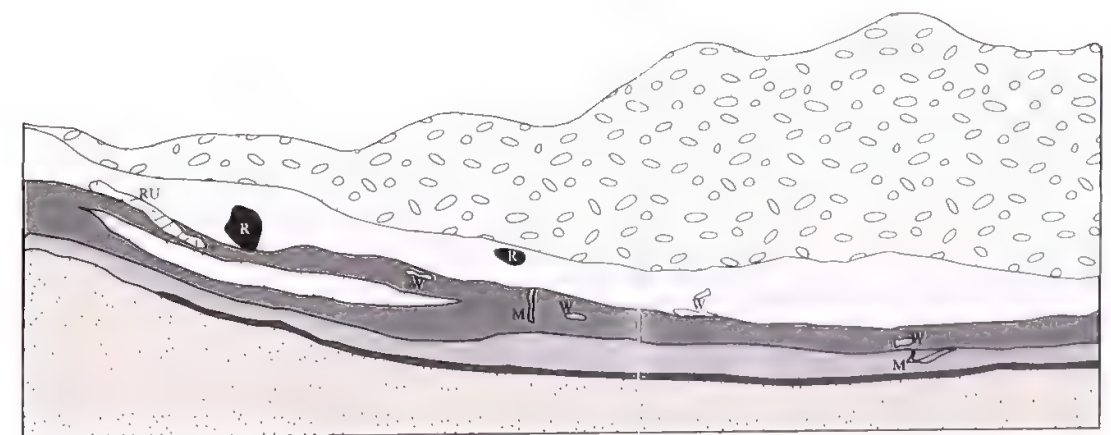


MN



P2-Feature 8: Unit A1
Plan & Profile View

North-East Wall Profile



Stratigraphy

- Culturally sterile - gley 5GY 4/1, dark greenish gray, heavily compact rocky clay
- Cultural deposit - 10YR 3/1, very dark gray, moderately compact clayey silt, woody fibrous layer
- Cultural deposit - 10YR 2/1, black, charcoal rich clayey silt
- Culturally sterile - 5Y 3/2, dark olive gray, silty sand inclusion
- Culturally sterile - gley N2.5/, black, soft clay
- Culturally sterile - gley 5GY 4/1, dark greenish gray, soft clay, appears to be mottled with layer above
- Culturally sterile - 5Y 4/2, olive gray, moderately compact sand

Scale



KEY			
W	Wood	B	Bone
C	Ceramic	RU	Rubber
M	Metal	R	Rock
Δ	Sub-datum		

Figure 33a

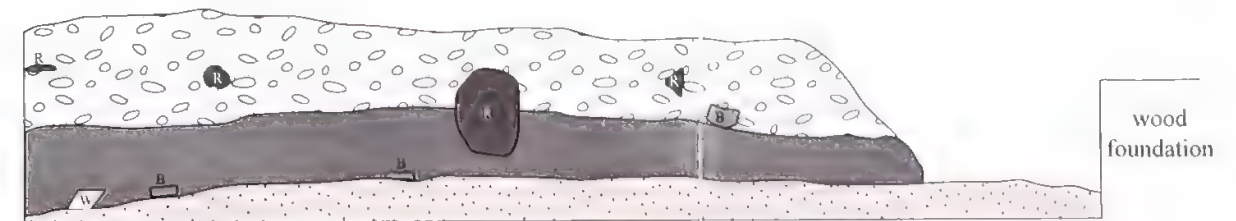
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



Plan View

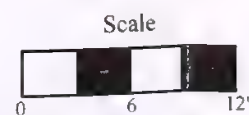


North-East Wall Profile



Stratigraphy

- Culturally sterile - gley 5G 4/2, grayish green, heavily compact rocky clay
 - Cultural deposit - 10YR 3/1, very dark gray, moderately compact charcoal rich clayey silt
 - Culturally sterile - 2.5Y 4/3, olive brown, moderately compact sand
- NB. Soil stain in base of two indents in sand layer are 2.5Y 3/1, very dark gray



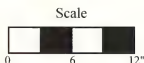
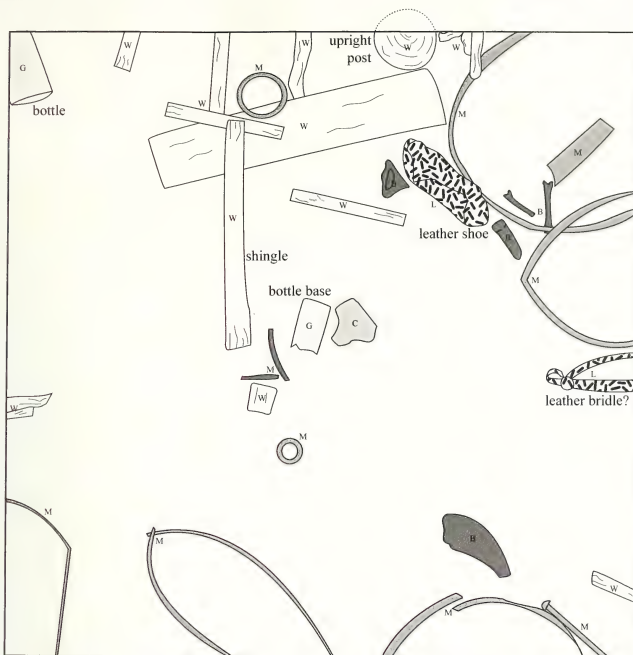
KEY			
W	Wood	T	Textile
G	Glass	RU	Rubber
M	Metal	L	Leather
B	Bone	R	Rock
Δ	Sub-datum		

P2-Feature 8: Unit B1
Plan & Profile View

Figure 33b

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





KEY	
	Wood
	Glass
	Ceramic
	Metal
	Bone
	Leather
	Sub-datum

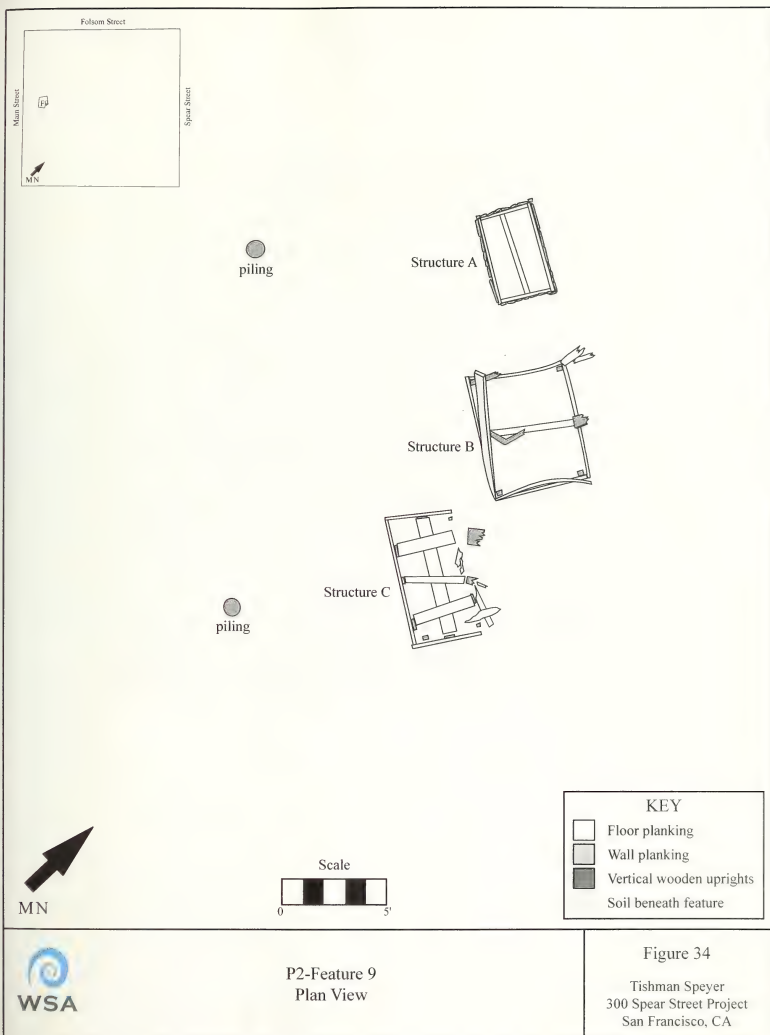
P2-Feature 8: Unit C1
Plan View

Figure 33c

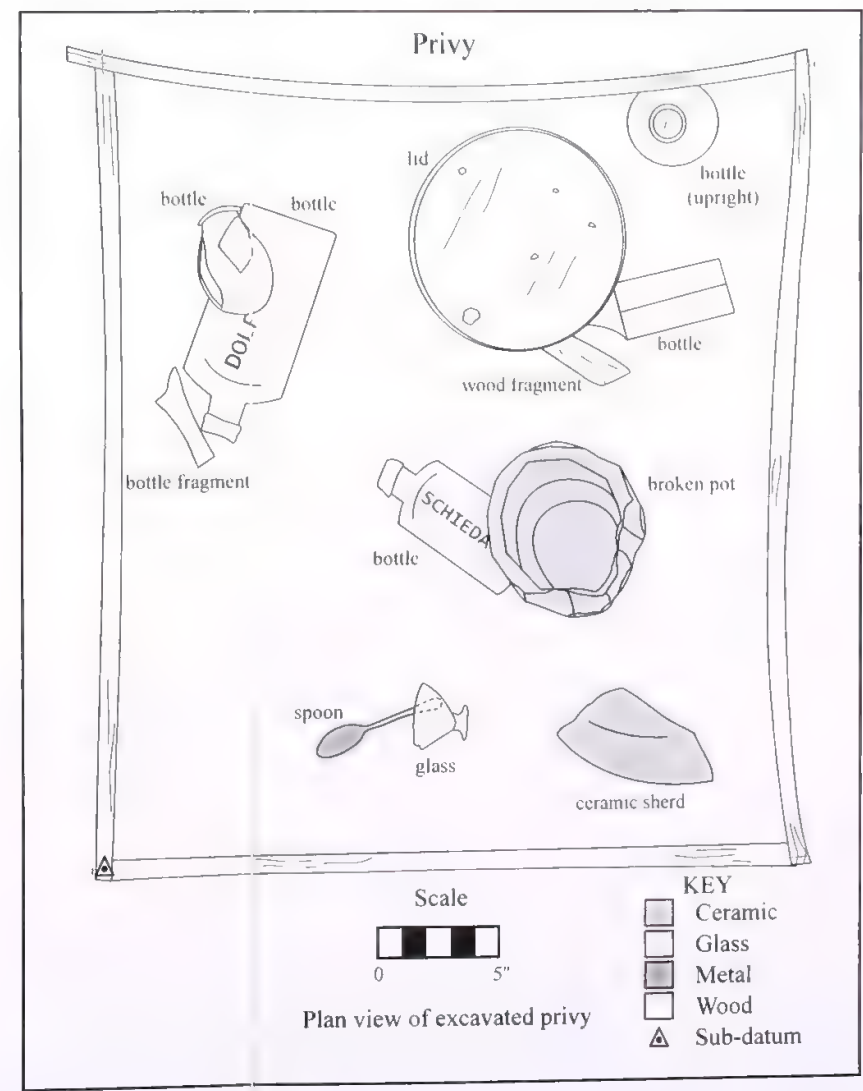
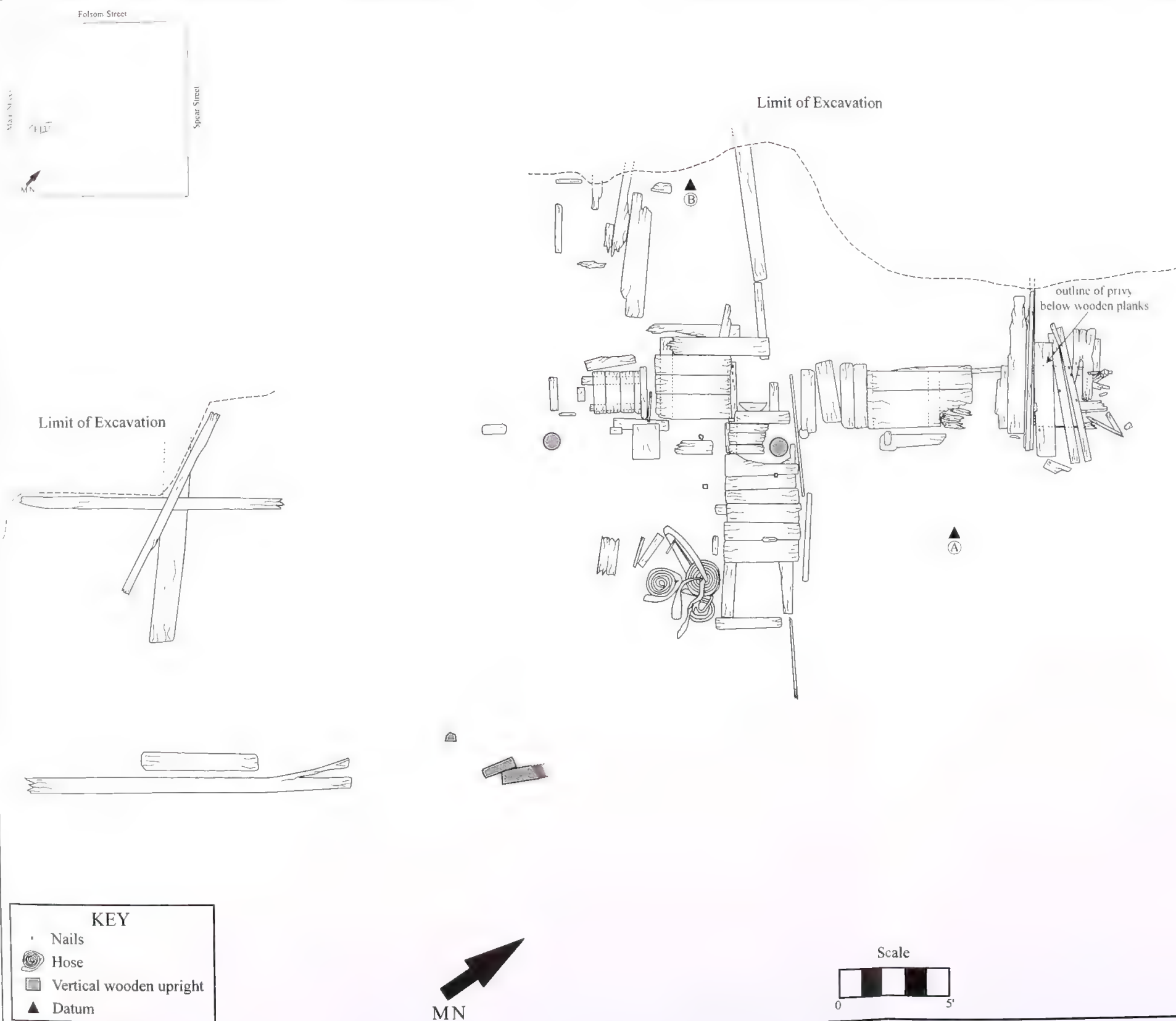
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA











P2-Feature 13
Plan View

Figure 35
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

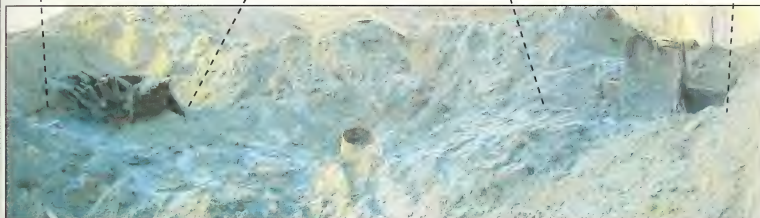




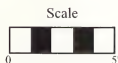
Detail photo: remains of privy
facing S



Detail photo: barrel & surrounding planks
facing N



View of Feature 19
facing SE



KEY	
	Horizontally lying planks
	Uprights



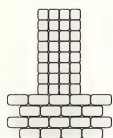
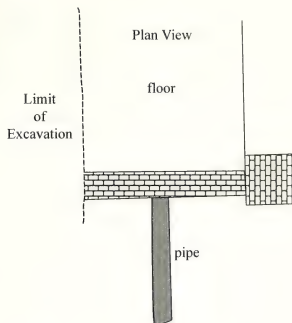
P2-Feature 19
Plan View

Figure 36
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





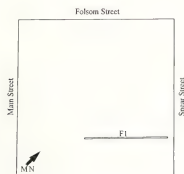
Profile view
facing NW



Detail of brickwork
in cross-section
facing NE



Cross-section
facing NE



P2-Feature 1
Plan View

Figure 37
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

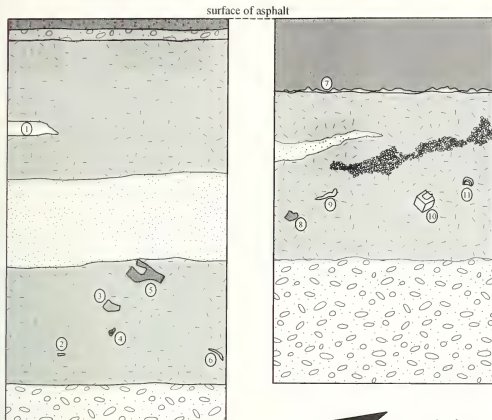


Profile 2

Profile 1

Cultural Material

- 1 redwood
- 2 glass sherd
- 3 rusted iron
- 4 saw-cut bone
- 5 saw-cut bone
- 6 shell
- 7 redwood floor
- 8 saw-cut bone
- 9 ceramic sherd
- 10 bottle base
- 11 bottle finish fragment
- 12 charcoal
- 13 ceramic sherd
- 14 glass fragment
- 15 rusted iron
- 16 saw-cut bone
- 17 pipe stem
- 18 ceramic sherd
- 19 broken white ceramic cup



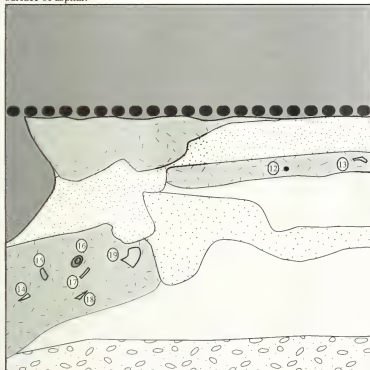
Profile 3

MN

Scale



surface of asphalt



Stratigraphy

- Area removed by backhoe
- Asphalt
- Fill - 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay, ~75% gravel inclusions
- Cultural deposit - 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand containing historic material
- Fill - mottled 2.5Y 2.5/1 black & 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy fill
- Fill - mottled 5Y 2.5/1 black & 5Y 4/2 olive gray clay, ~50-75% gravel/rock inclusions
- Fill - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey sand, ~10% gravel inclusions
- Culturally sterile - 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay, ~50% gravel inclusions
- Location of redwood planking, removed
- Gravel

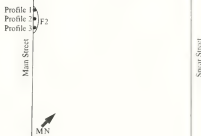
P2-Feature 2
Profile View

Figure 38

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

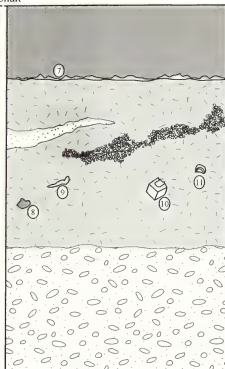
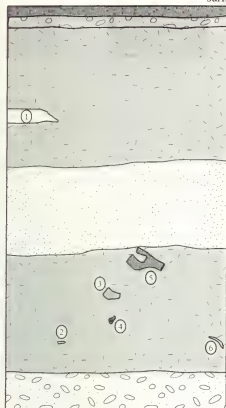


Profile 2

Profile 1

Cultural Material

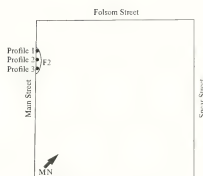
- 1 redwood
- 2 glass sherd
- 3 rusted iron
- 4 saw-cut bone
- 5 saw-cut bone
- 6 shell
- 7 redwood floor
- 8 saw-cut bone
- 9 ceramic sherd
- 10 bottle base
- 11 bottle finish fragment
- 12 charcoal
- 13 ceramic sherd
- 14 glass fragment
- 15 rusted iron
- 16 saw-cut bone
- 17 pipe stem
- 18 ceramic sherd
- 19 broken white ceramic cup



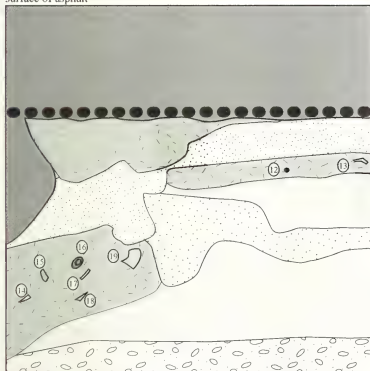
Profile 3

MN

Scale



surface of asphalt



Stratigraphy

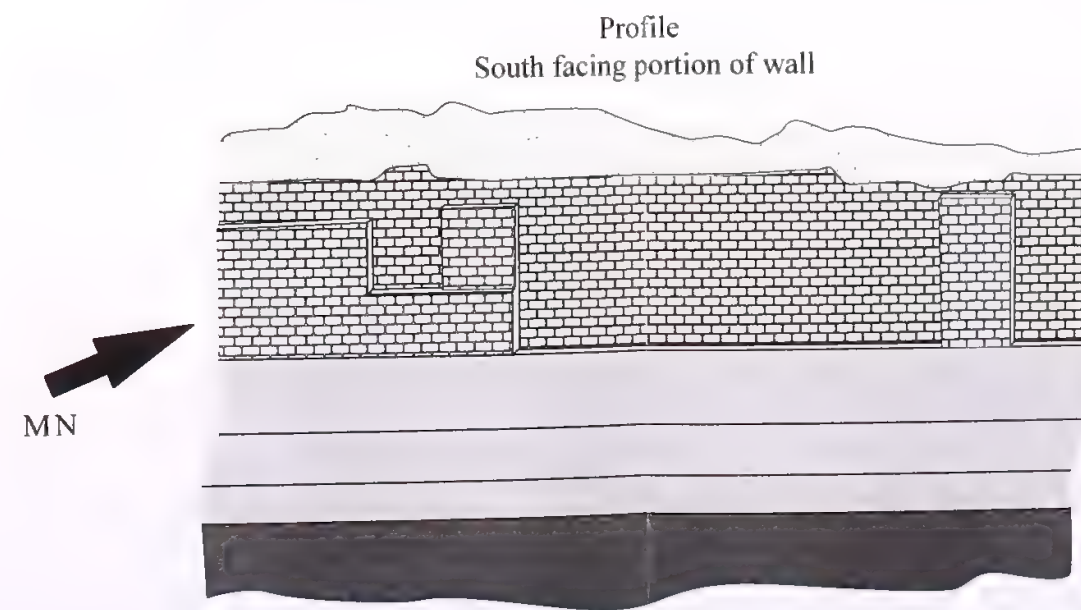
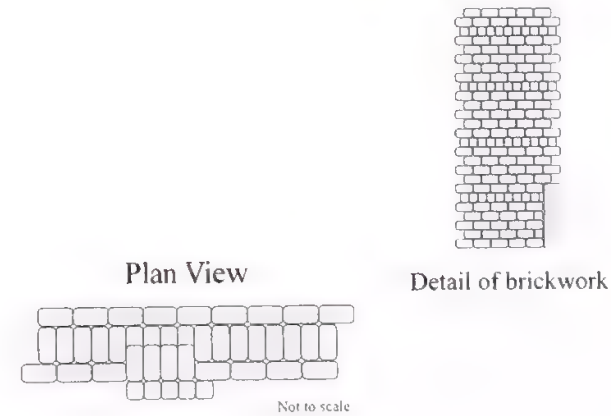
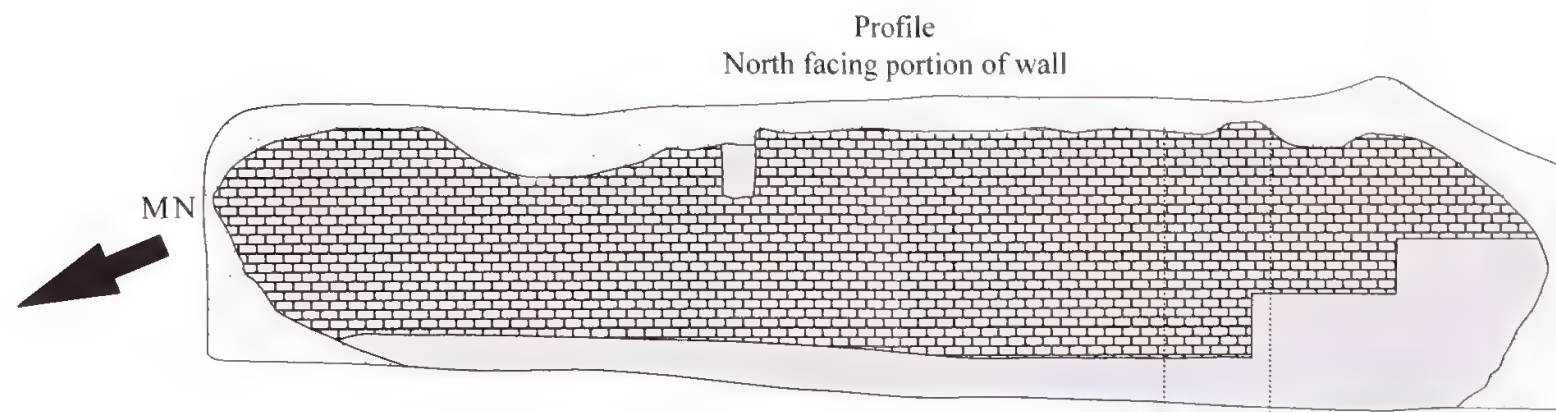
- Area removed by backhoe
- Asphalt
- Fill - 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay, ~75% gravel inclusions
- Cultural deposit - 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand containing historic material
- Fill - mottled 2.5Y 2.5/1 black & 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy fill
- Fill - mottled 5Y 2.5/1 black & 5Y 4/2 olive gray clay, ~50-75% gravel/rock inclusions
- Fill - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey sand, ~10% gravel inclusions
- Culturally sterile - 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay, ~50% gravel inclusions
- Location of redwood planking, removed
- Gravel

P2-Feature 2
Profile View

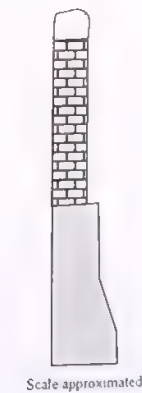
Figure 38

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Cross-Section

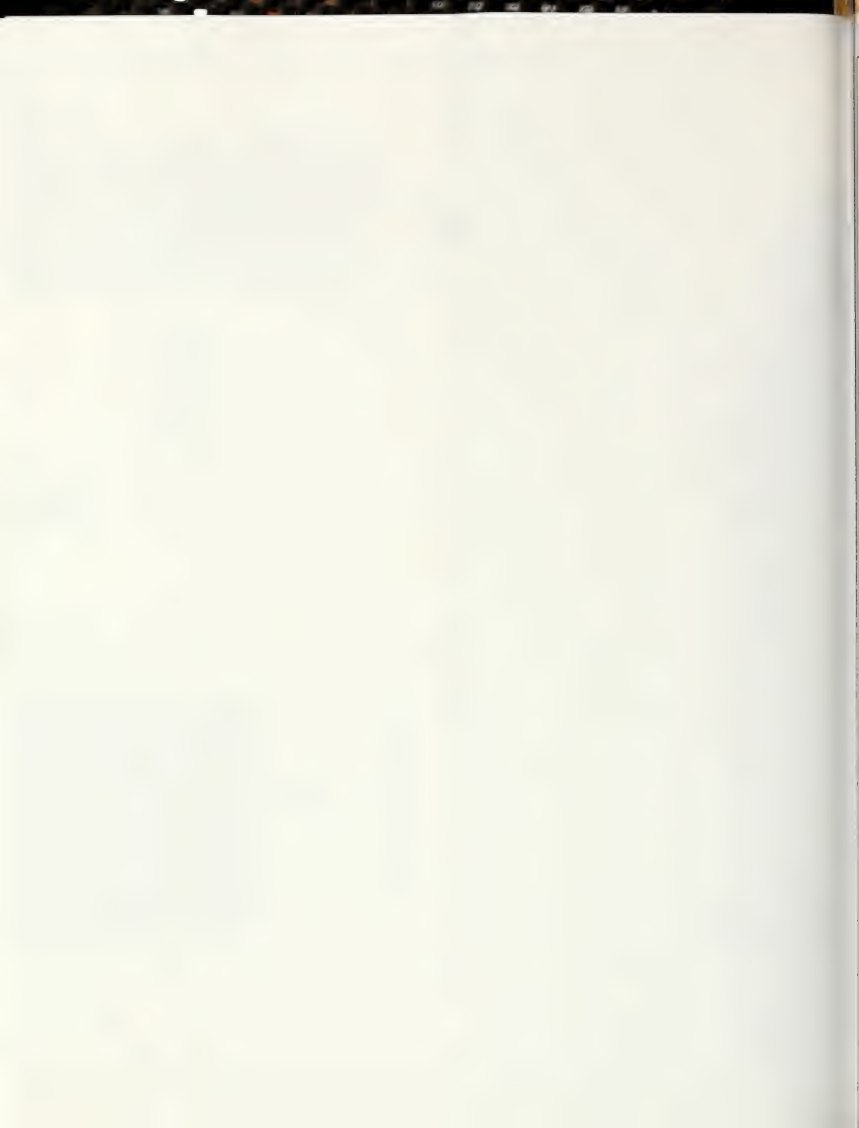


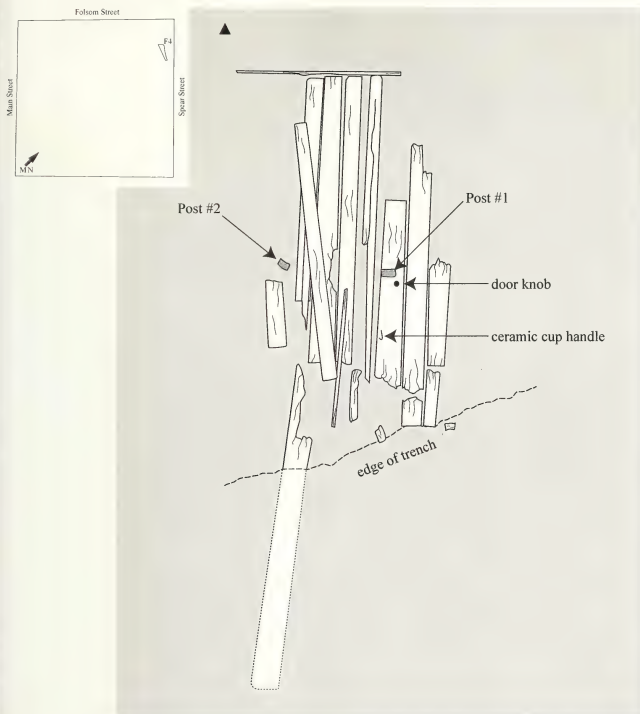
KEY	
	Rubble
	Brickwork
	Concrete
	Bay mud
	Header
	Stretcher



P2-Feature 3
Plan & Profile View

Figure 39
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA








Scale



KEY

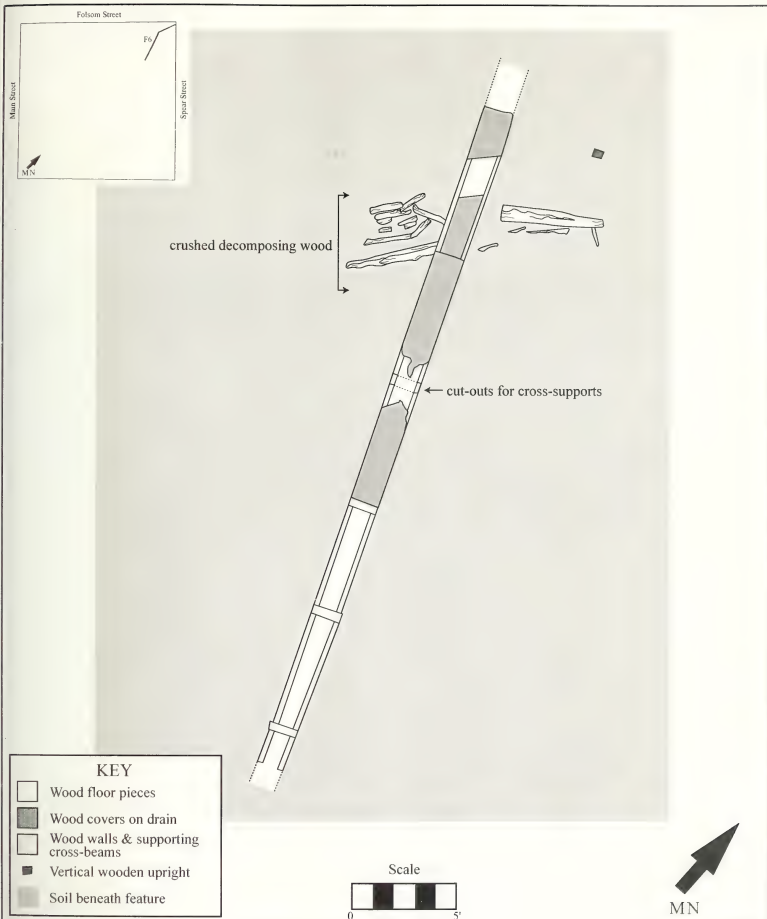
-  Vertical wooden uprights
-  Soil beneath feature
-  Datum

P2-Feature 4
Plan View

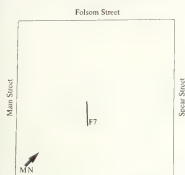
Figure 40

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



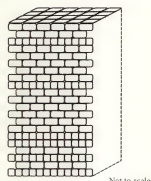
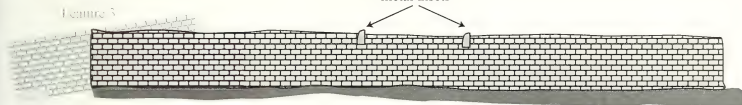




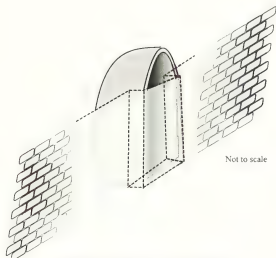


Profile

metal insets



Detail of brickwork



Perspective View (metal inset)

KEY



Scale

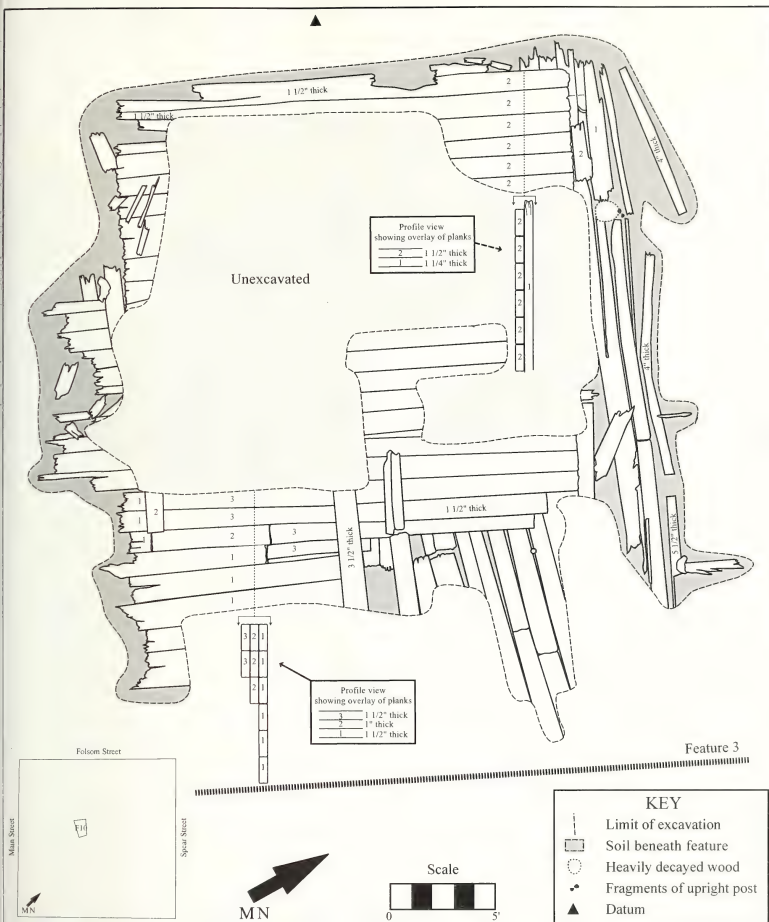


P2-Feature 7
Profile View

Figure 42

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



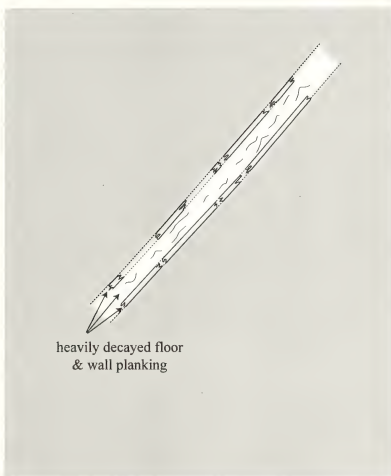
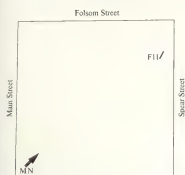


P2-Feature 10
Plan View

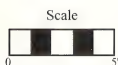
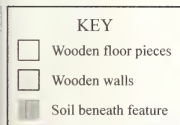
Figure 43

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Drain



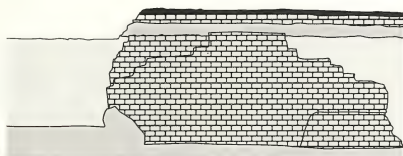
P2-Feature 11
Plan View

Figure 44
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

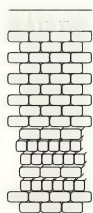




Profile View

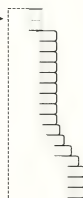


Elevation
Detail of brickwork



concrete overlaying
two courses of bricks

Cross-Section



Approximate Scale



KEY

- Asphalt
- Brickwork
- Concrete
- Dirt
- Header
- Stretcher

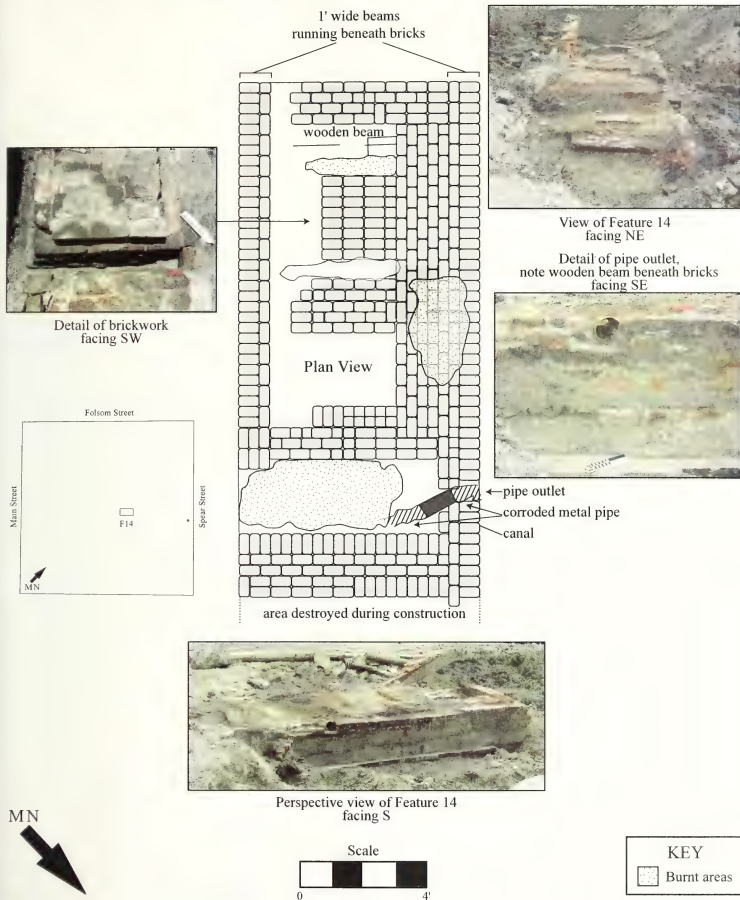


P2-Feature 12
Profile View

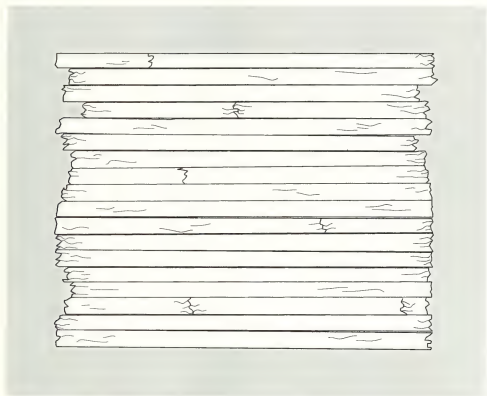
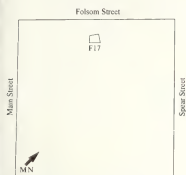
Figure 45

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

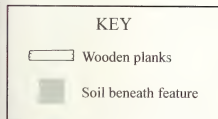






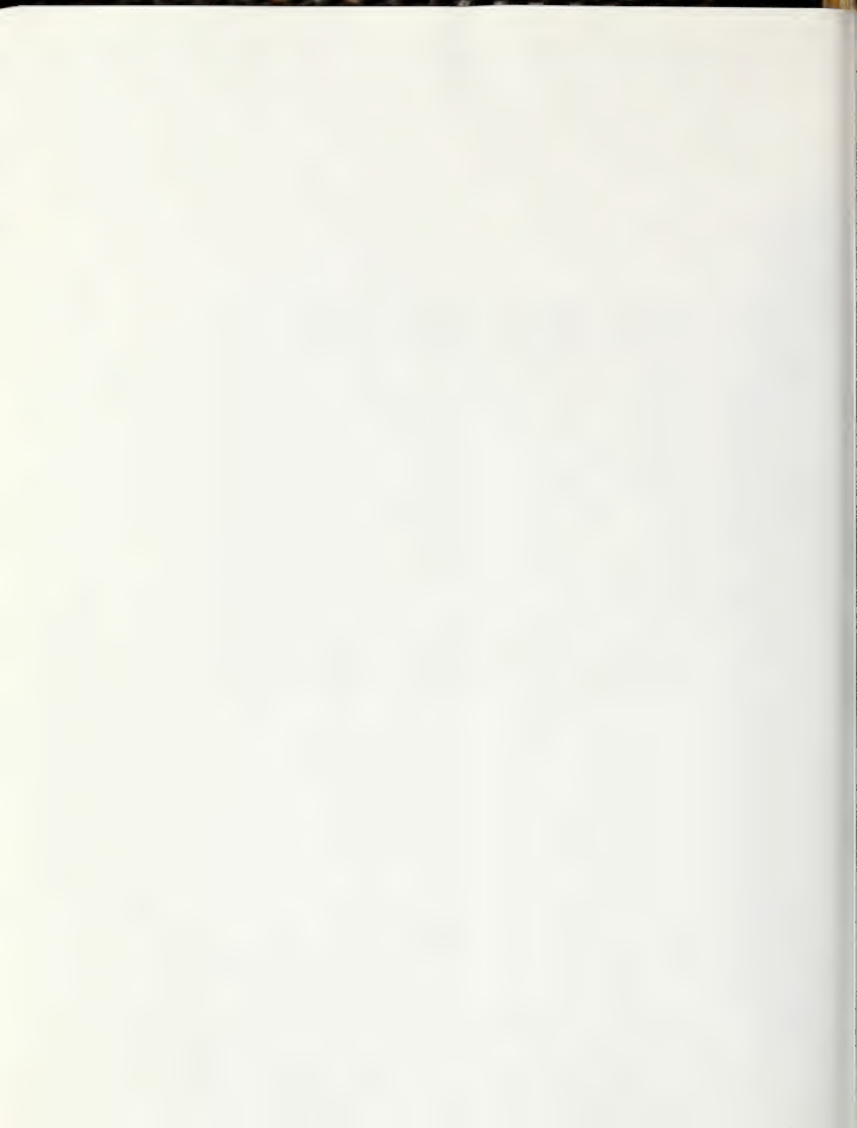


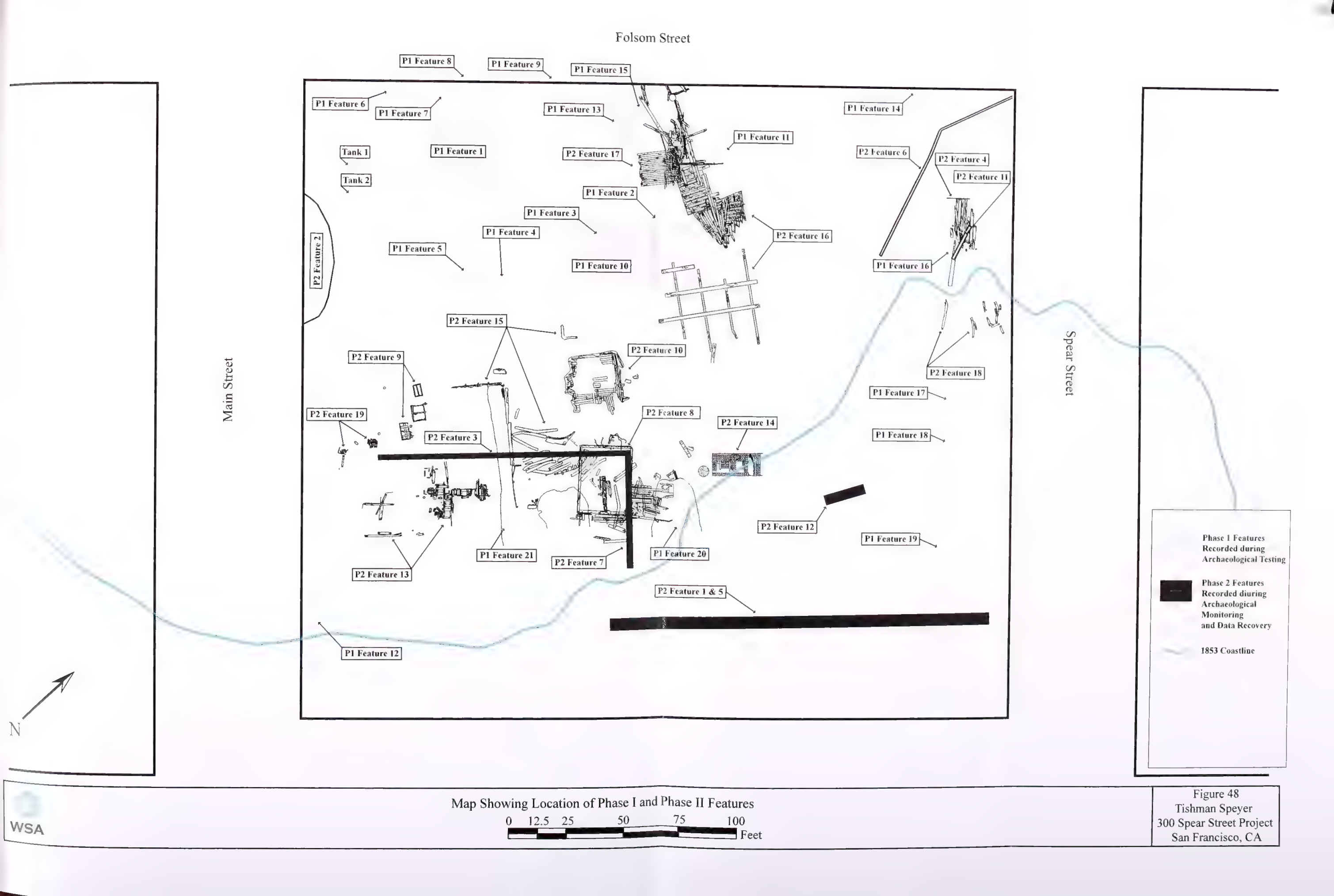
Coal Storage Bin Floor



P2-Feature 17
Plan View

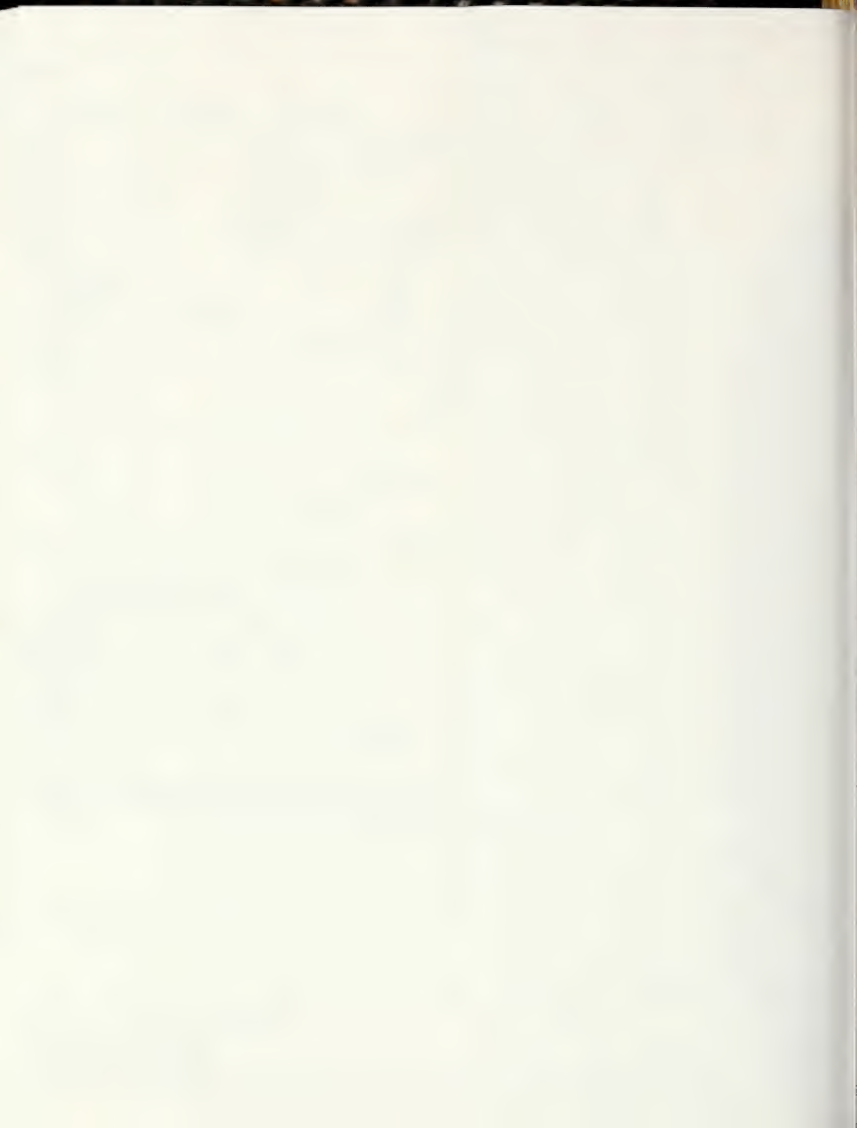
Figure 47
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

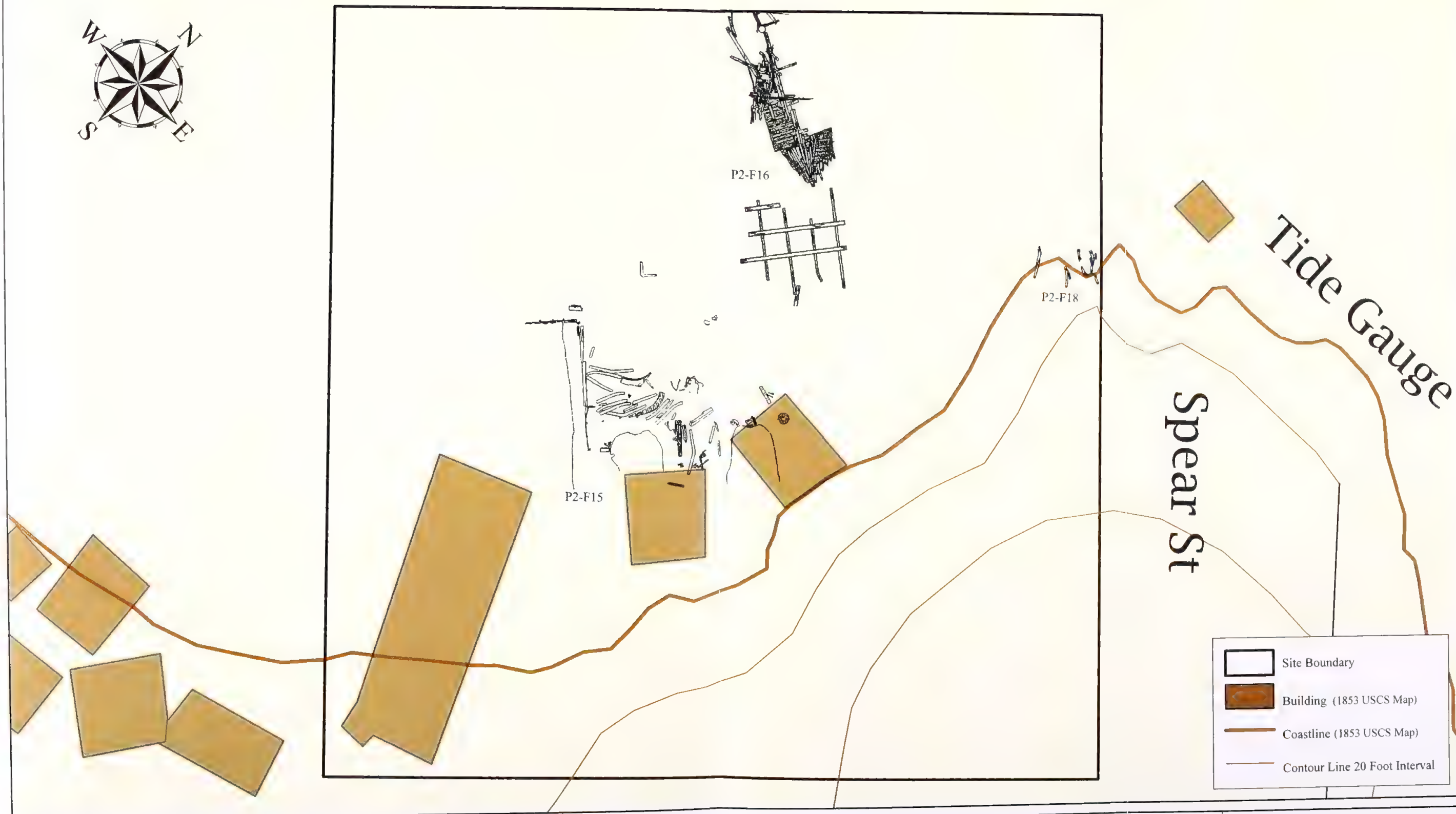




Map Showing Location of Phase I and Phase II Features

Figure 48
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Project Site Showing Relation of the 1853 Coastline to Phase 2 Features
1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map

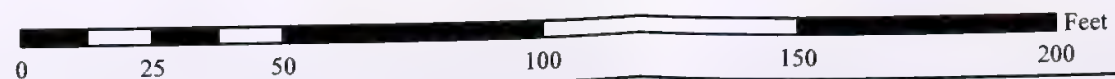
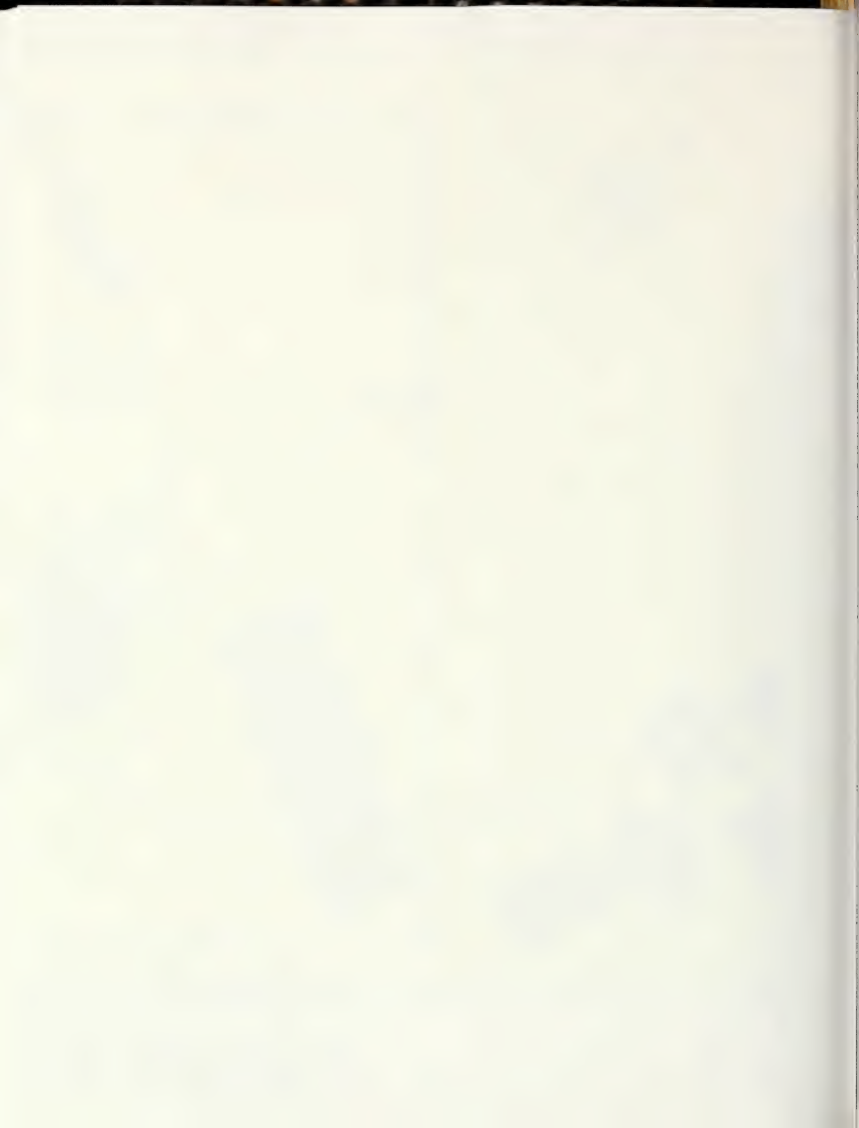


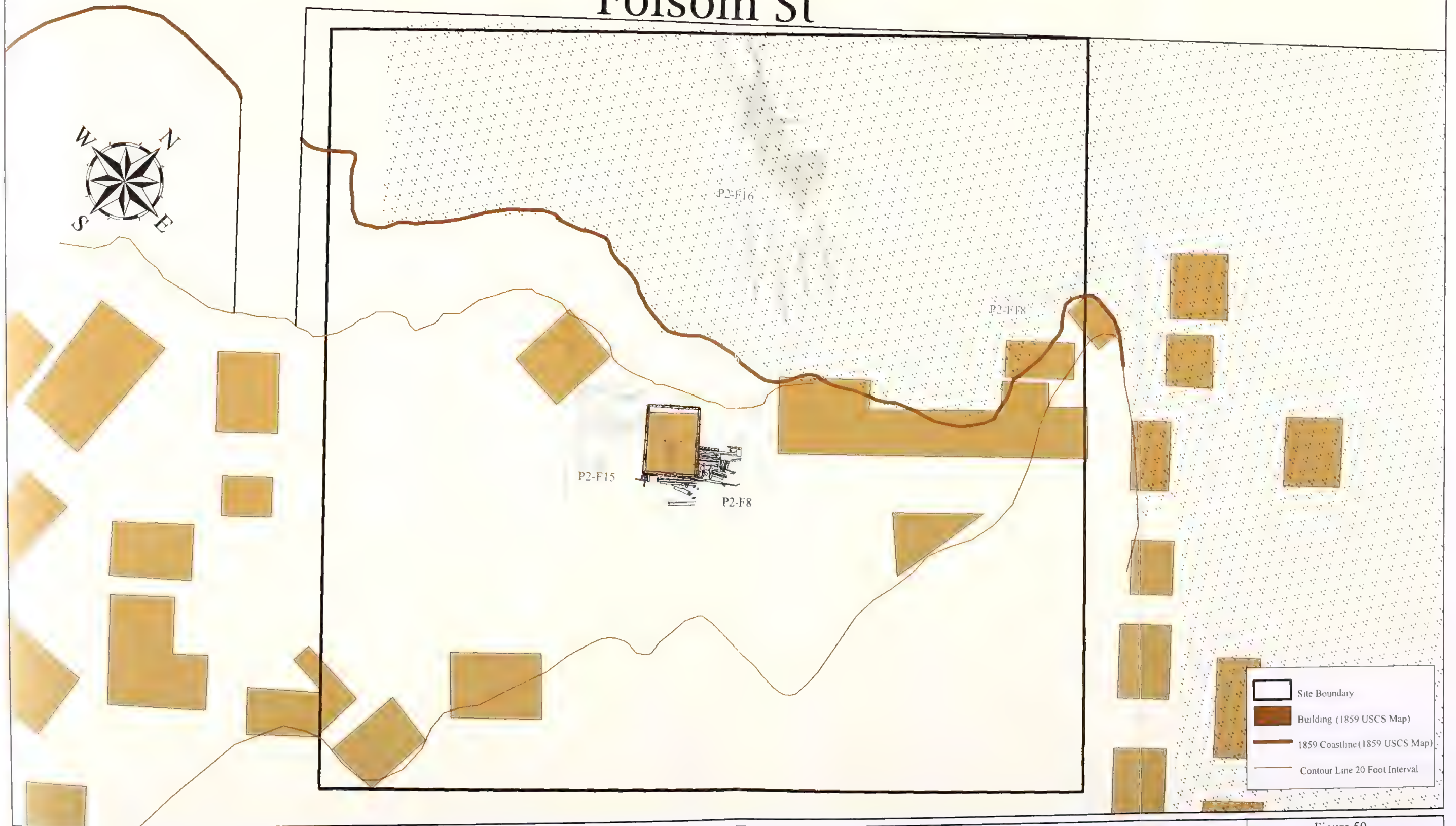
Figure 49

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





Folsom St



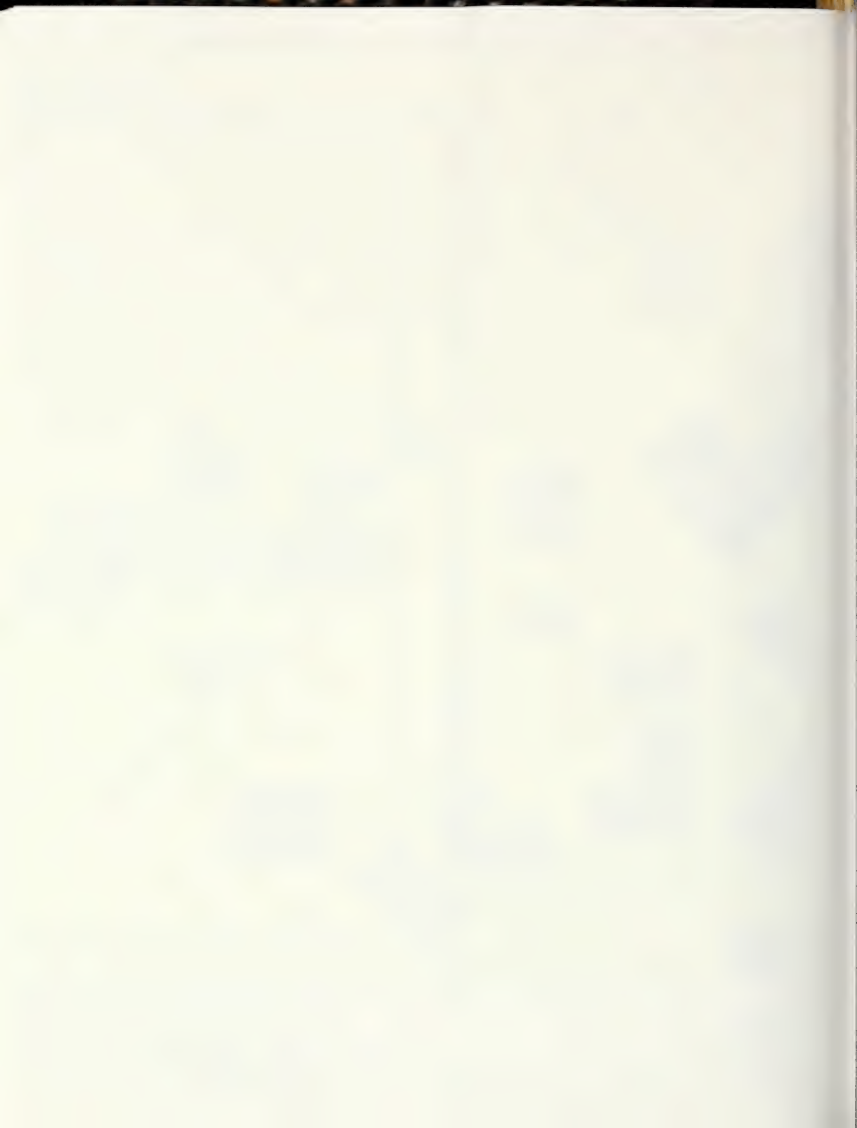
Project Site Showing Relation of the 1859 Coastline to Phase 2 Features
1859 U.S. Coast Survey Map

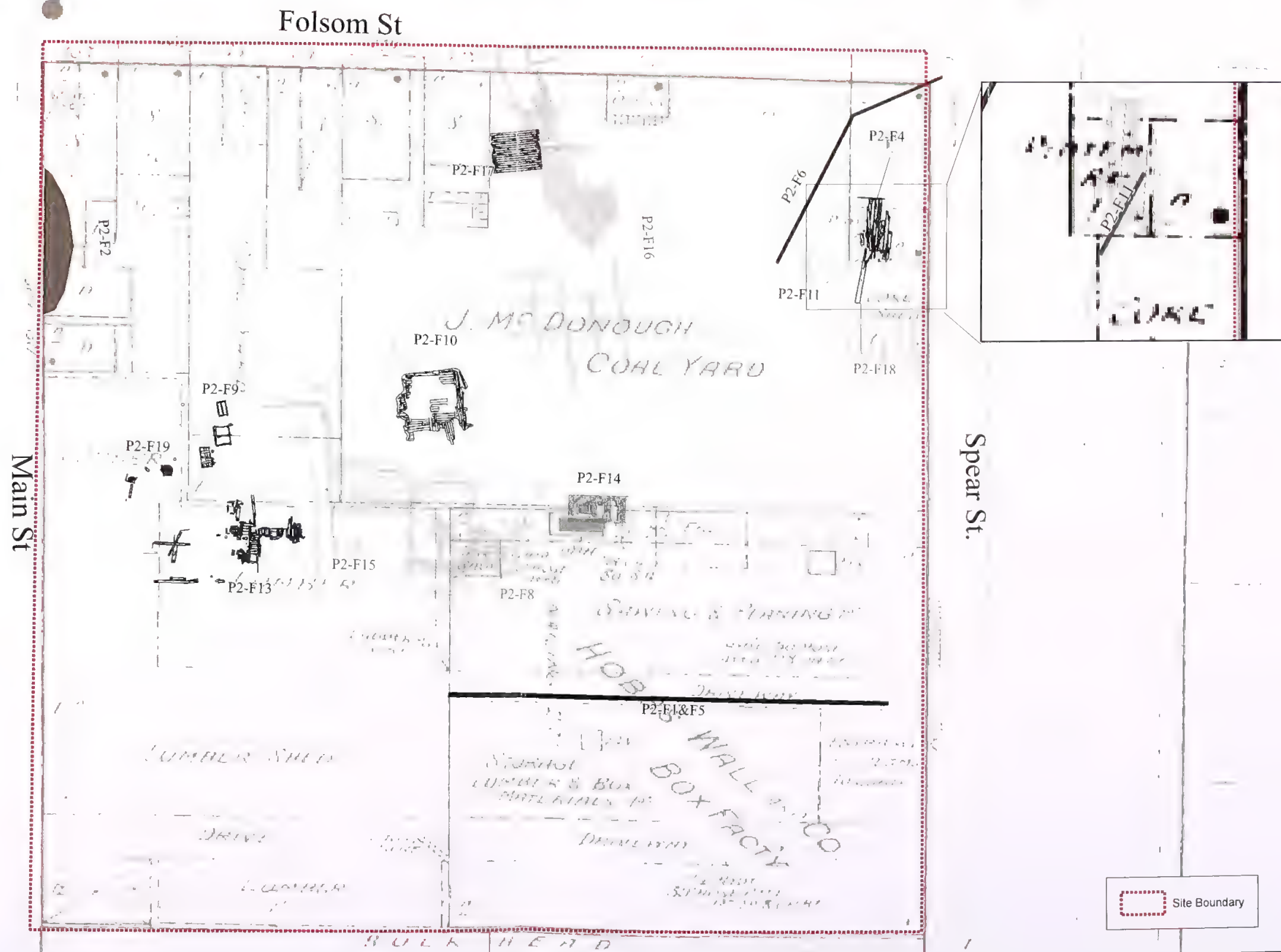
0 25 50 100 150 200 Feet

Figure 50

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA





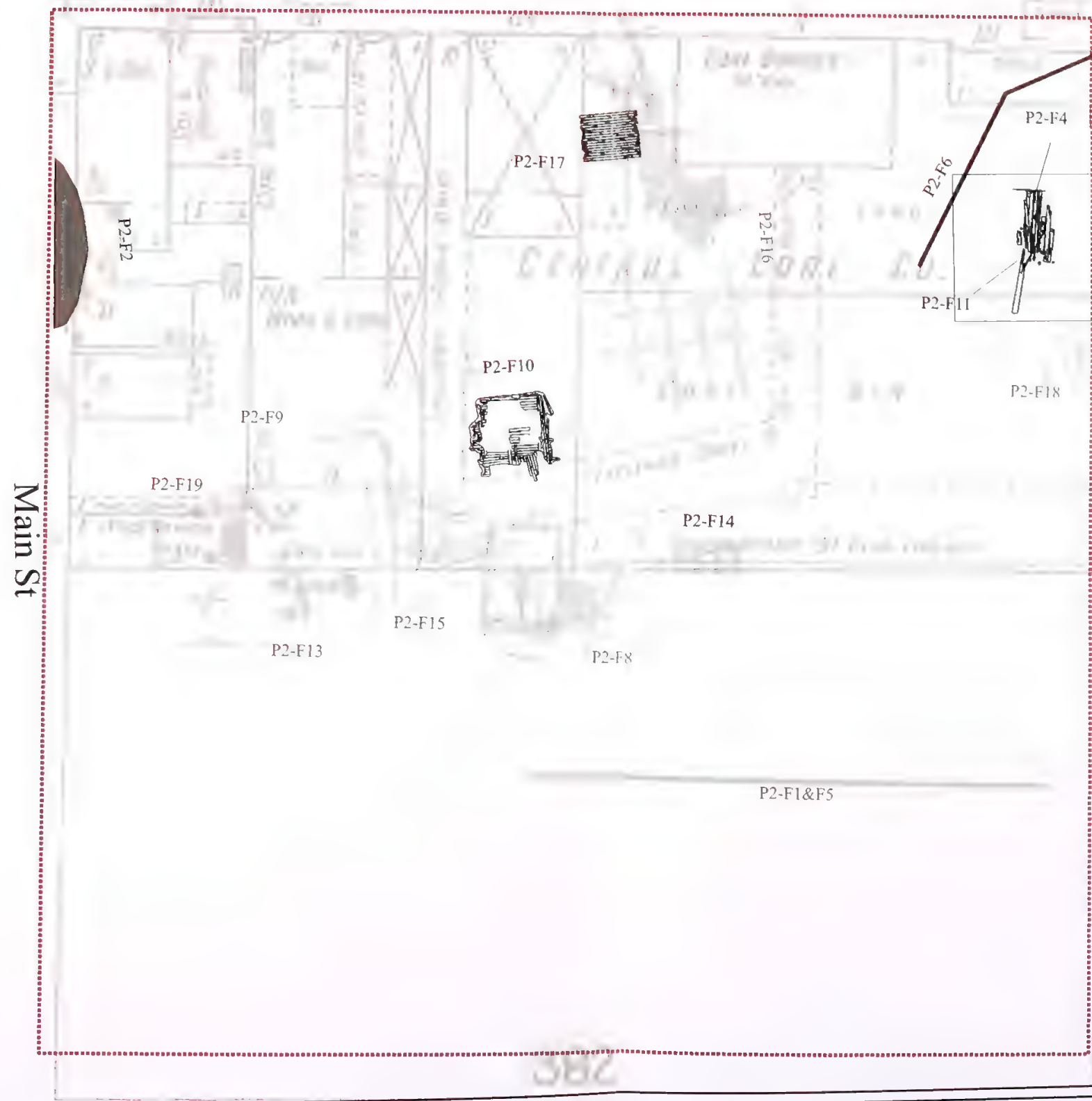


Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA

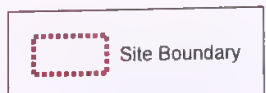




Folsom St



Spear St.



Project Site Showing Relation of the 1899 Sanborn Maps to Phase 2 Features
1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map

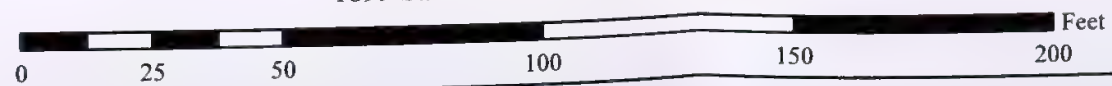
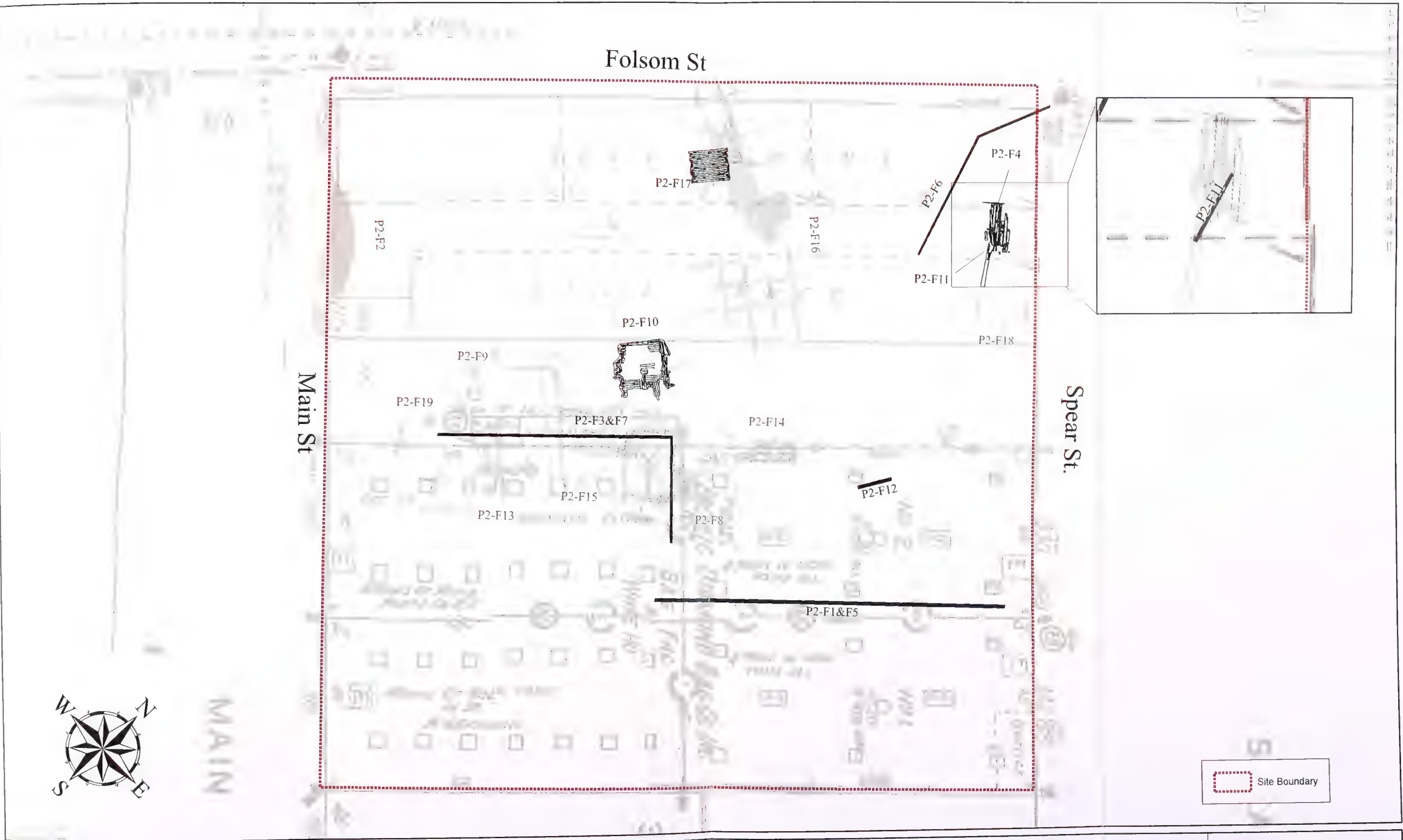


Figure 52

Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA







Project Site Showing Relation of the 1913-1950 Sanborn Maps to Phase 2 Features

1913-1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map

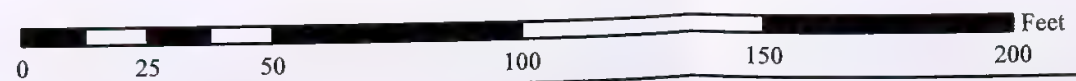
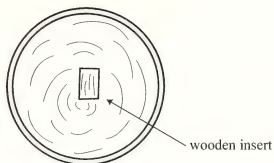


Figure 54

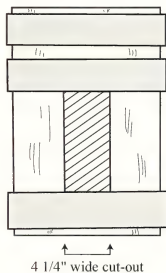
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA




Plan



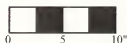
Profile



KEY

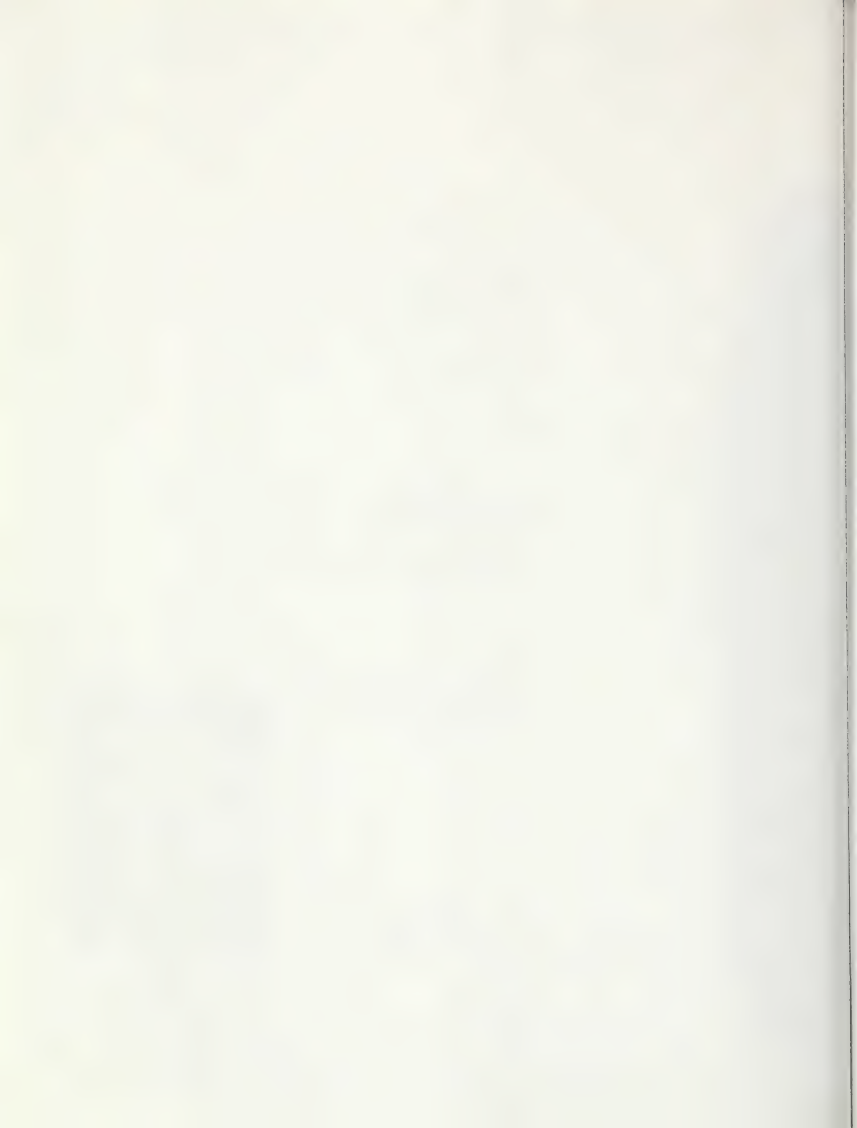
 ~5/8" thick metal rings

Scale



Rudderhead
(P2)

Figure 55
Tishman Speyer
300 Spear Street Project
San Francisco, CA



ARTIFACT PHOTOS





Photo A1: Artifacts 117 (top) & 319 (bottom)



Photo A2: Artifact 345



Photo A3: Artifact 141



Photo A4: Artifacts L. to R. 321, 768, 148 (top), 767, 150, 151 (middle), 326, 374, 327 (bottom)



Photo A5: Artifacts 108 (left) & 357 (right)



Photo A6: Artifact 359

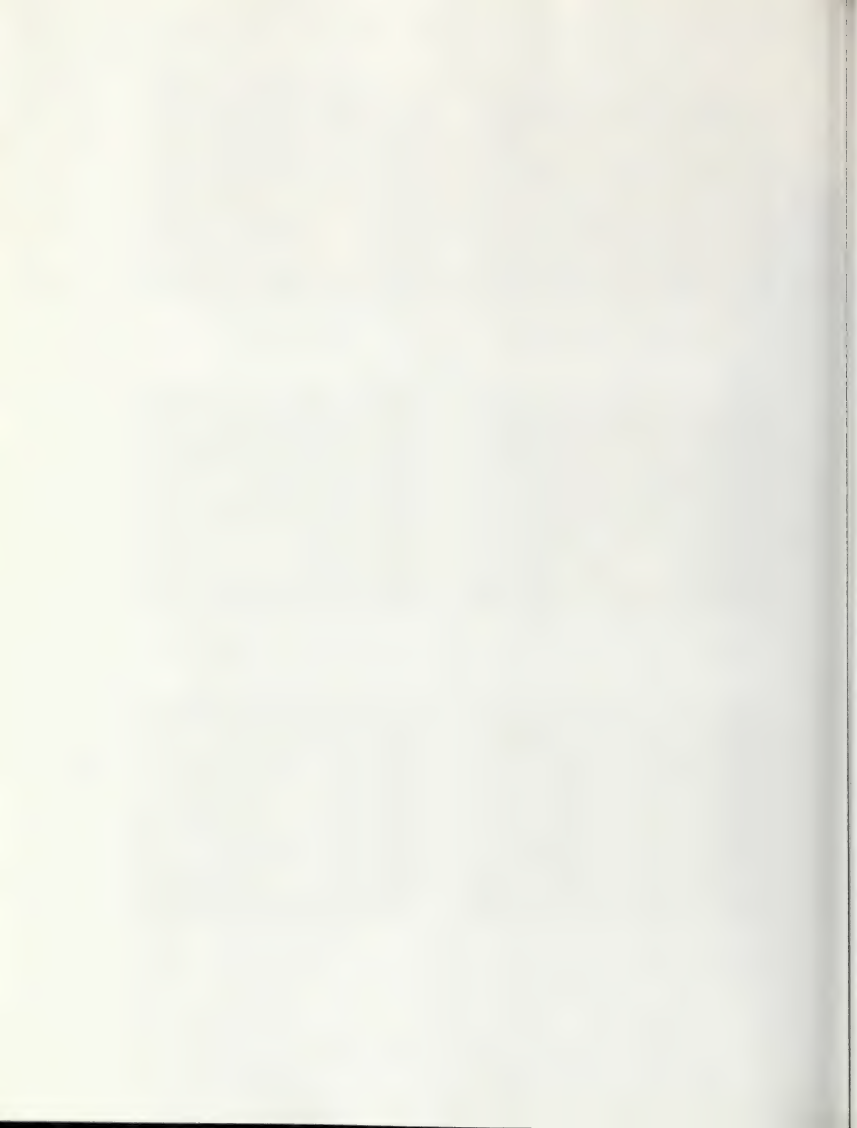




Photo A7: Artifact 295



Photo A8: Artifact 336



Photo A9: Artifacts 353 (left) & 356 (right)



Photo A10: Artifact 337



Photo A11: Artifacts (top to bottom) 121,
135, 344 & 126



Photo A12: Artifact 137





Photo A13: Artifact 142



Photo A14: Artifact 360

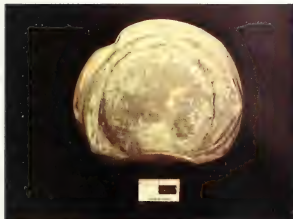


Photo A15: Artifact 367



Photo A16: Artifact 112



Photo A17: Artifact 372



Photo A18: Artifact 347





Photo A19: Artifact 119



Photo A20: Artifacts (L to R) 316, 315, 130 (top), 328, 136, 131 (middle), 330, 134, 314 (bottom)



Photo A21: Artifact 339



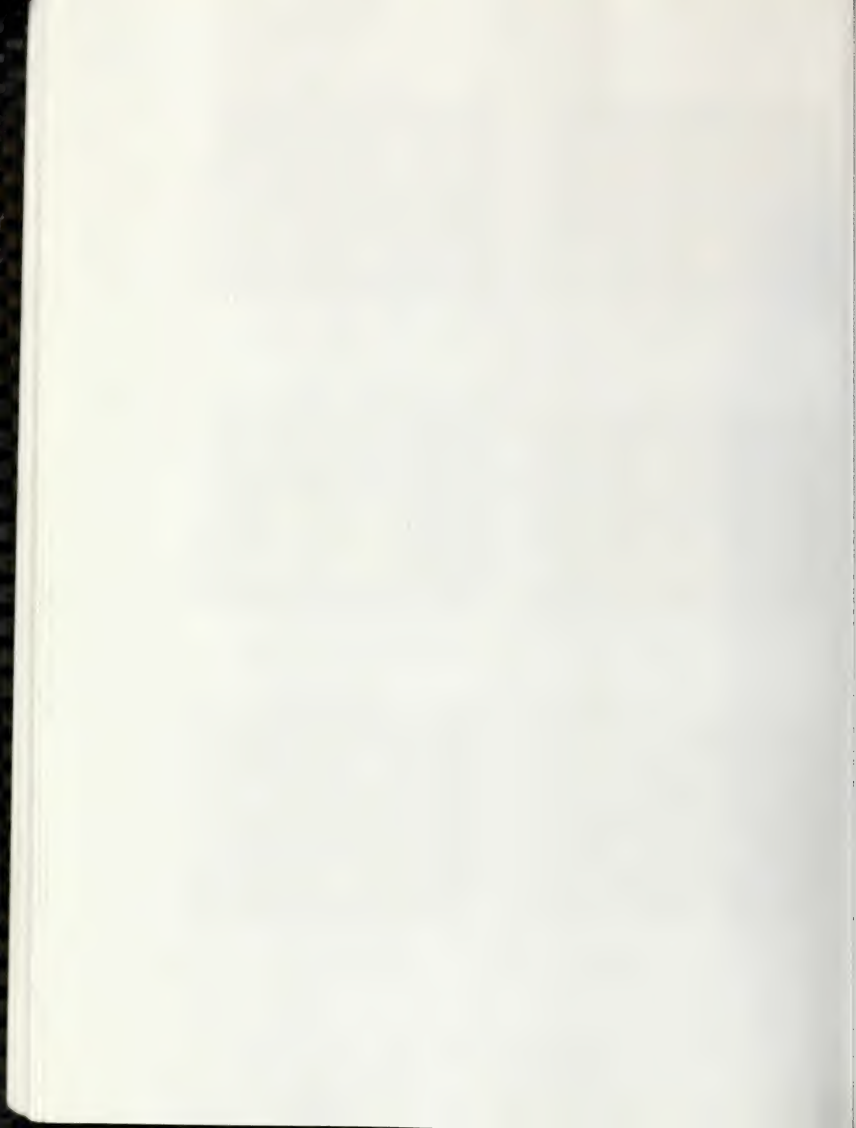
Photo A22: Artifact 338



Photo A23: Artifacts 364 (top right), 775 (middle), 777 (bottom)



Photo A24: Artifact 312



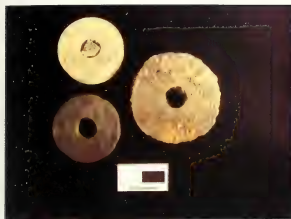


Photo A25: Artifacts (clockwise) 780, 779
& 747



Photo A26: Artifact 311

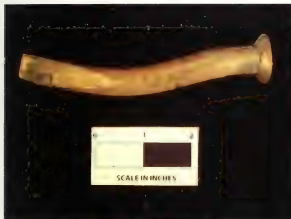


Photo A27: Artifact 371

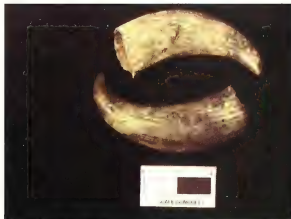


Photo A28: Artifact 770



Photo A29: Artifact 757

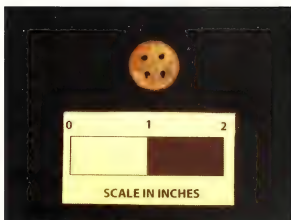


Photo A30: Artifact 750





Photo A31: Artifact 370



Photo A32: Artifact 742



Photo A33: Artifact 481



Photo A34: Artifacts (L to R) 280, 281 & 261



Photo A35: Artifacts (L to R) 476, 477, 243, 497 (top), 474 (upper middle), 293, 478, 255, 242 (lower middle), & 260 (bottom)



Photo A36: Artifact 473





Photo A37: Artifact 772



Photo A38: Artifacts (L to R), 256, 487, 484, 284 (top), 247 (bottom)



Photo A39: Artifact 267



Photo A40: Artifact 482

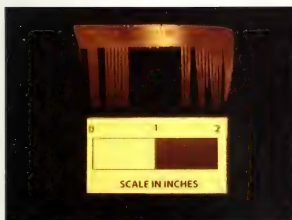


Photo A41: Artifact 249



Photo A42: Artifacts (L to R) 305, 282 & 283





Photo A43: Artifacts (L to R) 491, 286 & 294



Photo A44: Artifact 277



Photo A45: Artifact 468



Photo A46: Artifact 771



Photo A47: Artifact 292



Photo A48: Artifact 500





Photo A49: Artifact 489



Photo A50: Artifact 299



Photo A51: Artifact 275



Photo A52: Artifact 301

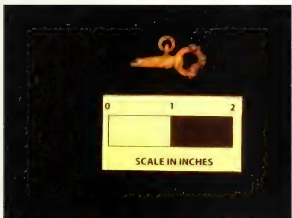


Photo A53: Artifact 495



Photo A54: Artifact 279





Photo A55: Artifact 503



Photo A56: Artifact 246



Photo A57: Artifact 310



Photo A58: Artifact 265



Photo A59: Artifacts 232, 455 (pins) & 475 (thimble)



Photo A60: Artifacts (L to R) 235, 268, 304, 237 (top), 300, 291, 269, 241, 233 (bottom)





Photo A61: Artifact 274



Photo A62: Artifacts 273 (top), 263 (middle), 257 (bottom)



Photo A63: Artifacts 774 (top) & 789 (bottom)



Photo A64: Artifacts 787 (top) & 783 (bottom)



Photo A65: Artifact 480



Photo A66: Artifact 444

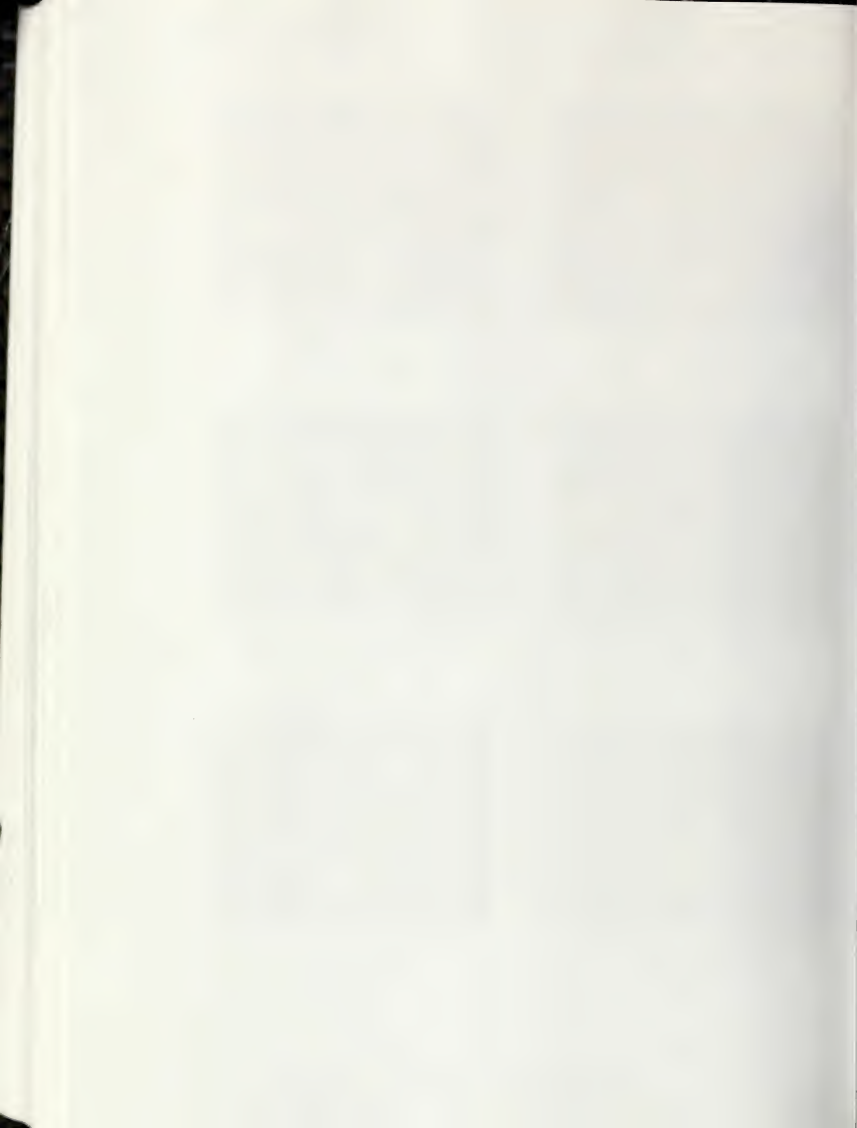




Photo A67: Artifacts 499 (top), 439 (middle), 498 (bottom)



Photo A68: Artifact 776



Photo A69: Artifacts 502 (top left), 443 (top right), 490 (bottom)



Photo A70: Artifact 441



Photo A71: Artifacts (L to R) 471, 472, 483 (top), 508, 303, 488, 501 (bottom)



Photo A72: Artifact 442



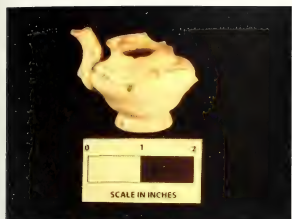


Photo A73: Artifact 229



Photo A74: Artifact 225



Photo A75: Artifacts (L to R) 461, 290, 270
& 485



Photo A76: Artifact 296



Photo A77: Artifacts (L to R) 547, 557 &
561



Photo A78: Artifacts (L to R) 559 & 558



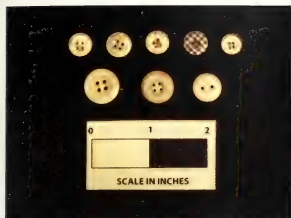


Photo A79: Artifacts (L to R) 643, 632, 621, 627, 622 (top), 654, 623, 646 (bottom)



Photo A80: Artifact 566

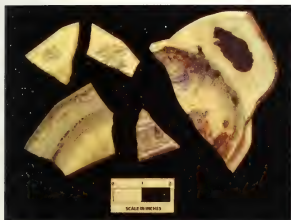


Photo A81: Artifacts (clockwise from top left) 614 (x2), 584, 582 & 663



Photo A82: Artifacts (L to R) 556, 554, 549, 552 & 562



Photo A83: Artifacts (L to R) 551, 570, 592 & 670



Photo A84: Artifacts (L to R) 613, 571, 667, 605, 555 & 602





Photo A85: Artifact 603



Photo A86: Artifacts (clockwise from top left) 633, 635, 661 & 625



Photo A87: Artifact 548

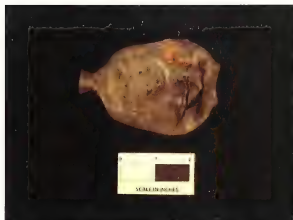


Photo A88: Artifact 591



Photo A89: Artifact 659



Photo A90: Artifact 616

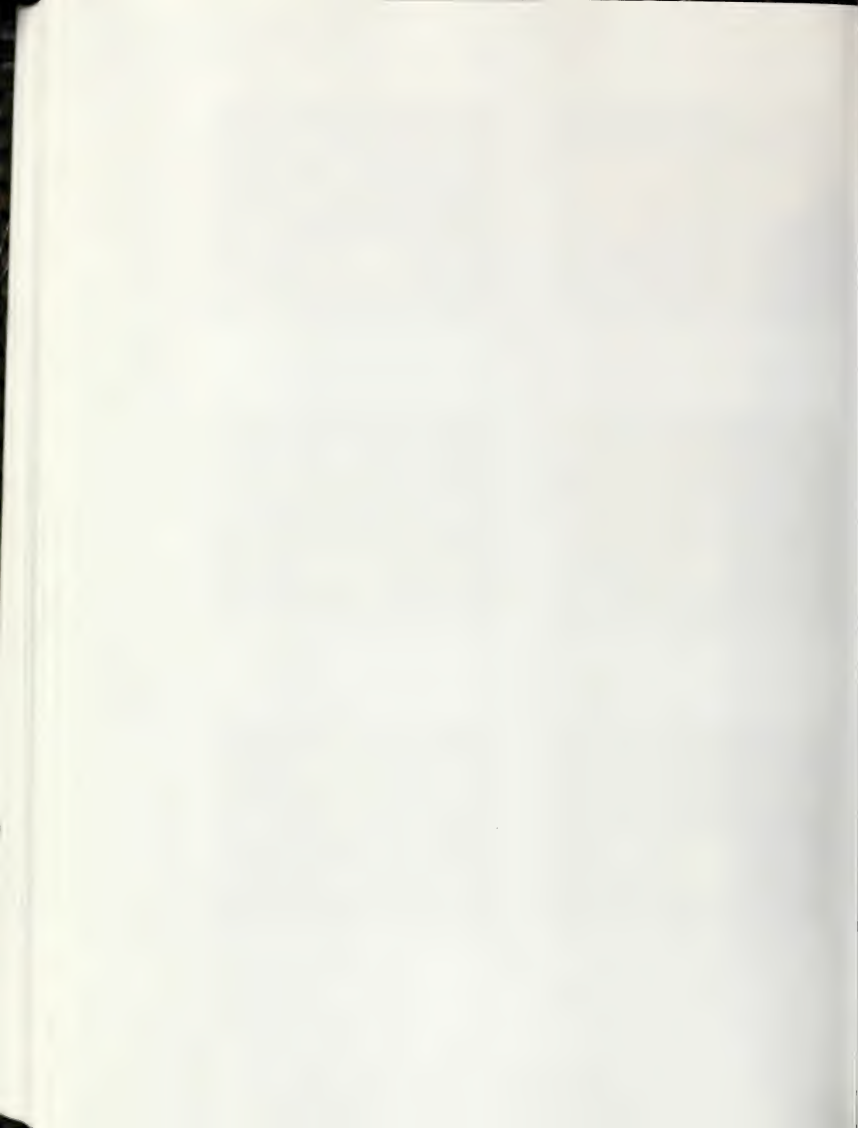




Photo A91: Artifacts 669, 674, 675, 673
(top), 587, 601, 576 (bottom)



Photo A92: Artifact 564



Photo A93: Artifact 599

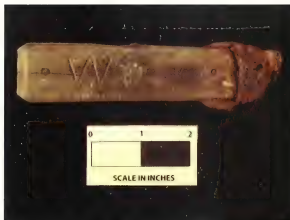


Photo A94: Artifact 672



Photo A95: Artifact 578



Photo A96: Artifact 611

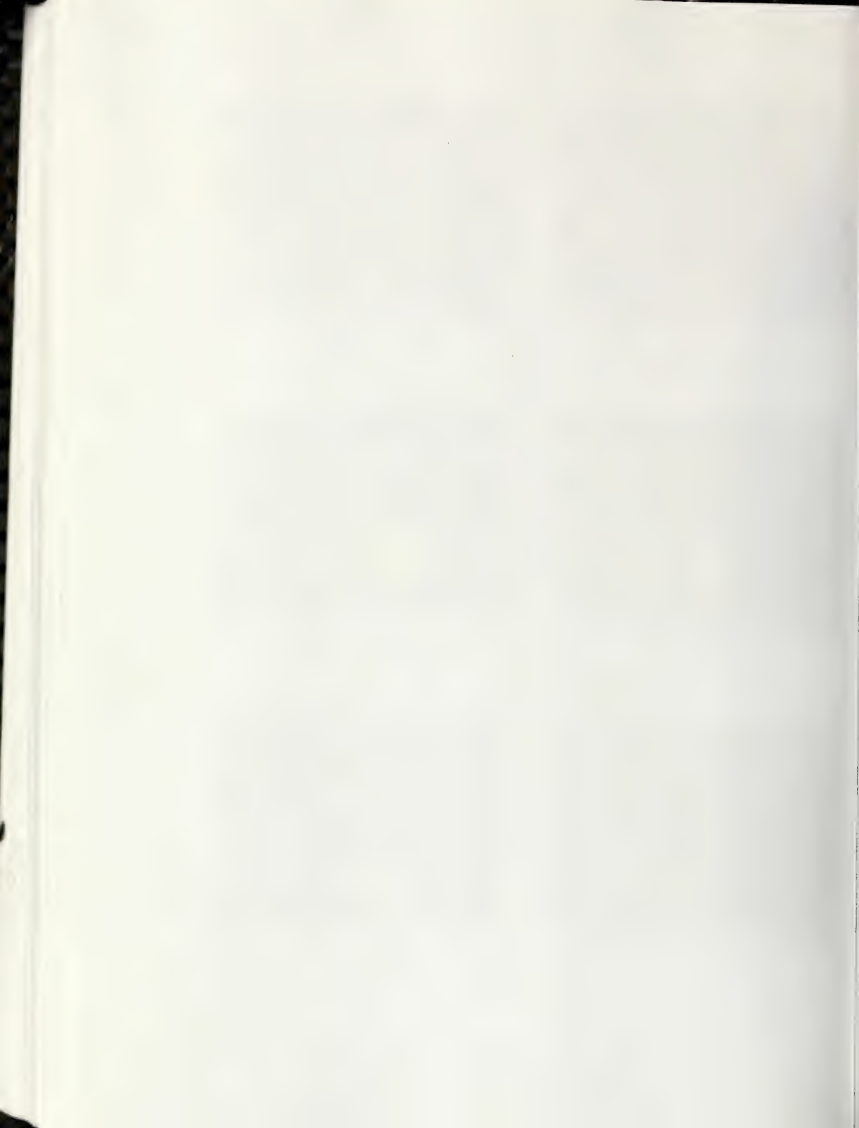




Photo A97: Artifact 577



Photo A98: Artifacts (clockwise from top left) 580, 655, & 596



Photo A99: Artifacts (L to R) 618, 589 & 645 (x2)



Photo A100: Artifacts (L to R) 221, 207, 203, 204 (top), 201 (x2), 219, 217 (bottom)



Photo A101: Artifacts (L to R) 189, 190 & 182



Photo A102: Artifacts (L to R) 223, 178, 179 & 222

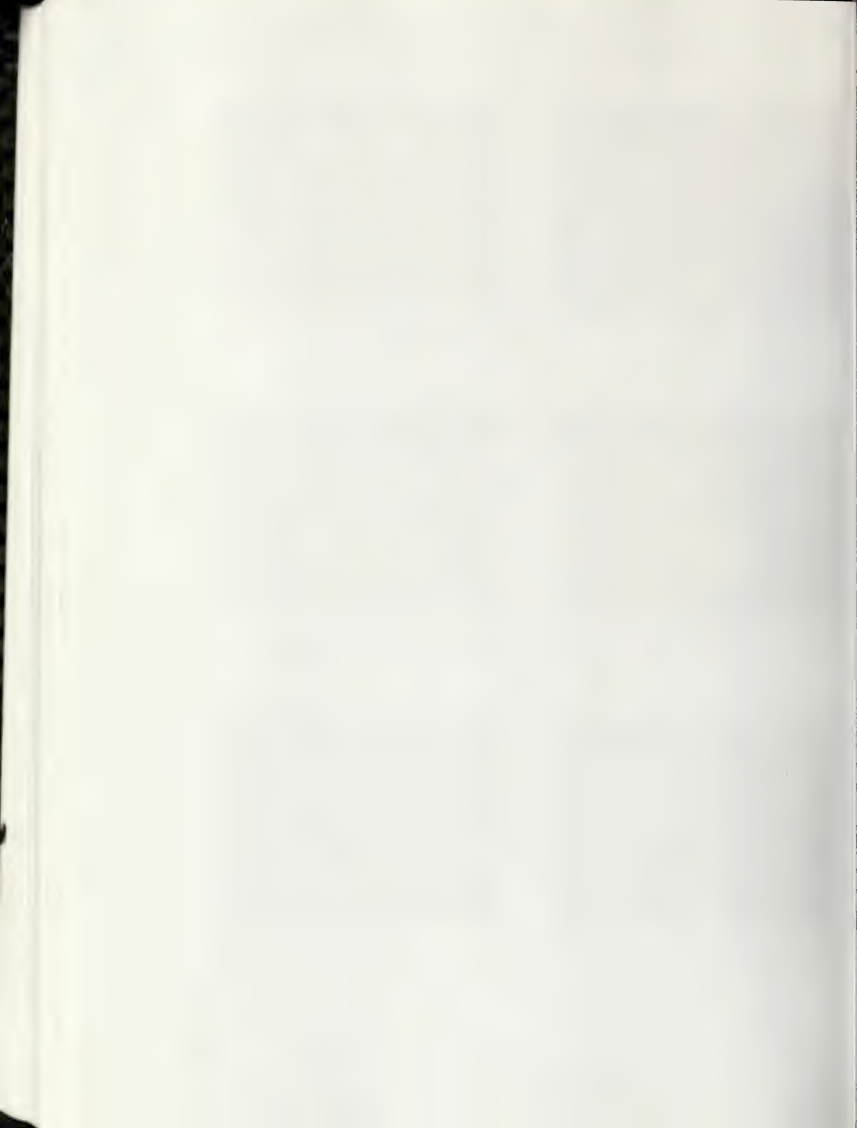




Photo A103: Artifacts 170 (top)
& 169 (bottom)



Photo A104: Artifact 185



Photo A105: Artifact 175



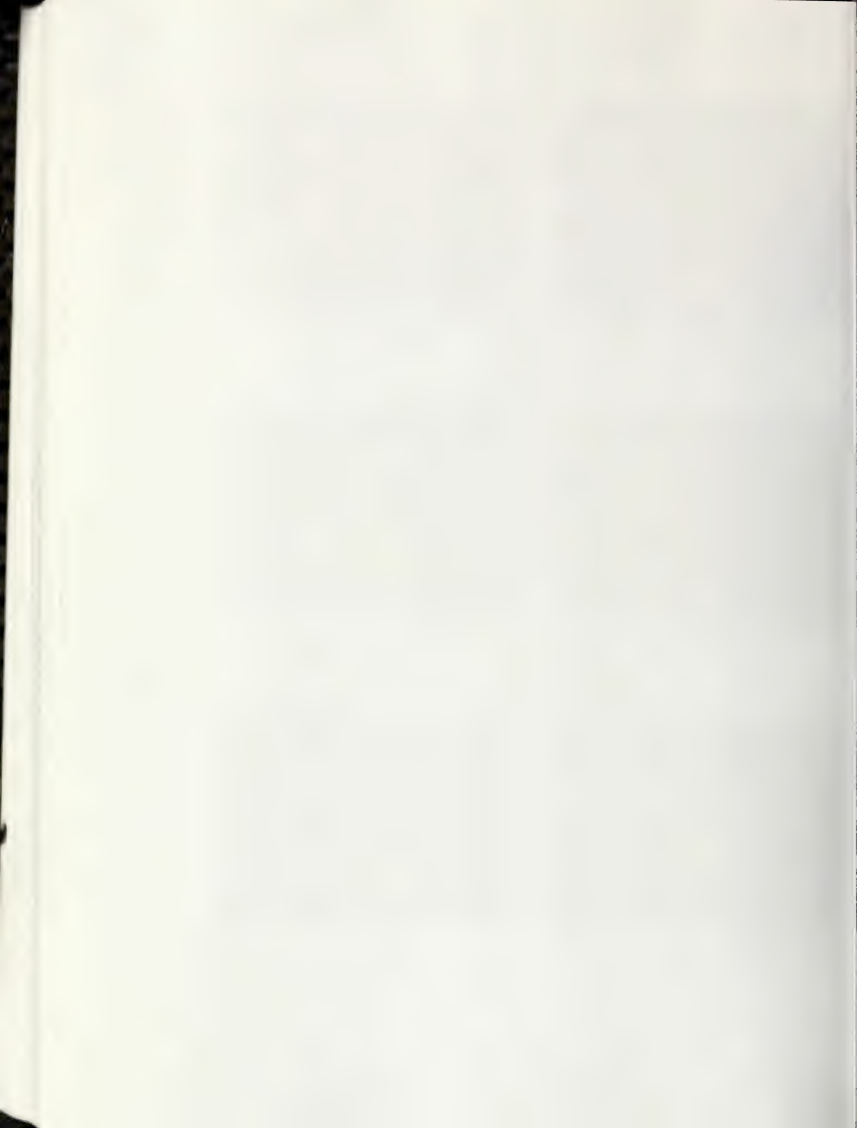
Photo A106: Artifact 206



Photo A107: Artifact 161



Photo A108: Artifact 168



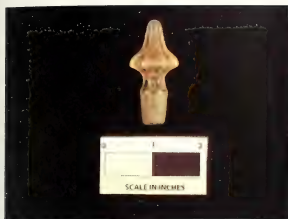


Photo A109: Artifact 191



Photo A110: Artifacts (clockwise from top left) 220, 187 & 157



Photo A111: Artifact 177

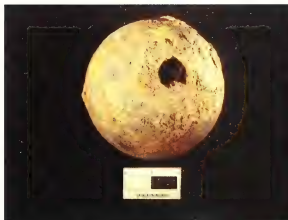


Photo A112: Artifact 155



Photo A113: Artifact 184



Photo A114: Artifact 213

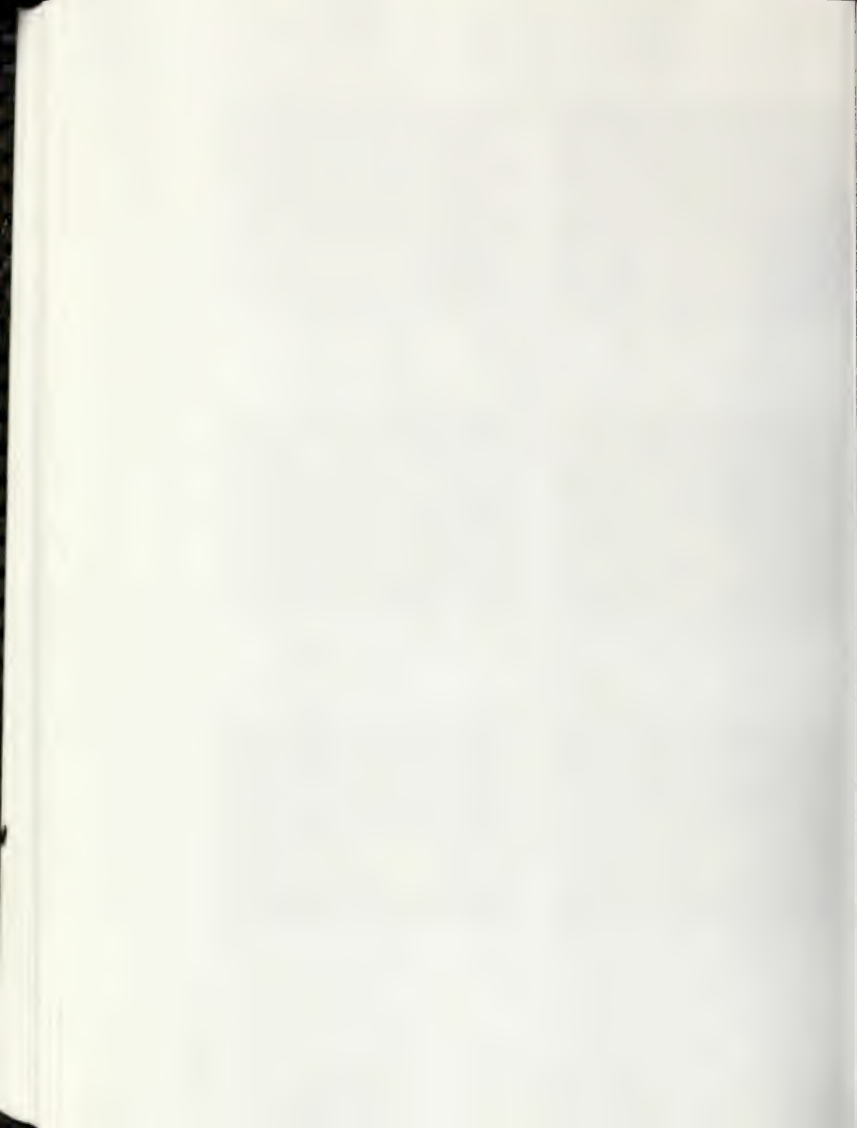




Photo A115: Artifact 167



Photo A116: Artifact 159



Photo A117: Artifact 180



Photo A118: Artifact 165



Photo A119: Artifacts (L to R) 164 & 163

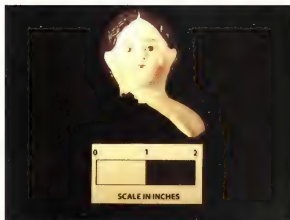


Photo A120: Artifact 173

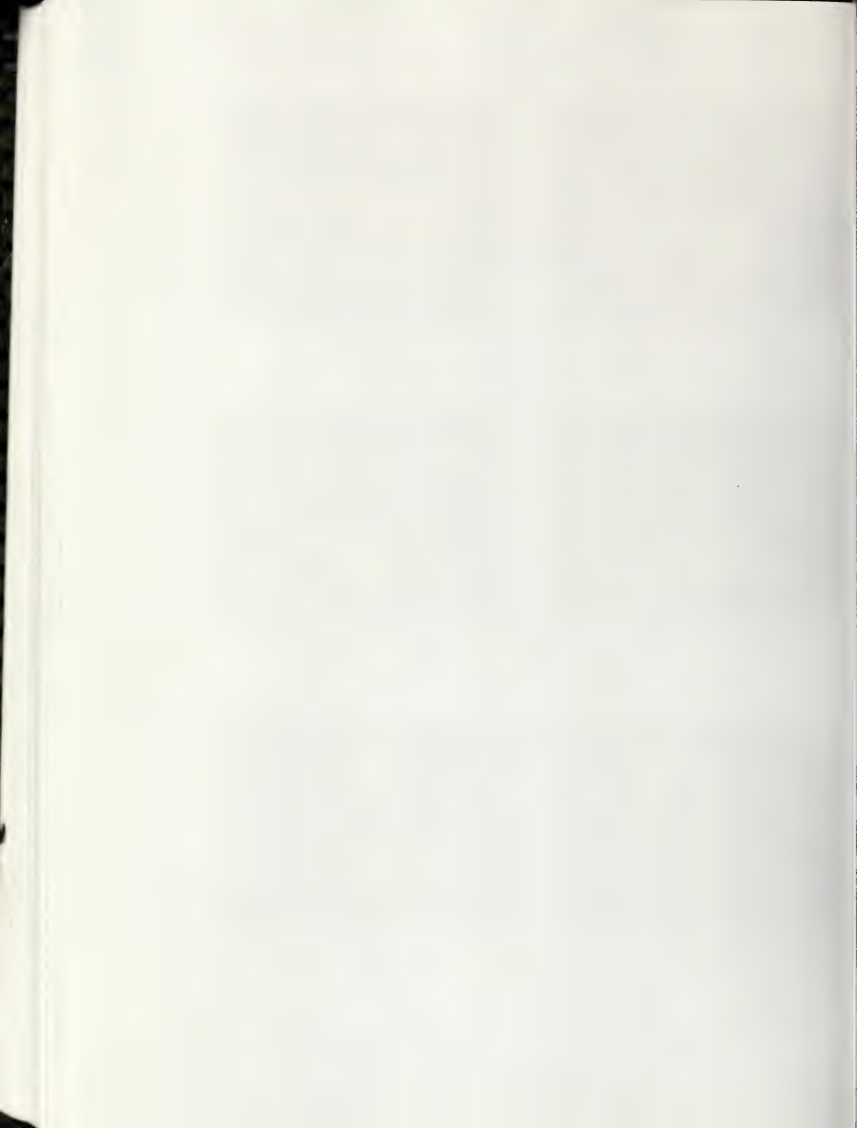




Photo A121: Artifacts (L to R) 143, 195, 194, 192 (top), 196, 160, 197 (bottom)



Photo A122: Artifact 756



Photo A123: Artifact 764



Photo A124: Artifacts (L to R) 101 & 103



Photo A125: Artifacts (L to R) 86, 77 & 714



Photo A126: Artifact 755

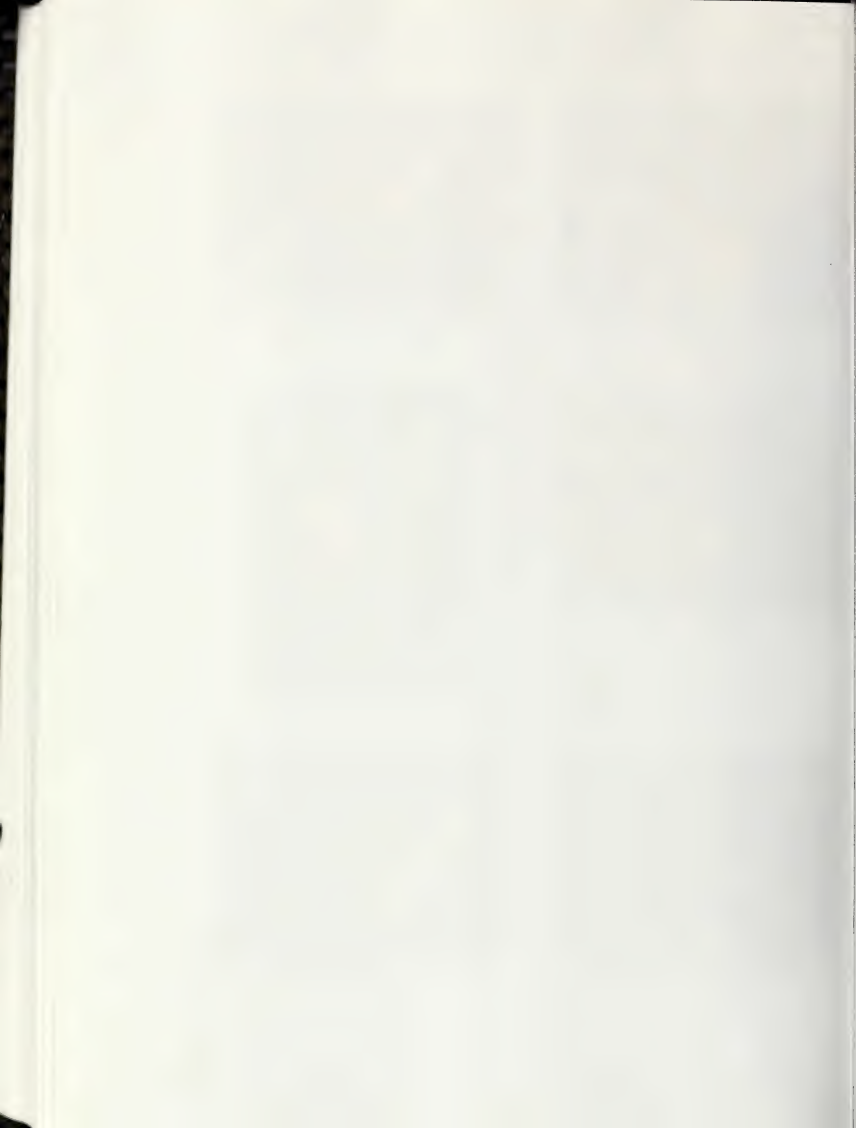




Photo A127: Artifacts (L to R) 76, 712, 89
& 106



Photo A128: Artifact 700



Photo A129: Artifact 84



Photo A130: Artifacts (L to R) 74 & 73



Photo A131: Artifact 96



Photo A132: Artifact 115

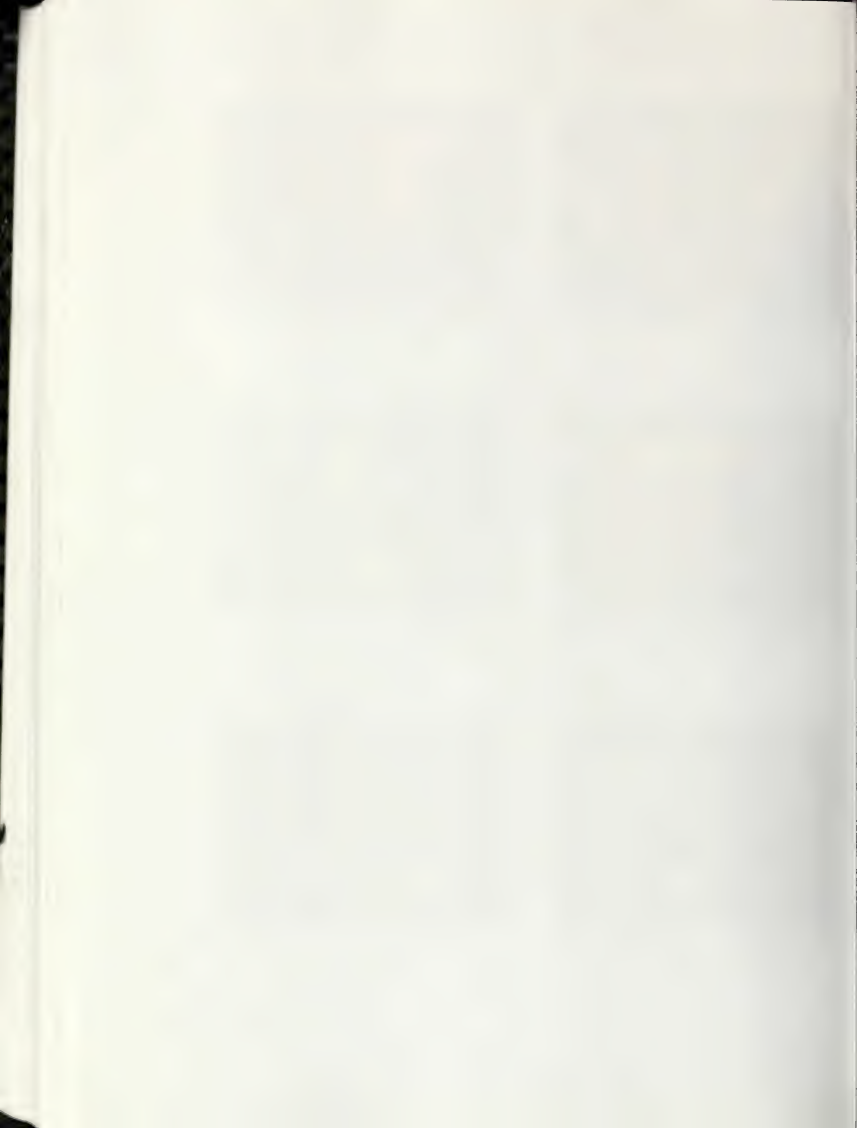




Photo A133: Artifacts (L to R) 113, 109, 690 & 681

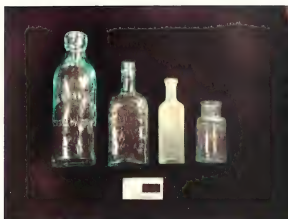


Photo A134: Artifacts (L to R) 708, 707, 713 & 726



Photo A135: Artifact 731



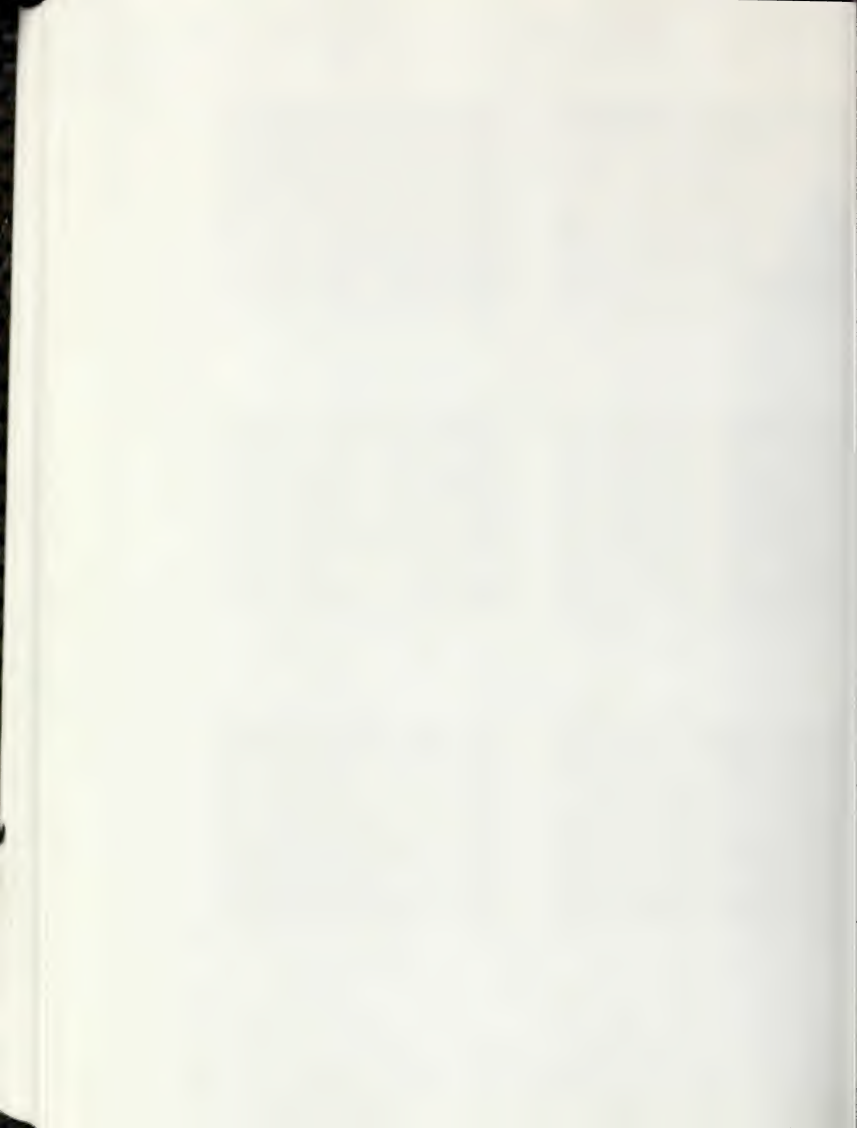
Photo A136: Artifact 730



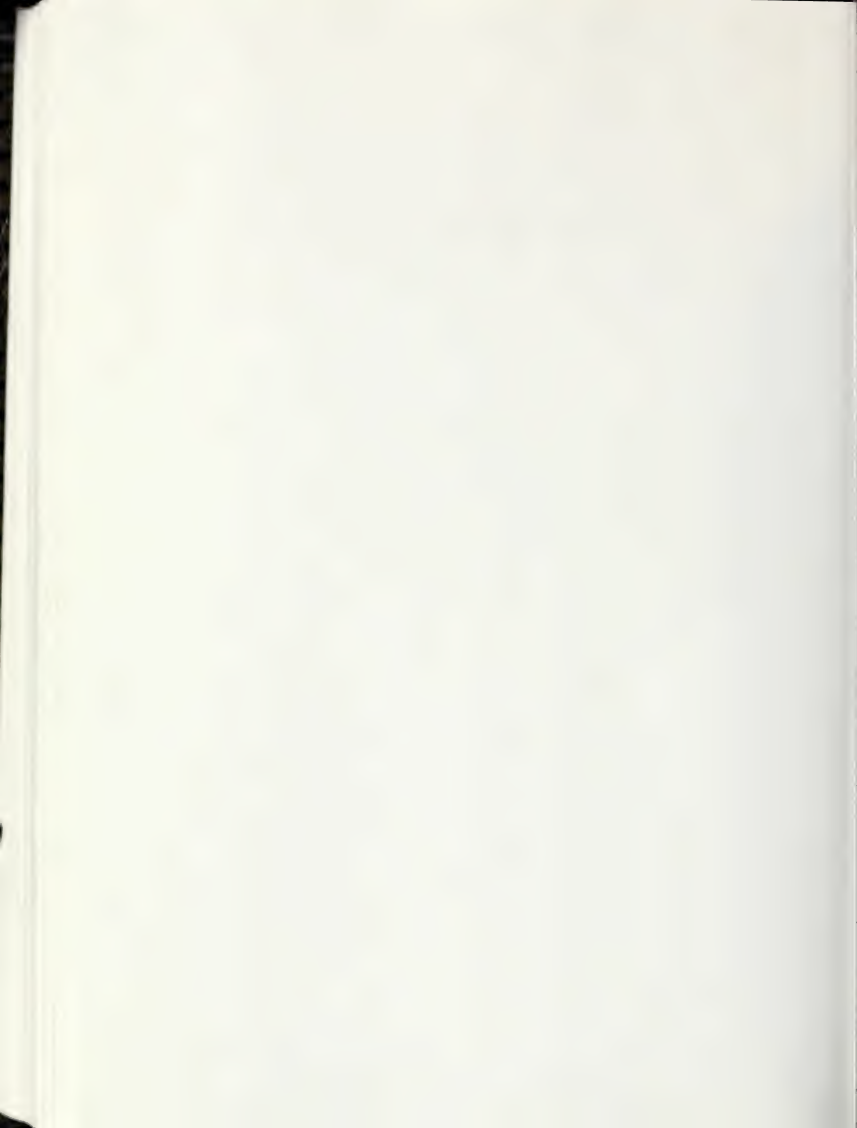
Photo A137: Artifact 705



Photo A138: Artifact 773



Appendices



Appendix A

Native American Heritage Commission Consultation





WSA

www.williamself.com

Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation

November 28, 2005

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: 300 Spear Street Project, San Francisco

Dear Native American Heritage Commission:

William Self Associates, Inc. has been contracted to conduct the archaeological mitigation for a project that involves construction of two multi-story towers with a five level, subterranean parking garage in San Francisco, California. It is situated in Township 2S, Range 5W, in unsectioned land in San Francisco, as depicted on the San Francisco North, California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

We bring this project to the attention of the Native American Heritage Commission with the desire to obtain, from your office, pertinent information regarding prehistoric, historic and/or ethnographic land use and sites of Native American traditional or cultural value that might be known to exist within the project vicinities, as depicted in the Sacred Lands database or other files. We would also appreciate obtaining a list of interested Native American tribal entities or individuals for the project area. WSA has contacted the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University to review their files as part of the background research on the project.

We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. If you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Thanks again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES, INC.

James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Vice-President, Principal Project Director

William Self Associates, Inc.

E-mail: jallan@williamself.com

Northwestern California
PO Box 816
Lakeport CA 94543
707-251-8310
925-254-3553 fax

CORPORATE OFFICE: San Francisco Bay Area
PO Box 2192, 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda CA 94563
Phone: 925-253-9070/ 925-254-3553 fax

Southern California
344 F Street, Suite 100
Chula Vista CA 91910
619-422-6000
619-425-1357 fax





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 957-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



February 24, 2006

James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Vice-President, Principal Project Director
WSA

Sent by Fax: 925-254-3553
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed 300 Spear Street project, San Francisco County.

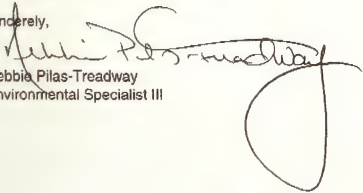
Dear Dr. Allan:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III



Native American Contacts

San Francisco County

February 24, 2006

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson , CA 95363
jakki@bigvalley.net
(209) 892-2436
(209) 892-2435 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Mission San Jose , CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 656-0787 - Voice
(510) 882-0527 - Cell
(510) 687-9393 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Michelle Zimmer, Cultural Resource Coordinator
PO Box 62-558
Woodside , CA 94062
(408) 810-2024

Ohlone/Costanoan

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
5816 Thornton Ave
Newark , CA 94560
510-300-5971 - cell

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Irene Zwiwerlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside , CA 94062
amah_mutsun@yahoo.com
(650) 851-7747 - Home
(650) 851-7489 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister , CA 95024

Ohlone/Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 300 Spear Street project, San Francisco County.



Appendix B

Glossary of Naval Architecture Terms



Glossary of Naval Architectural Terms

Barque (Bark) A three masted vessel; fore-mast, main-mast, and mizzen-mast. The fore-mast and main-mast are square rigged, the mizzen mast carries a fore-and-aft sail.

Belaying Pin Wooden or metal pins inserted in holes perforated in rails, etc., and on which running-rigging is belayed.

Block A shell or frame of wood or metal in which one or more sheaves are inserted and held by a metal or wooden pin through the center, on which they rotate.

Bolt A cylindrical metal pin used to fasten ships' timbers together.

Bow The circular forward part of ship, terminating at the rabbet of stem.

Breast Hooks Hooks fitted below the deck hook.

Bulkhead Transverse, or longitudinal partitions in a ship.

Cant Frame Frames in the fore and after body of a vessel, canted (i.e. not perpendicular to the keel).

Ceiling The inside planks of the bottom of a ship.

Chain Plates Flat or round iron bars fitted in the wake of various masts to serve as supports of the lower rigging and backstays.

Crutch Crutches are crooked grown, knee-shaped pieces of timber that are secured to the after lower extremity of a vessel, for the purpose of additional strength.

Deadwood Blocks of timber that were used as filling pieces, and fitted against the stern post.

Drift Bolt A cylindrical bolt, headed on one end, that is slightly larger in diameter than the hole into which it is driven.

Drift The difference between the diameters of a bored hole and the bolt that is driven into it.

Floor Floors are the lowermost of the various pieces of timber that comprise a frame. It is the portion of a frame that crosses the keel.

Forefoot A curved piece between the forward end of the keel and the knee of the head.

Frame One of the numerous transversal ribs that form a skeleton of a vessel.

Futtock One of the various pieces of timber comprising a frame.

Garboard Is the lowermost strake of outside planking, the lower edge of which is rabbetted into the keel.

Gudgeon A metal bracket attached to the sternpost into which a rudder pintle was hung; the female part of a rudder hinge.

Hulk The dismantled hull of an old vessel.

Hull Comprises the keel, stem, sternpost, keelsons, stringers, beams, decks, and outside and inside planking. Exclusive of all the equipment.

Keel Numerous pieces of wood, connected endwise with scarphs, makes up the "backbone" of the vessel.

Keelson Composed of numerous pieces of wood connected endwise (similar to the keel), the keelson is placed on the floors over the keel, and fastened with bolts.

Knee An angular piece of timber used to reinforce the junction of two surfaces of different planes; usually made from the crotch of a tree where two large branches intersected, or where a branch or root joined the trunk.

Knee of the Head (Cutwater) A combination of various pieces of wood that project from the upper end of the stem to support the bowsprit.

Mast-Step A mortise cut into the top of a keelson or large floor timber, or a mortised wooden block or assembly of blocks mounted on the floor timbers or keelson, into which the tenoned heel of a mast was seated.

Metal Fasteners Bolts of mixed metals used to fasten planks.

Mizzen-Mast Step A mortise cut into the top of the keelson to receive the tenon of the aftmost mast of a three-masted vessel.

Pintle A vertical pin at the forward edge of a stern-hung rudder that fits into a gudgeon on the sternpost to form a hinge. On most vessels, they were welded or cast to a bracket whose arms were fastened to the sides of the rudder.

Pitch (Tar) A dark, sticky substance used in caulking seams or to spread over the inner or outer surfaces of a hull as waterproofing and protection against some forms of marine life.

Planking The outer lining, or shell, of a hull.

Rake The inclination of the stem and sternpost beyond the ends of the keel; also, the inclination of the masts from the perpendicular.

Rudder The rudder is the fabric, which when acted upon, governs the direction of the vessel's movement through the water.

Sacrificial Planking A thin layer of planking that covers the outer surface of the hull planking.

Sheathing A thin covering of metal or wood to protect hulls from marine life or fouling.

Sheave The disk of hard wood or metal in a block which revolves with the working of the rope passing over it.

Sternpost A vertical or upward curving timber or assembly of timbers, scarfed to the keel or central plank at its lower end, into which the two sides of the bow are joined.

Stern The after end of a vessel.

Stern Post The piece of timber extending vertically from the after end of the keel, to the upper deck, and terminating the after end of the hull. The rudder is hung to the sternpost.

Storeship A large vessel that was pulled close to shore and used for different purposes; warehouses, jails, shops, etc.

Strake A continuous range of plating or planking extending fore and aft, or from end to end of a vessel.

Tackle A combination of rope, and two or more blocks to form a purchase.

Teredo Worm (Teredinidae) A long worm-shaped clam that burrows into wood, and occasionally mud. They have long been known as destructive pests, damaging wood pilings, docks, and unprotected ships and small boats.

Timber A name given to any piece of wood employed in the construction of a ship, particularly those forming the frame.

Treenail Wooden pegs used to fasten planks to the frame timbers.

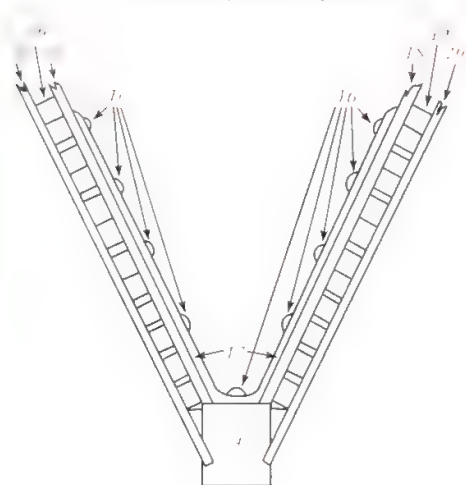
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Paasch, Captain H.

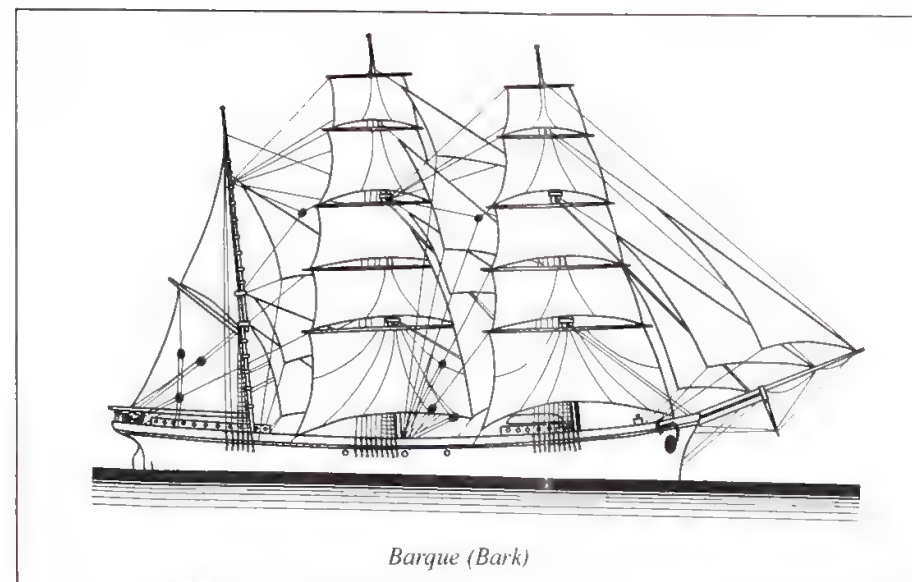
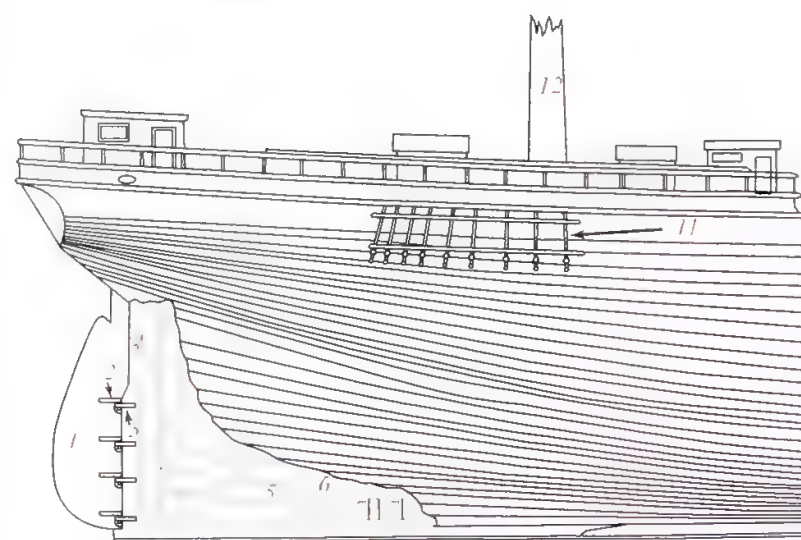
1890 *Illustrated Marine Encyclopedia*. England: Argus Books, Ltd.



Plan view of portion of stern

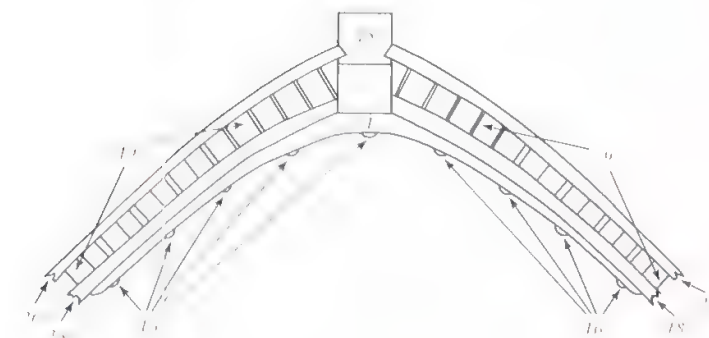


Stern

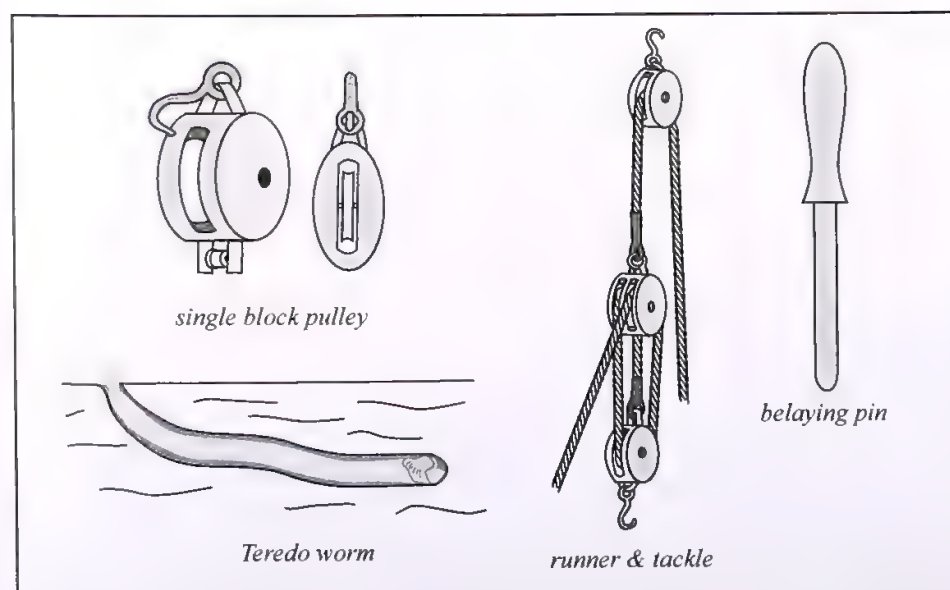
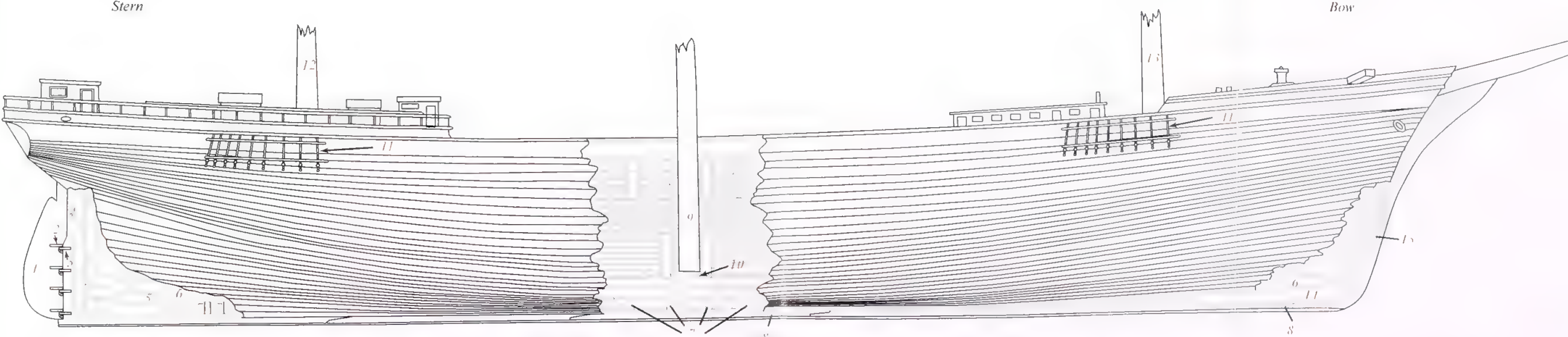


Barque (Bark)

Plan view of portion of bow



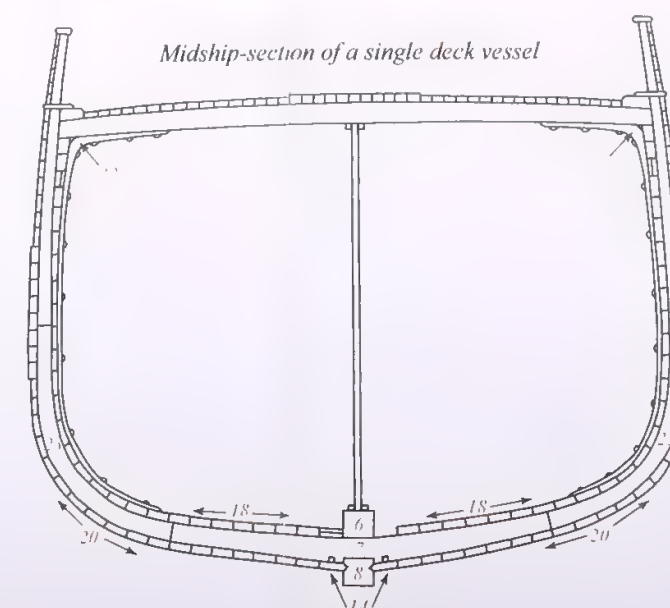
Bow



Key

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|------------------|
| 1 | rudder | 13 | fore-mast |
| 2 | pinle | 14 | garboard strake |
| 3 | gudgeon | 15 | stempost |
| 4 | stern post | 16 | bolts |
| 5 | deadwood | 17 | crutch |
| 6 | keelson | 18 | ceiling planking |
| 7 | floors | 19 | cant frame |
| 8 | keel | 20 | planking |
| 9 | main mast | 21 | breast hook |
| 10 | mast-step | 22 | knee |
| 11 | chain plates | 23 | futtock |
| 12 | mizen-mast | | |

Midship-section of a single deck vessel





Appendix C

Ships Broken up by Charles Hare in the vicinity of Rincon Point

(As cited in the San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 22, May 29, and June 5, 1882 and the San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857)



APPENDIX C: Ships Broken up by Charles Hare in the vicinity of Rincon Point, as cited in the San Francisco *Daily Alta California*, May 22, May 29, and June 5, 1882 and the San Francisco *Daily Evening Bulletin*, February 11, 1857.

SHIPS

Mount Vernon

Regulus

Zuid Pool

Josephine

Alceste

Ann Mary Ann

Sacramento

James Stuart

Thames

Cadmus

Callao

Prescott

Fortune

Empress

Neptune

Golconda

Mersey

Pantheon

Martha

Caroline Augusta

Caledonia

Java

Frances Ann

Henry Lee

Gretry

Envoy

Gauge

Margaret
Black Eagle
Edwin
Apthorp
Ann
Byron
Salem
Panama
John Munn
Henry Ewbank
Dianthe
Montana

BARKS

John Adams
Genetta de Goito
Sonora
Plover
Dutchess of Clarence
Pleiades
Alciope
Candace
Amelia
Harvest
Maria
Chester
Clarion
Congress
Peru
Chalcedony
Russell

BRIGS

Copiopo

Lady Adams

Fame

Bacchus

Oporto

Talca

Bay State



Appendix D

Artifact Catalog



Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
PHASE 1																	
P1	A 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl		6	78-85"	Stoneware	Blue on blue	1	Frg		Rim frag likely from Chinese import bowl; blue on blue decoration		3/28/2005		47	72
P1	A 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate		1 & 2	0-28"	Ironstone	Blue on white	1	Frg		Plate rim frag with flow blue decoration		3/28/2005		48	73
P1	A 10	Clothing	Button		5	108-168"	Wood	White	1	Whl		5 hole wooden button; men's shirt/jacket.		3/29/2005		49	74
P1	A 10	Clothing	Button	backdraft			Shell	White/brides veil	1	Whl		Shirt-size shell 2-hole button; back is flat and front is slightly concave.		3/30/2005		40	75
P1	A 13	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware		3	48-84"	Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1860-04	Fragment of a Thomas Royal Arms maker's mark from base of small vessel (tumbler?); THOMAS ROYAL ARMES printed below Royal Arms; dating is not precise due to fragmentary nature of mark; Thomas Hughes ran a pottery business between 1860-94 and subsequently it was known as Thomas Hughes & Son	Golden 1964:339	3/30/2005	57	76	
P1	A 13	Misc.	Bottle Stopper		3	48-84"	Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Aqua glass bottle stopper		3/30/2005		64	77
P1	A 15	Food/Food Storage	Bottle		4	96-126"	Glass	Light Aqua	1	Whl		Nearly whole light aqua goblet/cathedral style bottle; tapered narrow neck indicates likely used for foodstuffs (possibly peppercorn or chili); true applied finish; crazing evident where neck was attached off; mold seams on body are difficult to identify, although two mold seams run from corners of base to indented central portion of base	Ketchum 1975:140	3/31/2005	37	78	
P1	A 15	Grooming/Health	Bottle		3	48-96"	Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Nearly whole aqua, small prescription bottle with painted body and true applied finish; small bubbles evident in glass; finish fragmentary; one corner seam continues around heel and onto base; deep tooling marks on neck		3/31/2005	31	79	
P1	A 15	Smoking	Pipe		3	48-96"	Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe stem with no mark		3/31/2005	29	80	
P1	A 17	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware		6	132-192"	Ironstone	Blue on white	1	Frg		Rim frag from a plate/serving dish; blue-on-white transfer printed with elaborate floral design		3/31/2005	35	81	
P1	A 17	Tool	Pick		5	120-132"	Metal		1	Whl		head of a large pick		3/31/2005	30	82	
P1	A 20	Grooming/Health	Jar		5	100-126"	Earthenware	White	1	Frg		Portion of a small earthenware jar; likely leg outstump; English import; fragment of transfer printed label reads "STRAND LUG / Vendors of Me / the civilized W with reverse label reading "and Sore Leg / AND ALL / COUTA." Similar jar photographed as part of WSA's Mini Metro Tumbler Project.	WSA 1996:42	3/31/2005	34	83	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		4	72-100"	Clay	White	1	Frg		Clay pipe bowl; beveled, number 96 (7) on right side of heel; bowl at right angle to stem		3/31/2005	44	84	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		4	72-100"	Clay	White	1	Frg		Clay pipe bowl with spur; broken at stem; no marks		3/31/2005	42	85	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		4	72-100"	Clay	White	1	Frg		Fragment of clay pipe bowl broken at stem; no marks evident; portion of molded "parietic" decoration evident; decoration includes a shield and maritime design with the portions of a ship and flowing banners; only letter visible within banner is "H"		3/31/2005	43	86	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		4	72-100"	Clay	White	6	Frg	1826-1862 (Murray pipe only)	6 clay pipe stems with various marks or decoration: 1) "C" impressed on one side with "E" impressed on reverse; 2) stem decorated with vines; 3) stem impressed with "LV" on one side; 3) stem impressed with "CL" on one side and "E" on reverse; 4) stem with tail impression; 5) stem impressed "MURRAY" on one side and "GLASGOW" on reverse; 6) stem impressed "GLASGOW" on one side and tail impression on reverse	Humphrey 1969	3/31/2005	46	87	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		4	72-100"	Clay	White	13	Frg		Four pipe stem fragments with no decoration marks		3/31/2005	45	88	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe		5	100-126"	Clay	White	4	Frg		Four fragments of clay pipe stems; no marks		3/31/2005	38	89	
P1	A 20	Smoking	Pipe	backdraft			Clay	White	2	Frg		Approx. right made to stem; no marks on bowl; beveled		3/31/2005	38	90	
P1	A 20	Structural	Lock Case		4	72-100"	Metal		1	Frg		Small square portion of a metal (iron) lock case.		3/31/2005	41	91	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1 A 20	Toy	Marble			3	48-72"	Stoneware	White	1	Whl		Irregular ceramic marble with pitted white glaze		3/31/2005	36	21	
P1 A 22	Beverage	Bottle			7	132-156"	Stoneware	Red/brown	1	Frg		Fragmentary stoneware bottle, likely ale, reddish brown glaze on exterior, interior unglazed		3/31/2005	32	21	
P1 A 22	Structural	Insulator			2	24.48"	Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Portion of a small insulator, green printed mark on body (difficult to read) "U.P."		3/31/2005	36	21	
P1 F 1	Beverage	Bottle			Fill above floor		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1899-1915	Light aqua soda bottle made in 4-piece mold with crudely tooled blob finish. Hutchinson style body. A embossed on base, body embossed with "PIONEER BEAR" and "SODA WATER CO." The embossed "PIONEER BEAR" is shown in Marston's embossed MINERAL WATER and "SODA WORKS" although dates of manufacture are comparable from 1899-1915. James J. Rooney and Ernest E. Zimmerman were the proprietors of the American Soda Water Works, conducting business at 524 and 2485 Bryant Street	Marston & Marston 1971:13	4/1/2005	52	21	
P1 F 1	Grooming/Health	Bottle			Top of floor		Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1870-1908	Small (height 2.716", base diam. 1.38") vaseline bottle, round body with relatively wide mouth. Simple patent flat finish would have accommodated a cork closure. Body embossed "CHESBROUGH MFG CO. VASELINE" and "P. 1879". The bottle was used by a dentist, as evidenced by a small, circular, embossed mark on the base. The mark was discovered that "Tooth was" a saty black spot generated from oil drilling operations, was useful in the treatment of minor wounds and bruises. After refining the material, he made it available in the 1860s on a limited basis, promoting the balm as "effective for man or beast." By 1879, Blue Seal Vaseline Petroleum Jelly was available nationwide. In 1880, Chesbrough Mfg. Co. consolidated was founded. Chesbrough died in 1933 and 1855, and the company was sold to Procter and Gamble Co. The cork enclosures were replaced by the threaded cap in 1908.	Place 1987:56	3/31/2005	433	5	
P1 F 2	Beverage	Bottle			Below F 2		Glass	Greenish Clear	1	Whl	1895-1915	Soda water bottle with tooled crown finish. Finish is irregular and in places flutes applied. Side seams fade mid-neck. Bubbles and irregularities in finish are visible. The bottle is embossed with "PIONEER BEAR" and "SODA WATER CO. S.F." Blue embossed "E.C." A search of information shows that the Eureka-California Soda Water Co. was located at 1108 Turk in the October 1898 SF Phone Directory and at Ellis & Beideman in the May 1906 temporary SF phone directory. The BLM states that the crown finish was patented in 1892 and became popular in the early 20th century.	USDI BLM 2007		437	5	
P1 F 2	Beverage	Bottle			below F 2		Glass	Clear greenish aqua	1	Whl	1887-1906	Clear greenish aqua soda water bottle with tooled finish. mold seam encircles heel and 2 side seams run up body to mid-neck. "T" embossed on base, body embossed with "PIONEER BEAR" / "SODA WATER CO. / S.F." Prior to 1897 the company was known as the Pioneer Soda Water Works, with proprietors Martin Walsh and Charles Welch. In 1897 the company became known as the Pioneer Soda Water Co., with William J. Zimmerman as president and Charles Welch as vice president. In 1902 the business was taken over by Louise M. Therbach.	Marston & Marston 1971:80		55	21	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	P 2	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	E. corner of NW excavation area	Below F2		Glass	Dark olive	1	Whl	1879-1918	Dark olive round bottle with strong shoulders and short narrow straight neck, 24 oz size; true applied finish. 2 very faint body seams that stop above heel; body not embossed. base embossed SAXLEHORS / BITTERQUELLE / HUNYADI / JANKOS. Bottle contained mineral water (spring water) collected and bottled by Andreas Sankharner at a (bitter spring) named after Hayard Jankos, a Hungarian national hero of the 14th or 15th century, began marketing product under this designation in 1863 and the water was being shipped to California by 1870, advertised as "the best and cheapest Natural Alpergen Water. The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or bile."	Schulz et al. 1980: 142	4/4/2005	56	2	
												Large amber, round prescription style bottle with tooled finish. Height 7 1/2", base diam 2 7/8". Base embossed PD & CO 201. Likely used for pharmaceuticals or chemicals. Bottle was manufactured by Parke, Davis, & Co., originally of Detroit, Michigan. Per Toulouse: The company dates from 1862 when Dr. Samuel Duffield opened a drug store in Detroit and set up a small manufacturing business. Parke joined him in 1866 and George S. Davis joined the company in 1867. Their first factory was built in 1874. The name Parke, Davis & Co. was established in 1875 when the company moved to New York City. The company expanded rapidly and eventually established a worldwide presence. Data taken on year of incorporation and bottle finish.	Toulouse 1971:417		432	5	
P1	P 2	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	East corner of NW excavation area	Below F 2		Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1875-1920	Small line green shot glass, height 2"		3/31/2005	436	5	
P1	P 4	Beverage	Shot Glass	Soil surrounding F 4			Glass	Light Green	1	Whl		Small blue green decorated ceramic shell, overseas Chinese, likely part of a rice bowl or similar vessel		3/31/2005	428	5	
P1	P 4	Food Prep/ Consumption	Bowl	F11 surrounding F 4			Ceramic	Blue/Grey	1	Frg		Rim fragment from unknown vessel with blue band along rim and chip depicted, portion of one word "n" evident		3/31/2005	465	2	
P1	P 4	Misc.	Other				Ceramic	Blue/black on white	1	Frg		White Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short coat size, diam. 5/8".		4/4/2005	424	5	
P1	P 5	Clothing	Button				Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short coat size, diam. 5/8".		4/4/2005	425	5	
P1	P 5	Clothing	Button				Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Liquor amber bottle with extreme pinnation; base embossed JOH VON PEIN / ALTONA. JOH VON PEIN also embossed at shoulder. Altona is located near Hamburg, Germany, although until 1864 Altona belonged to Denmark. Horizontal mold seam encircling heel, vertical seams not evident on body, but horizontal seam at shoulder with vertical seams to base of neck, likely early 3-piece mold; applied finish. Large bubbles evident in glass.	Peterson 2005	4/5/2005	14	1	
P1	P 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Amber	1	Whl		Nearly whole, round black glass bottle (portion of finish missing), likely beer/ale, sloping shoulders. Applied finish, tapered collar. Base diam. 2 1/4", height 7 1/2". Bases pushed up. Frequent seed and blister sized bubbles in glass. Orange pebbled texture on body.					
P1	P 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Frg	Pre 1885	Round, squat beer bottle, black glass, base diam. approx. 3", height 8".		4/4/2005	538	6	
P1	P 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	Pre 1885	Base pushed up, 3-pc. mold, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Orange pebbled texture on body. Neck is somewhat irregular (leaning) and may have been reformed or blown/molded separately. Partial seal evident on neck. Applied finish.		4/4/2005	539	6	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Beer bottle with true applied finish, horizontal mold seam below shoulder with 2 vertical mold seams from shoulder to base of neck, no mold seams evident on neck (tooling marks); neck is irregular and may have been reinforced with a wire mesh; base of bottle is irregular and may have been reinforced with a wire mesh; paper seal evident at top of neck and finish, mold seams indicative of a dip mold with two shoulder mold sections added, base has been pushed up.		4.8.2005	11		
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Round beer style bottle, black glass, base pushed up, base diam. 2 3/4", height 8 1/2". Bottle does not sit flat, 3-pe. mold seam encircles shoulder and extends down neck; neck is irregular and may have been reinforced with a wire mesh; paper seal evident at top of neck and finish, mold seams indicative of a dip mold with two shoulder mold sections added, base has been pushed up.		4.8.2005	537	6	
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Round, squat beer bottle, black glass, base diam. approx. 1", height 8 1/4". Base pushed up, 3-pe. mold seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Orange peel texture on body. Neck is somewhat irregular (leaning) and may have been reheated or blown/molded separately. Partial seal evident on neck. Applied finish.		4.4.2005	540	6	
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Round, squat beer bottle, black glass, base diam. approx. 1", height 8 1/4". Base pushed up, 3-pe. mold seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Orange peel texture on body. Neck is somewhat irregular (leaning) and may have been reheated or blown/molded separately. Partial seal evident on neck. Applied finish.		4.4.2005	541	6	
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Clear	1	Whl	Pre 1932	Star glassware milk bottle, body embossed MILK BOTTLE, 22 Owens-Illinois logo 5". Mark likely belongs to the Owens-Illinois Co. Company Division, headquartered in San Francisco beginning in 1932. Photos in the SF Public Library collection indicate that the Spreckels Russell Dairy Co. was located at 1717 Mission Street in San Francisco. See also: Artifact No. 403 (Spreckels Russell Milk bottle with applied color label).	Tollhouse 1971-403-406	4.4.2005	528	6	
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Cobalt/Sapphire Blue	1	Whl	1852-56	10-sided base, Cobalt/Sapphire blue soda water bottle, one side embossed CHAS. & J. CLASSEN CO. with the other embossed CHAS. & J. CLASSEN. MONTEWATER, 1852-56. Bottle has a faint, circular tooling mark, iron pencil mark on base. Blache & Griffin were wholesale and retail druggists and apothecaries listed on Washington St. and Plaza, 213 Washington, and 112 California. It appears that Crowell, Crane & Bingham (also druggists) used the same mold for their bottles as B & G, simply stinging out and replacing the initials.	Markets & Markets 1971:16	4/5/2005	8	1	
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Greenish Aqua	1	Whl	1863-1868	Soda water bottle with applied finish, post mold, one side embossed "PACIFIC SODA" WORKS with reverse embossed "CLASSEN & CO." and the other embossed "CHAS. & J. CLASSEN". Bottle has a faint, circular tooling mark, iron pencil mark on base. Blache & Griffin were wholesale and retail druggists and apothecaries listed on Washington St. and Plaza, 213 Washington, and 112 California. It appears that Crowell, Crane & Bingham (also druggists) used the same mold for their bottles as B & G, simply stinging out and replacing the initials.	Markets & Markets 1971:24	4/4/2005	531	6	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Context	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Photo No.
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Greenish Amber	1	Whl	1862-1868	Soda water bottle with true applied finish, mold seams indicate post mold production, one side embossed "PACIFIC SODA WORKS" with reverse embossed "CLASSEN & CO. / SAN FRANCISCO / J. Milton Chassen and John F. Rehe were proprietors of the Pacific Soda Works and importers of soda stock at 115 Beale. After 1868, Rehe continued as the proprietor of the Pacific Soda Works without Chassen until 1871. In 1871 Chassen entered into real estate and made his living there for many years.	Marston & Marston 1971:24, 25	4/5/2005	9	1
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Light green	1	Whl	1861-1871	EMERALD SODA WORKS, SAN FRANCISCO with no name embossed on bottle. The bottle was used for soda water. The bottle was operated under a variety of proprietors during this period. Frank W. Aldie acquired the mold used for production ca. 1880 and added his name to it.	Marston & Marston 1971:136	4/5/2005	10	1
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Olive, round glass bottle, post, turn mold, push up, laid on ring (similar to champagne style finish), may have been used as a beverage container or stored foodstuffs (such as oil). Base diam. approx. 2.5", height 9 1/4".		4/4/2005	542	6
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Small (13 oz) champagne style bottle with high kick-up and sloping shoulders. Patination evident; no mold seams visible; mold-blown with a flat tooled rim applied to finish.	WSA 1996a:42	4/5/2005	16	1
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl	post 1905	Small, post, soda beverage bottle with crown finish. Base diam. 2 1/8".		4/4/2005	543	6
P1	F 10	Beverage	Bottle				Stoneware	Green glaze	1	Frg		Small, post, soda beverage bottle with crown finish. Base diam. 2 1/8". Newly complete utilitarian Chinese stoneware container (beverage). Traditionally shaped beverage bottle (often referred to as wine, tiger whiskey, or a tiger jug. It has an indented base (with maker's mark), bulbous body, and narrow neck with a flared finish.	Patron, Priest, & Ziebart 1981:398	4/5/2005	12	1
P1	F 10	Clothing	Button				Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White Porcelain disk style button with knob in center, 4-hole, diam. 1 1/2".		4/4/2005	534	6
P1	F 10	Clothing	Button				Metal		1	Whl		Metal stamped button, flat border with concave depression in center, 4-hole, diam. 5/8", cast size.		4/4/2005	536	6
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl				Stoneware	Blue on blue	1	Frg		Rim fragment from a large post. Chinese bowl. The interior is glazed in light blue and decorated with a darker blue pattern of vines and leaves; the exterior is also blue on blue although the design is too fragmentary to be identifiable.		4/5/2005	18	1
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl				Stoneware	Blue/gray	2	Frg		Rim fragments of Chinese stoneware (slightly rice bowl) with blue/gray decoration in "Three Circles and Longevity" pattern. Two blue rings encircle the interior near the rim.	WSA 1996a:139	4/5/2005	13	1
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Dinner Fork				Metal		1	Whl		4-tined dinner fork with upturned spatulate stem with dogbone. Highly corroded. Decoration is evident although pattern is unclear.		4/4/2005	532	6
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Indt				Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Small, round, likely utilitarian, portion of impressed mark evident but too fragmentary to be identifiable.		4/4/2005	513	6
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Lid				Ironstone	White	1	Whl		Ironstone lid to a large vessel, likely a serving piece/soup urn. Handle is floral molded relief.		4/5/2005	26	1
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Large base rim altered from a dinner plate. Circular impressed mark is evident but uninterpretable.		4/4/2005	511	6
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1858	Large base altered from a small plate post. bowl. Impressed Registration Mark is visible, but the mark is difficult to read, but year of manufacture may be 1858. Additional impression under Registration Mark, unable to read.	Golden 1964:527	4/4/2005	509	6
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1862-1867	Base altered from post. plate. Impressed Registration Mark appears to be in first pattern. Likely year of manufacture 1862.	Golden 1964:527	4/4/2005	515	6

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Fig. 1867:77	1867-77	Plate base fig. printed Royal Arms mark EDWARD CLARKE / PORCELAINE FINESTAL OPAQUE / Edward Clarke's Porcelain Works in Tunstall were in operation c.1867-77 (other addresses used at different times). Formerly Bridgwood & Clarke, subsequently A.J. Wilkinson.	Giddens 1964:147	4-5/2005	3	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Fig. 1867:1877	1867-1877	Large blue rim sherd from a hollow plate. Partial impressed mark evident on base. "COCKSON'S BRIDGE" & "CO. Per Giddens, Cockson & Co. were subsequently known as Cockson & Seddon, 1875-1877.	Giddens 1964:159	4-4/2005	510	6	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Fig. pre 1887	pre 1887	Plate base fig. portion of impressed mark "EXPORT" in a circle (possibly with anchor). Date of manufacture unknown due to fragmentary mark. Davenport was a Staffordshire pottery that operated during the 18th and 19th centuries.	Giddens 1964:189-191	4-5/2005	7	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Earthenware	White-blue	1	Fig. 1843:40	1843-40	Saucer rim fragment; low blue with elaborate pattern on rim and landscape in center; the early Victorian period (1835-1860) of low blue production was characterized by a pattern based on improved Chinese porcelain and romanticized scenic patterns.	Snyder 2003	4-5/2005	15	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Ironstone	White	1	Fig.		Base sherd, saucer, discolored, partial circular impressed mark evident but not readable.		4-4/2005	3104	6	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Ironstone	White	1	Fig.		Half of a deep saucer, impressed mark evident on base but unreadable. Shaded base, likely underware serving piece; printed game-style mark with floral embellishment and animal (sheep?) on top. T. J. & J. MAYERS / IMPROVED / IRONSTONE / CHINA "13" also incised impressed on base.		4-4/2005	517	6	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware				Ironstone	White	1	Fig. 1843:55	1843-55	Thomas, John & Joseph Mayer's Furlong Works and Dale Hall Pottery operated in Burniem, T. J. & J. Mayer exhibited in the Exhibitions of 1851, 1853, and 1855. Their products were varied and highly regarded. In the 1850s, the Furlong Works produced pattern ware such as a feature. Subsequently Mayer Bros. & Elliot.	Giddens 1964:424	4-5/2005	11	1	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff/Blue	3	Fig.		3 buff stoneware crock sherds, represents single crock; pieces reassembled into a partial rim with handle below; salt glaze with blue decoration on exterior; interior very dark brown. Albany slip. Portion of stamped mark just below rim is "...". All three remain is "...". Inside a rectangle. Approx. 12" x 12" x 12".		4-5/2005	519	6	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff/Blue	8	Fig.		8 gray buff stoneware crock sherds, including portions of base and body; salt glaze with blue stylized floral decoration on exterior; interior dark brown. Albany slip. Sherds represent a single crock (pieces reassembled). Approx. diam. 12.5". Several sherds originally recorded as part of Artifact No. 28, have since been re-identified as Artifact No. 517 (the color of the base is buff).		4-5/2005	28	1	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff	1	Fig.		Slip on interior. No decoration. Approx. base diam. 13".		4-4/2005	522	6	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff	1	Fig.		Slip on interior. No decoration. Approx. base diam. 10.5".		4-4/2005	523	6	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff	1	Fig.		Slip on interior. No decoration. Approx. base diam. 10.5".		4-4/2005	521	6	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff	2	Fig.		2 buff stoneware sherds (base/body and rim), salt glaze exterior with reddish coloration. Albany slip on interior. May be part of same crock. Approx. base diam. 9.5".		4-4/2005	524	6	
P1	F 10	Food/Storage	Crock				Stoneware	Buff	3	Fig.		3 buff stoneware body sherds, salt glaze exterior with greenish brown Albany slip on interior. May have been from single crock.		4-4/2005	520	6	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	F10	Food Food Storage	Crock	North 1/2		4-6" below surface	Stoneware	Buff	4	Frg		4 buff stoneware sherds, includes base, body and rim sherds. Salt glaze exterior with blue floral decoration, dark brown Albany slip on interior. Sherd may have come from single crock. Approx. base diam. 10".		4/4/2005	529	6	
P1	F10	Food Food Storage	Lid				Stoneware	Buff/Orange	1	Frg		Large sherd from stoneware lid, buff body with orange/brown glaze over molded relief. Pattern unclear. Interior unglazed. Exterior diam approx. 15". Likely fit large vessel/crock with wide mouth (approx. 13" diam.).		4/4/2005	529	6	
P1	F10	Food Food Storage	Lid				Stoneware	Buff/Rackin glum glaze	1	Whl		Nearly complete large stoneware lid with round handle, unglazed rim and rockingham glaze in center. May have been used to cover large crock/food storage. Diam. 10". Other uses possible, although found in context with large cracks.		4/5/2005	27	1	
P1	F10	Food Food Storage	Lid	North 1/2		4-6" below surface	Stoneware	Buff/Rackin glum glaze	3	Frg		5 sherds, possibly from 2 separate large stoneware lids with unglazed rim and rockingham glaze in center. More complete sample (artifact no. 27) found in feature and had simpler round handle, 10" total diam. May have been used to cover large crock/food storage. Other uses possible, although found in context with large cracks.		4/4/2005	518	6	
												Rim and shoulder fragment from a Chinese Shouldered Food Jar. The fragment is decorated with white glaze and blue decoration on body. Very small amount of blue decoration evident on this sample. Likely square, no neck and simple rim. Although sometimes referred to as a ginger jar, utilitarian wide mouth containers like the one collected may have been used to store any number of things, including pickled vegetables, soy bean cheese, shrimp paste, and salted garlic (see Behind the Seawall for further description). As noted by Paul R. Mullins in his discussion of bro-she in "Putting the 'There' There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland, objects that initially served a functional purpose were sometimes reused as decorative objects.					
P1	F10	Food Food Storage	Shouldered Food Jar	North 1/2		4-6" below surface	Ceramic	Buff/white	1	Frg		Clear glass prescription style bottle, oval base (approx. 1 3/4" x 1"), height 4 1/2". No mark. Seam neck-to-heel and side seams run from heel to neck, continuing nearly to the finish. Shallow vertical grooves on neck. Prescription style finish appear "folded" outward. Bore does not indicate it was hand applied, but it is generally crude in appearance and does not have smooth look of some tool finished. Cork remains in bottle.	Praterella & Praterella eds. 2004; Fannon, & Zibarth 1981:411	4/4/2005	526	6	
P1	F10	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Clear round prescription packing style bottle (rounded shoulders with short neck), base diam. 2 1/8", height 6". 3-piece mold with tooled prescription style finish (seams disappear mid-neck and tooling marks evident). Several seed and blister-sized bubbles evident. No mark. Date based on finish.		4/4/2005	530	6	
P1	F10	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1875-1915	Clear round prescription packing style bottle (rounded shoulders with short neck), base diam. 2 1/8", height 6". 3-piece mold with tooled prescription style finish (seams disappear mid-neck and tooling marks evident). Several seed and blister-sized bubbles evident. No mark. Date based on finish.	USDI BLM 2007	4/4/2005	527	6	
P1	F10	Grooming/Health	Comb				Rubber	Black	1	Frg		Hair comb with mark, "R. Comb Co. Goodyear 1851". IR stands for India Rubber and the comb was fashioned after Goodyear's 1851 patent.		4/4/2005	19	1	
P1	F10	Grooming/Health	Vial				Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Clear glass vial, likely medicinal cosmetic, length 4 1/4". Base approx. 1/2" x 5/8".		4/4/2005	544	6	
P1	F10	Misc.	Indt				Ceramic	White	4	Frg		4 thick (3/8") ceramic sherds from post, fixtures, such as sink or toilet. One piece pointed (PYD10... on interior). Clear glaze on exterior. Possible blowhole or service line. Partial scribed incised mark, evident but undecipherable.		4/4/2005	545	6	
P1	F10	Misc.	Indt				Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Partial scribed incised mark, evident but undecipherable.		4/4/2005	516	6	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	F 10	Misc	Indt				Stoneware	Silver	1	Whl		Flat round lid, diam. 6", thickness approx. 1/2", with round knob handle in center. May be made of a soft clay ceramic. Appears immature (silver glaze is not fully developed). Knob is irregular and appears somewhat expediently made.		4-4-2005	546	6	
P1	F 10	Misc	Indt				Metal Wood		1	Frg		Flat object, length approx. 4" (broken), wood dowel with metal tip, likely part of larger tool.		4-4-2005	535	6	
P1	F 10	Misc	Safety Pin				Metal	Gold	1	Whl		1.34" safety pin		4-4-2005	533	6	
P1	F 10	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg		Clay pipe stem impressed with Thagot's Parit's A (second initial unknown). No info on specific maker, although deposits of Kanlin clay are known to be in this area and pipe is likely from there.	Walker 1971	4-4-2005	25	1	
P1	F 10	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg		Clay pipe bowl and stem. "TD" impressed on bowl; spur, partial impression on one side of stem reads "THO." while other side reads "GE."	Walker 1971	4-4-2005	23	1	
P1	F 10	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg	1823-76	Maker may be Thomas White & Co., although their location in Edinburgh may not match reverse impression. If made by Thomas White, date of manufacture is 1823-1876. The initials T.D. are found on many different pieces of pottery from this area.		4-4-2005	22	1	
P1	F 10	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg	post 1846	The fragment of the pipe stem recovered is impressed "GLASGOW" on one side and "CDOUGALL" on the other side (words run in opposite directions).	Paterson & Prichett 1981	4-4-2005	21	1	
P1	F 10	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Whl		Clay pipe, no deposition on stem or bowl, bowl is conical with spur and stem.		4-4-2005	24	1	
P1	F 10	Toy	Cup				Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Small cup with handle from children's tea set.		4-4-2005	20	1	
P1	F 10	Writing	Bottle				Stoneware	Yellow/ Brown glaze	1	Whl		Stoneware bottle/jar with yellow brown glaze likely used for ink. No marks present. Cylindrical body with angular shoulder and concave neck; the heavy collared lip is somewhat irregular. ID based on similarity to objects recovered along the SF Waterfront that bore maker's mark.	Paterson, Prichett & Zichard 1981	4-5-2005	17	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1853-61	Plate base frag, portion of printed Royal Arms ("O" mark evident). COLTRIDGE POTTERY PRODUCED EARLYWARES 1853-61. Subsequently Henry Alcock & Co. An impressed Registration Mark is also present below the maker's mark. It is difficult to distinguish the year code later, although it appears to be 1853-61. R. (187) which agrees with the date range provided by the maker's mark.	Giddens 1964-27: 527	4-5-2005	6	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Base/rim sherd from a saucer. Partial impressed mark evident but not readable.		4-4-2005	512	6	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1846-1918	Saucer base frag; printed Royal Arms mark "R. COCHRAN & CO." visible. COCHRAN & CO. Veneville Pottery, Glasgow, Scotland from 1846-1918. China production ceased c. 1856.	Giddens 1964-157:158	4-5-2005	2	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1862-91	Saucer base frag; portion of printed Royal Arms mark evident; STONE CHINA / E & C. CHALLI / ENGLAND. E. and C. Challinor operated the Fenton Pottery and produced earthenware and ironstones. Formerly E. Challinor & Co., subsequently C. Challinor & Co.	Giddens 1964-137:138	4-5-2005	4	1	
P1	F 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware				Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1853-71	Base frag poss. cup/bowl/small vessel; portion of printed Royal Arms mark visible; "FOSKETER" under Royal Arms. Likely manufactured in Blonore & Fosters' Capulins Pottery, Tarnish. Subsequently Farnose & Son.	Giddens 1964-235	4-5-2005	5	1	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle	Along F 6 (Folkman and Main)			Glass	Aqua	1	Frg	1870-1892	Light aqua bottle, neck and finish missing; 3 stylized "C's embossed on base; body embossed with "CONRAD & CO'S / ORIGINAL / BUDWEISER / US PATENT NO 6376." Punctuation evident; side mold seam runs around heel and onto base; appears post mold made. C. Conrad Budweiser Co., St. Louis, Mo. circa 1890-1900.	Toulouse 1971 cited in USDI BRM 2007	4/4/2005	53	71	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle	Along F 6 (Folkman and Main)			Glass	Cobalt	1	Whl	1864-68	Cobalt blue bottle embossed GLASSEN & CO. / ANCHORS//SPARKLING! Punctuation evident; mold seam encircles heel; tooled finish. Glasen & Co. of San Francisco produced Anchor Brand Sparkling Cider from 1864-68	Mahoon & Mahoon 1971:23	4/4/2005	50	2	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle	Along F 6, Perimeter trench along Folkman near Main			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1860?-1883	Very faintly applied finish. Base embossed VC & Co (stylized) / L. Likely a product of Carl Conrad & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. Cited restaurant owner, contracted with the Anheuser Busch Brewing Associates brothers of the "St. Louis Lager Beer," to brew and bottle beer for him after his own formula. He called the beer Budweiser. The brand name Budweiser passed to Anheuser Busch in 1891, shortly after Conrad went bankrupt.	Toulouse 1971:117	4/4/2005	426	5	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle				Stoneware	Cream	1	Frg		Shallow ale bottle with cream glaze, neck and finish missing. Base diam 2.3-4". Body cream colored. Maker's mark is very shallow worn but likely belongs to Port Dundas Pottery Company. An "P" is stamped outside the primary mark to the right. The Port Dundas Pottery Co. was established in the mid-19th century and became one of the largest potteries in the Chicago region. It was the first to utilize steam power to turn pottery's wheels. The maker's mark may represent the potter who manufactured this piece.	WSA 1996b:49-50	4/4/2005	430	9	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle	Near Folkman			Glass	Olive	1	Frg		Overcast wine bottle, portion of neck and entire finish missing. Base diam 3.3-4". Height to bottom of neck 10.12". Turn mold.		4/4/2005	438	5	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle	Near Folkman			Stoneware	Cream	1	Whl	1735-?	Nearly white ceramic ale bottle (finish missing) with cream buff colored glaze. Impressed/stamped PRICE / B / BRISTOL. Manufactured by J & C Price and Brothers of Bristol, England. The initial manufacturing date for this bottle is 1735-1740, although there is no coinciding date in the literature. J & C Price and Brothers was known for its high quality.	Peaton et al. 1981/610 cited in WSA 1996b:50	4/4/2005	58	2	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl	Along F 6 (Folkman and Main)			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1870-80	Portion of shallow Ironstone bowl with printed Royal Arms mark. S & W / BEST IRONSTONE CHINA under Royal Arms. S & W likely Skinner & Walker who ran the Stafford Pottery in Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire; formerly G. Skinner & Co.; subsequently Ambrose Walker & Co.	Goddard 1964:580	4/4/2005	51	2	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Food Prep/Consumption	Tea Cup	Along F 6, Perimeter trench along Folkman near Main			Ceramic	White w/ decoration	1	Frg		Approx. 1/3 of a small tea cup with oriental style floral decoration in black and orange on exterior with wide blue green band and thin gold band around rim. Interior decorated with thin gold band around rim as well. Possibly modern. Several partial marks visible on base. First consists of three impressed vertical lines over a fourth impressed horizontal line. Second consists of two short parallel lines. Third consists of a fragmentary (blue printed) and consists of a [possible crown] ("C.T.").		4/4/2005	435	5	
P1	Perimeter Trench	Beverage	Boyle		9'		Glass	Light Aqua	1	Whl	1867-97	Light aqua blob top soda water bottle; white coating/paintation covers exterior; mold seam encircles heel and two body seams run from heel to finish; applied finish; base embossed SCHIZ & BRO with large "S" on interior side (unable to confirm with second source); Seitz-Browning Co., Inc. operated from 1850-1953 in Eaton, PA. Polyhale excavated with backhoe and bottle found with bay and rock, and barrel remains.					

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo	Feature No.	Theme	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qtr.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Vendor No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1	Trench 2	Tea	Marble	Backdirt			Ceramic	White	1	Wh	1	Ceramic marble, white pined rough glaze		4/1/2005	422	2	
P1	Trench 3	Food Prep/Consumption	Tea Cup	Backdirt			Ceramic	Blue on white	1	Prig	1	Half of a small blue on white tea cup decorated with ornate white landscape on exterior and elaborate banded decoration on interior, no mark		4/1/2005	61	2	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Backdirt monitoring			Glass	Aqua	1	Wh	1	Aqua soda water bottle, applied tapered finish. Embossed: W. RIDDIF- PHILADA (A is raised) on one side with an "R" (script) on the reverse. Large iron point mark on base. An Antique Soda and Beer with rare dates listed on the label. The label is dated 1948-1953. The date is consistent with the applied finish and panel.	USO BLM 2007, von Meibach 2006	3/30/2005	421	5	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Backdirt monitoring			Stoneware	Caramel/Cream	1	Wh	1	Large Devol-style glazed ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware, style developed in Bristol, England but spread to many locations, buff fabric, with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle buff colored glaze, no mark	St. Mary's University 2007	3/30/2005	54	2	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Clear	1	Wh	1	Half pint milk bottle (height 5.1 2"), applied color label on one side reads "MILK IS YOUR BASIC FOOD - the foundation half of your diet" and on reverse "BORDEN'S DAIRY DELIVERY CO. millum logo BORDEN COMPANY" Base embossed with REG. CAL. B.D.D. 23 Owens-Illinois logo 1" Bottled by Owens-Illinois. Date based on ACL.	USO BLM 2007	3/30/2005	190	3	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Olive	1	Wh	1	Olive Champagne style bottle, height 10", base diam. 2.7 8", patination, pick up, hand laid on ring with a series of fairly deep vertical grooves in neck.		3/30/2005	401	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Amber	1	Wh	1	Amber beer bottle with applied finish. 3-pc. mold, side seams disappear under finish. Base embossed "ARNAS 32". Toulouse describes a similar sample as follows: "Maker unknown. The bottle is crudely handmade, with a single ring around the neck and a small mark on the base. The only lettering is the name (ARNAS) on the bottom of the bottle. He attributes the date 1870-1880, which is reasonable for this sample as well.	Toulouse 1971, 50		315	3	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Black	1	Wh	1	Black glass beer bottle with applied grooved ring finish, 3-pc. mold. Height 9.3 4". Rough texture on body, frequent sized bubbles.	USO BLM 2007		346	3	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Grading		1.5'	Glass	Dark Olive	1	Wh	1	Round beer liquor bottle, height 9", base diam. 2.5 8", applied brandy style finish, mouth blown in dip mold, orange peel texture on body, neck is relatively thin and slightly irregular (free-blown) with tooling forming grooves on neck. Date based on finish.	USO BLM 2007	4/4/2005	408	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Grading NW corner along F-150m		3.5'	Glass	Green	1	Wh	1	Green beer bottle with applied grooved ring finish. Height 10", base diam. 2 1/2". 3-pc. mold. Crudely made (numerous bubbles in glass, white marks on body). Push up. Base embossed "10".	USO BLM 2007	4/6/2005	419	5	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)		3'-5'	Stoneware	Buff	1	Prig	1	Nearly whole Pin size stoneware ale bottle. Portion of neck and entire finish missing. Height to base of finish 3 3/4". Body is buff with buff colored glaze. Impressed mark at heel is partially chipped off. Remainder is very shallow and unreadable.	WSA 1996, 45, Pastor, Prichett 1961	4/6/2005	340	3	

Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Grading NW corner, Main & Folson	3-5'		Glass	Clear	1	Fig	1925-1930	Clear glass beer bottle, finish barely visible, machine-made. Embossed on back of bottle: "MILWAUKEE BEER". On front of bottle: "NET CONTENTS 6 1/2 FLID OZS." / "PC in a logo." / "Base embossed 'M.B.'". An internet source indicates that the Milwaukee Brewery of San Francisco (formerly the Bay Brewery and Milwaukee Brewery) operated under that name from 1895-1935. During this years 1933-35 they were also known as the San Francisco Brewing Company. The company remained in business until the prohibition producing a malt beverage. After 1935 it was operated by the San Francisco Brewing Company. The company was purchased by the Pacific Coast Glass Co., located in San Francisco and in operation from 1925-1930. It was the successor to Pacific Coast Glass Works. Date based on Pacific Coast Glass Co. mark.	Tavern Trove LLC 2007; Toulouse 1971-144	4/6/2008	4085	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Grading west side of site			Glass	Amber	1	Wdl	1870-1880	Amber beer bottle with applied finish. 3-pc. mold. Side seams disappear under finish. Base embossed "ARNAS 24". Toulouse describes a similar sample as follows: "Maker Unknown. The bottle is crudely handmade, with a hand-tooled lid-on ring. The bottle is amber and probably had beer. The base has a faint, circular stamp, possibly an incision of the bottle. He attributes the date 1870-1880, which is reasonable for this sample as well. Also see Artifact 385.	Toulouse 1971-50	3/3/2008	4021	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring			Glass	Clear	1	Wdl	post 1934	Half pint milk bottle with applied color label. Label is now brownish, but may not reflect original color. Reads "MARIN-DELL / MILK. BUILDS-STRONG BONES / AND SOUND TEETH on one side and "MARIN-DELL / logo / SOLD ONLY AT INDEPENDENT STORES / REG. CAL." / "Heat embossed 220-14L 7 / HALF PINT." Base embossed "DELL / 73 Owens-Illinois logo." / "Owens-Illinois logo appears to be the Pacific Coast Glass Co. logo." / "The bottle is dated after 1934." / "In 1932, The Pacific Coast Co. Division was based in San Francisco on the history of the Mary E. Silveira school provided a brief background on the company itself, which was started in 1929 by Anthony F. Silveira, who had immigrated from the Portuguese Azores Islands in 1897. Silveira owned and processed milk from Marin dairies and sold exclusively to independent dairies and restaurants in the San Francisco area." / "The Pacific Coast Milk Company (ACI) began to be used ca. 1934. See also Artifact 397.	History of Mary E. Silveira School online at http://dixiedust.com/mae-silveira-history.html in 4.12 ca. university history 1971-466	3/30/2008	4068	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring and trenching End			Glass	Olive	1	Wdl		Very small (height 8") beer/drum 2.3-4.97 champagne style bottles. postulation, etrade finish with lid-on ring, kick-up, some foil remains at neck.			392	3	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NW 1/2	5-7'		Stoneware	Cream	1	Wdl		Stoneware ale bottle with cream glaze, orange peel texture, finish in a collar with a ring below. No maker's mark. Height 8 1/2". Diam. 2 3/4". Body cream colored.		4/7/2008	411	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NW along Folson			Glass	Aqua	1	Wdl	pre 1885	Very small (height 4") beer/drum 2.3-4.97 champagne style bottles. postulation, etrade finish with lid-on ring, kick-up, some foil remains at neck. No maker's mark. Height 8 1/2". Diam. 2 3/4". Body cream colored.	USDI BLM 2007	4/5/2008	420	5	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	(Object)	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Area	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NW corner		0-2'	Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1940	Clear glass milk bottle, height 6 1/2", orange applied color label reads: SPRICKELS RUSSELL - DAIRY CO. LTD. - SAN FRANCISCO on one side and on the reverse under a depiction of a couple eating at a table reads: ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER - TURN OUT TONIGHT AND DINE AT A RESTAURANT. Embossed along the top: QUART 24 01 ML 10 / FOR CAFE USE ONLY. Base embossed: Duglath / SR / 23 Owens-Illinois logo 2. Logo appears to use the words "used by the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. Division of San Francisco). While applied color labeling was in use by about 1934, the Duglath designation was not used by Owens-Illinois until 1940. Photos in the SF Public Library collection indicate that the Sprickels Russell Dairy Co. was located at 1717 Mission Street in San Francisco.	US 539 BLM 2007, Tealhouse 1971 403-406	3/11/2005	403	4		
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NW excavation along Folsom			Glass	Aqua	1	Frg	1870-1910	Partial body and base of a "round bottom soda" bottle. Embossed: "...CHRANES... RATED WATERS DUBLIN / ... PAST / ... TRELLE 7 pc. hinge mold. Upper half of body and neck finish missing. Held carbonated water imported from Ireland. The rounded bottom ensured that the bottle remained on its side, keeping the cork moist. Like this sample, the majority of round bottom sodas found in the U.S. originated in England or Ireland.	USID BLM 2007	4-5/2005	413	4		
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NW half of project area		5-7'	Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1934	Clear glass milk bottle, lug type threaded finish, ACL label has worn away but "shadow" of ACL still visible. one side reads: GOLDEN STATE BRAND / DAIRY PRODUCTS / REG. CAL. and reverse reads: TO REMOVE THIS / SANITARY ALUMINUM CAP / WITH / FLAT OF / HAND / THEN / LIFT / CAP / OFF. Held embossed: ONE PINT / 10. Base embossed: 2882ML REG. CAL. / G.S. / 23 Owens-Illinois logo 1. The date is based on the ACL, which began to be used about 1934. The date is also consistent with the Pacific Coast Co. Division of the Owens-Illinois Company, which began operations in San Francisco in 1932.	Tealhouse 1971 403-406, USID BLM 2007	4/7/2005	404	4		
P1		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring - NW section along Folsom			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1906-1929	Clear glass milk bottle, half pint size, body embossed: TALE PINT / DAIRY DELIVERY CO. / DDCo / SAN FRANCISCO. Base embossed with stylized "DDCo" logo. An online source indicates that in 1906 the 8 largest dairies in San Mateo were absorbed into the Dairy Delivery Co., which was subsequently incorporated in Milwaukee. In 1929, Borden acquired the Dairy Delivery Co.	Ramkiss 2006	4-5/2005	393	3		
P1		Beverage	Bottle	monitoring SW corner		1-4'	Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1934	Orange beverage bottle, height 7", base diam 2 1/4". Wide mouth finish resembles milk bottle. Base is widest point and body gradually tapers as it approaches finish. Three zones of decoration. Bottom and top third have repeating geometric design and middle third has no decoration. Slight iridescence. Machine-made. Label was ACL, although only the "shadow" of the lettering remains. Appears to read: MARIN DELL / ORANGEADE on both sides of body. Possibly an orange drink produced by the dairy company Marin Dell, not Dairy Delivery. See Article 197 for more information on Marin Dell, Dairy Delivery's Milk Co.). The ACL label indicates a date after 1934.	USID BLM 2007	3/31/2005	398	4		
		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner			Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Pint size milk bottle, body embossed: ONE PINT / SPRICKELS / DC / CREAMERIES. Base embossed: SC.		3/31/2005	399	4		

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner		1'-2"	Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1920-1925	Half pint milk bottle, body embossed HALF PINT / DAIRY DELIVERY CO. / TRADEMARK milkmaid logo REGISTERED / SAN FRANCISCO. Heel embossed with "H over A" Hazel-Atlas logo and number "1". Base embossed with stylized "DCC" logo. The Hazel-Atlas logo evident on this bottle is a variation of the logo used on the 8 largest dairies in San Francisco. The bottle was acquired into the Dairy Delivery Co., which was headquartered in Millvale. In 1929, Borden acquired the Dairy Delivery Co.	Toulouse 1971:239; Toulouse 1971:406; Ramikay 2006	3/29/2005	396	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner	Just under base neck		Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1932	Half pint size milk bottle. Body embossed "HALF PINT" / MAHIN DAIRYMEN'S MILK CO. LTD. / MARINDELL / PRODUCTS' REG. TRADEMARK milkmaid logo. The milkmaid logo is a variation of the embossed "DHL" Owens-Illinois logo appears to be the Pacific Coast Co. Division version, which indicates a date of manufacture after 1932. The Pacific Coast Co. Division was based in San Francisco. A history of itself, which was started in 1929 by Anthony F. Silveira, who had immigrated from the Portuguese Azores Islands in 1897. Silveira owned and operated a dairy in San Francisco, which was later sold and processed milk from Marin dairies and sold exclusively to independent grocers in the Bay Area. The company eventually became Foremost Milk Company.	Mary E. Silveira 1971:406; Toulouse 1971:406	3/29/2005	397	4	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner along Folsom		3'-5"	Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1873-82	Aqua blob-top soda water bottle, applied finish, paintation, embossed "KESON" / "VITA" / SODA / SPRINGS on front with NATURAL / MINERAL WATER on reverse. The bottle has a vertical body seam on the heel to finish (possibly mid-neck). Jackson's had several agents in San Francisco during this time period.	Madson & Madson 49	4/6/2005	60	2	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner bulldozer cut		1'-2"	Glass	Clear	1	Fig	post 1932	Clear soda style bottle, machine-made, base diam. 2 1/8". Neck and finish missing. Body embossed with diamond pattern. Embossed "VICTORY" on front with "REGISTERED" below. The bottle has a vertical body seam on the heel to finish (possibly mid-neck). Jackson's had several agents in San Francisco during this time period.	Toulouse 1971:407	3/29/2005	394	3	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW Corner (Main and Folsom)		3'-5"	Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1875-82	Black-top soda water bottle, circular mold seam on base, vertical side seam on front, embossed "KESON" / "VITA" / SODA / SPRINGS on front with NATURAL / MINERAL WATER on reverse. The bottle has a vertical body seam on the heel to finish (possibly mid-neck). Jackson's had several agents in San Francisco during this time period.	Madson & Madson 49	4/6/2005	63	2	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW Corner (Main and Folsom)		0'-2"	Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Black-top soda water bottle, circular mold seam on base, vertical side seam on front, embossed "KESON" / "VITA" / SODA / SPRINGS on front with NATURAL / MINERAL WATER on reverse. The bottle has a vertical body seam on the heel to finish (possibly mid-neck). Jackson's had several agents in San Francisco during this time period.	Madson & Madson 49	4/6/2005	63	2	
P1		Beverage	Bottle	NW corner near cable		0'-2"	Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Black-top soda water bottle, circular mold seam on base, vertical side seam on front, embossed "KESON" / "VITA" / SODA / SPRINGS on front with NATURAL / MINERAL WATER on reverse. The bottle has a vertical body seam on the heel to finish (possibly mid-neck). Jackson's had several agents in San Francisco during this time period.	Madson & Madson 49	4/6/2005	63	2	
P1		Clothing	Button	Grading		1'-5"	Ceramic	White	2	Whl		Prosser dial style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 7/16".		4/4/2005	425	5	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Pack.	Catag.	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Bowl	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Ceramic	Celadon	1 Frag	port 1921	Citica	Basebody sherd from a small rice-style bowl. Exterior has celadon green glaze. The base of the bowl is decorated with a blue-green glaze. JAPAN. Blue mark in interior of bowl reads THE CO DIRECT IMPORTERS OF JAPANESE TEAS AND FANCY GO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. 201 SIXTH ST. COR. HOWARD ST. SAN FRANCISCO Item likely post 1921, since Costello and Mauney indicate that "the word Japan" appearing on wares from that country, has been identified as indicating a post-1921 date (Adams et al. 1981:152). Prices saying "Made in Japan" were common after 1921, but the word Japan was no longer acceptable to the U.S. government as a place of origin.	Goddard 1964:267 Mauney 1982:27	3-6-2005	418		
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Bowl	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Ironstone	White	1 Frag	1876-1878	Citica	Base sherd with black printed Royal Arms style maker's mark, vessel known as IRONSTONE CHINA. royal arms POWELL & BISHOP as a baker. GODDEN attributes the Powell & Bishop partnership to 1876-1878. Stafford St. Works and other addresses. Haskey. Formerly Lestley Powell & Co. Subsequently Powell, Bishop & Sonier.	Goddard 1964:459	4-6-2005	356		
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Plate	Grading	1-5'	1-5'	Ironstone	White with decoration	1 Frag	1853-1862	Citica	Base sherd from likely dinner plate. Top is decorated with an elaborate blue-on-white landscape design - portion that is visible shows a large red boat on water. The bottom of the sherd is decorated with a simple blue printed Caricature style maker's mark eident. PANAMA E. CHALLINOR & CO Panama likely refers to the pattern. E. Challinor & Co. operated in Staffordshire from 1853-1862 and were subsequently known as E. & C. Challinor.	Goddard 1964:137	3-4-2005	416	5	
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Plate	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Ironstone	White	1 Frag	1846-1918	Citica	Base sherd with partial printed Royal Arms style maker's mark. / royal arms POWELL & BISHOP as a baker. GODDEN attributes the Powell & Bishop partnership to 1876-1878. Stafford St. Works and other addresses. Haskey. Formerly Lestley Powell & Co. Subsequently Powell, Bishop & Sonier.	Goddard 1964:157	4-6-2005	376	N	
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Platter	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Ironstone	White	1 Frag	1895-1898	Citica	Base sherd from a small saucer. Printed maker's mark T FURNIVAL & SON. COBRIDGE / STAFFORDSHIRE. According to Godden, Furnival and Sons operated on Elder Road, Cobridge, from 1871-1890. Subsequently Furnival. This specific mark (undecorated lettering only) was not represented in Godden.	Goddard 1964:351	4-6-2005	378	N	
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Saucer	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Ironstone	White	1 Frag	1871-1890	Citica	Base rim sherd from a small saucer. Printed maker's mark T FURNIVAL & SON. COBRIDGE / STAFFORDSHIRE. According to Godden, Furnival and Sons operated on Elder Road, Cobridge, from 1871-1890. Subsequently Furnival. This specific mark (undecorated lettering only) was not represented in Godden.	Goddard 1964:263	4-6-2005	377	3	
P1		Food Prep / Consumption	Tea Cup	Grading	1-5'	1-5'	Earthenware	White w/ decoration	1 Frag		Citica	Base sherd from a small cup. Base-on-white decoration in interior and exterior, elaborate landscape design.		4-4-2005	434	5	
P1		Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)	3'-5'	3'-5'	Glass	Aqua	1 Whl	1877-1920	Citica	Mechanically made glass bottle height 7 1/4". Embossed WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE on shoulder and LEA & PERRINS on body. Base embossed JD S I W. Worcesterhire Sauce was first introduced to the public in 1838. The maker's mark on this bottle, however, indicates that it was imported by John Duncan & Sons of New York, New York. According to Tealoune, "Duncan was the American licensee for importing Lea & Perrin Sauce into America. He had his own bottle made in England, filled there, and then shipped to him. After that time he changed the name to Allcock's sauce." About 1920 he sold the brand name and factory to the originators of the sauce, who formed an American company to handle it." The number on the base likely refers to the mold being used for the bottle.	Tealoune 1971:277	4-6-2005	384	3	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1		Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Monitors, north corner of trench			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1875-1920	Round aqua bottle with tooled finish, height 7 1/4". Embossed vertically on body: BASE EMBOSSED JD 3 / S' WORCESTER SAUCE was introduced to the public in 1835. The maker's mark on this bottle, a shield with a cross, was used by the company from New York, New York. According to Toulouze, "Duncan was the American licensee for importing Lee & Perrins Sauce into America. He had his own bottle made in England, filled there, and then shipped to him. About 1920 his heirs sold the company and factory to the originators of the sauce who formed an American company to handle it." The number on the neck (1885-1920) refers to the mold being used for the bottle. See also Artifact 1884.	Toulouze 1971:277	4/7/2005	407	4	
P1		Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Monitors, W corner of site			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1875-1920	Small (height 5 1/2") round (diam. 1 1/4") bottle with long, slightly bulbous neck and tooled oil style finish. Poss. condiment bottle. Base embossed "B-D-C". Maker not known. Date based on transition period for Worcester Sauce bottles. See also Artifact 1884.	USD BLM 2007	4/7/2005	388	3	
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	General monitoring/trenching			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1865-1895	Aqua proprietary druggist bottle, round, height 5 7/8". Applied finish: Post mold. Embossed on body: E.G. LYONS & CO. / ESS. JAMAICA. GINGER / S.F. Whistle marks on body. According to Fike, Ernest G. Lyons acquired a San Francisco based bitters and cordial manufactory in 1865 and established E.G. Lyons & Co. In 1891 the firm was incorporated as E.G. Lyons Co. Lyons died in 1893 and within just a few years the same became E.G. Lyons & Sons Co. (FEBIN et al. 1943).	Fike 1987:129		383	3	
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	General monitoring/trenching			Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Small (height 4") round (diam. 1 1/2") prescription style bottle. Seam etches body at shoulder.			389	3	
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Grading NW corner along Fishom		3'-5'	Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1885-1920	Round bottle (diam. 2 7/8") with strong shoulders, short/narrow neck and tooled head finish. Height 7 3/8". "Chemist" style bottle. Seam etches body at shoulder. Bottle has been tooled and faded out mid-neck. Date based on transition period from applied finishes to machine manufacture.	USD BLM 2007	4/6/2005	381	3	
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Grading NW corner, Main and Fishom		3-5'	Glass	Clear	1	Frg	1885-1920	Clear, round, medicinal bottle, base diam. 2 1/2", portion of neck and finish missing, height to shoulder 5 1/2", body embossed CITRATE OF MAGNESIA in a shield. 2 parallel embossed lines encircle shoulder and side seam run from top of heel to mid-neck (where it appears it folds due to finish tooling). Finishes may have been tooled. Date range is based on transition period from applied finishes to machine manufacture. Citrate of Magnesia. The maker/seller of this particular sample is not known, but Citrate of Magnesia had numerous producers and was used to address all manner of digestive and stomach ailments.	USD BLM 2007, Digger 2004:1999	4/6/2005	400	4	
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1907-1920	Clear glass prescription style bottle, square. Flat front and two front corners chamfered. Back is rounded. Tooled finish. Height 3 3/4", base 1 1/2 x 1 1/2". Embossed WILLIAMS' BRILLIANTINE / THE J.B. WILLIAMS CO. / GLASTONBURY, CT, U.S.A. Fike indicates that the company was established in 1840 and was still operating in 1948. Date based on finish and overprinting dates for Williams' Brilliantine (as seen in Fike 1907-1930).	Fike 1987:83	3/30/2005	417	5	

William Self Associates, Inc.

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Photo No.	Author No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring			Glass	Clear	1 Whl	1907-1920		Clear, round bottle, prescription style finish. recessed sides at base and tapered sides. Height 1 3/4", base diam. 1 1/4". Embossed WILLIAMS' BRILLIANT! Trade indicates that the J.B. Williams Co. of Eastonbury, Conn. (makers of Williams' Brilliant) was established in 1840 and was still operating in 1940. Date based on finish and advertising dates for 1906.	File 1987-83, 1906	3/30/2005	418	8
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring along Folsom			Glass	Aqua	1 Whl	1848-1900		Large squat prescription bottle, post mold produced, applied finish, mold seams end at bottom of neck, vertical stretch tooling (?) marks on neck. A embossed panels AYERS', COMPOUND EXTRACT LOWELL MASS U.S.A. BUSINESS in 1841. Sanataparil introduced in 1848, when James Ayer died in 1878. Robert Ayer assumed control of the business and continued on every continent. In 1938 the business was acquired by Sterling Products, Inc. End date of manufacture is based on approximate switch from applied to tooled finishes and is an estimate. See also Wilson 1981 40 for advertisement.	File 1987-94	4-5-2004	425	7
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring, augers, corner of Folsom and Main			Glass	Clear	1 Frig	1925-1930		Portion of a clear glass prescription style bottle, neck and finish missing. Bottle has a "logo" made by the Pacific Coast Glass Co. of San Francisco. They were the successor to Pacific Coast Glass Works.	Toolhouse 1971 413	4-1-2005	412	4
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring, finds, bulldozer			Glass	Clear	1 Frig	post 1920		Rectangular prescription style bottle with indented front panel and chamfered corners. Neck and finish missing. Base 1 3/4" x 7/8". Indented panel embossed HINDS' HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM A.S. HINDS CO. BLOOMFIELD, N.J. U.S.A. H.F.F. Base embossed A.S. HINDS CO. MADE IN U.S.A. Earlier versions of this product, like the Honey and Almond Cream featured in Fike, advertise a Portland, Maine address. It is likely that this sample was introduced in 1927, after the date of the 1927 advertisement for the product, and for the address. The Jerry address seen on this bottle and shows a bottle like the one collected with an externally threaded finish and a screw cap.	File 1987-92; Estate Silver Co. 2005	3/30/2005	429	5
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring NW 1/2			Glass	Clear	1 Whl	1885-1920		Rectangular prescription style bottle, height 6". Tooled finish. Body embossed HOWMANS' DRUG STORES on one side and simply embossed HOWMANS' on the other. Bottle has a screw cap, no fin in lower neck. Vertical grooves in short neck. Date based on finish.	USDI BLM 2007	4-7-2005	410	4
P1		Grooming/Health	Bottle	West corner, near large section of cable			Glass	Clear	1 Whl	post 1932		Clear oval bottle with externally threaded finish, screw cap present, machine-made, height 9 3/4". Embossed [b] SCOTT'S EMULSION [b] TRADE [b] (man carrying fish) MARK [b] COOLIVER OIL: Base embossed SCOTT'S EMULSION. The Scott's Emulsion trademark Emulsion was originally produced by Alfred Scott and Samuel Boswell New York, who established their business in 1871 and introduced Cool Liver Oil in 1876. The logo was trademarked in 1886 and first embossed on glass ca. 1890. The firm moved to Bloomfield, NJ ca. 1900. This particular bottle was manufactured by Owens-Illinois at some point during or after 1932. The Owens-Illinois logo seen on the base likely belongs to the Pacific Coast Co. Division, located in San Francisco.	Toolhouse 1971 406; Fike 1987 196	3/31/2005	431	5
P1		Heating/Lighting	Lamp Globe	Monitoring, north corner of trench			Glass	Clear	1 Frig			Oil lamp globe, hollow glass, 4 1/4" diam., one end has 1" diam. opening with flared "finial" and opposite end is broken out appears to have been	4-7-2005	415	4	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P1		Misc.	Indt	Grading NW corner (Main and Folsom)		3'-5'	Ironstone	White	1	Pig		Portion of a long (8"), thin (2.34") oval-shaped dish with sides approx. 1 1/2" high. Exact use unknown. Looks similar to a butter dish. Unable to read impressed mark on base, appears to be a crown followed by a single word.		4/6/2005	379	3	
P1		Misc.	Bottle	General monitoring/trench find			Glass	Dark Olive	1	Whl	Pre 1890	Round (diam. 3") bottle, height 9". Strong shoulders and short, narrow neck with applied bead finish. Very faint side seams. Date based on finish. Exact contents unknown. Per BLM, Medium sized (8" to 10") oval, round, and square medicinals, "bitters", liquor, and other relatively narrow necked type bottles appear to have not made a majority changeover to tooled finishes until the mid to late 1880's (empirical observations).	USDI BLM 2007		387	3	
P1		Misc.	Bottle	General monitoring/trenching			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1885	Oval aqua bottle with long neck and applied finish (puckering style/slightly flared). Height 7". Base 1" x 2.14". Square lip embossed on base. Side of bottle has faint, illegible, read impressed mark on top third of neck (appears tooled except ridge where finish was applied evident inside base). Contents unknown. Date based on finish style.	USDI BLM 2007		382	3	
P1		Misc.	Bottle	Monitoring - NW section along Folsom			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1880-1920	Rectangular prescription style bottle (see Wilson 1981, similar to Blake style). Chamfered corners. Front and back panels are flat, and both side panels are indented. Short neck with tooled prescription style finish. Height 5 1/2", Base 2" x 1". Sides embossed SIGNET OIL // RUSSIA CEMENT CO'. Contents likely gun oil. An article in <i>Bottles and Extras</i> provides a brief company history, stating that William Nelson LePage founded the company in 1887. The company was founded in Boston, MA, and moved to Gloucester in 1887. In 1949 the name Riasma Cement Co. was changed to LePage's Inc. In addition, a sporting collectibles web site advertises a Signet Oil bottle for sale, which they report is "endorsed by the Parker Gun Company in much of their period advertising." A drawing of the Riasma Cement Co. is featured in a history presented on the LePage web site. Date based on finish.	Pauline & Pauline 2004	4/5/2005	427	5	
P1		Misc.	Bottle	Monitoring west corner near cable		0-2'	Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1932	Clear glass bottle height 5 1/4", base diam. 2 1/4", with wide finish. Body shape is very embossed "GOBLIN" on one side and "GOBLIN" (6 1/2 FLU OZ.) on the other. Embossed texture covers body and embossed banding at heel and shoulder. Contents unknown. Base embossed 1/10 in a circle and very faint Owens-Illinois logo evident on base. Likely manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. Division of San Francisco sometime after 1932.	Toulouse 1971/408	3/31/2005	409	4	
P1		Misc.	Indt	Monitoring find			Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Small clear glass vial, length 2.58", diam. 3/8". Constricted at neck and mouth, slightly flared.		4/1/2005	391	3	
P1		Writing	Bottle	NW Corner (along Folsom)			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1865-1900	Jax bottle, small and conical with shoulder ring/collar, mold seam encircling bottom of heel with side mold seams from bottom of heel to mid-neck. Finish appears to be sample ground style.	WSA 1996a/72	4/5/2005	67	2	
P1		Writing	Bottle	NW Corner (along Folsom)			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1865-1900	Jax bottle, small and conical with thick shoulder ring; mold seam around heel with side mold seams from heel to bottom of finish; additional glass may have been applied at finish.	WSA 1996a/72	4/5/2005	66	2	
PHASE 2																	
P2	P2	Beverage	Bottle	Cultural Layer			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1879-1890	Aqua blks top mineral water bottle with portion of closure inside. Embossed fish // BREIG & SCHAFER S.F. John Breig and George Schaefer were the originators of Pacific Soda Works, first established in July 1879. The company's first location was at 38 Hayes Street, but later moved to 1110-1112 Polson Street.	Markens & Markens 1971/18	8/13/2005	87	3	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P 2	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Profile 2	4.2' below sand layer		Ironstone	White	1	Fig	1857-1875	Base fragment, likely from a saucer plate. Brown printed maker's mark is fragmentary. "T.M.P.E.R." / Stylized logo? COCKSON, CHETWYN, (in brackets) COBRIDGE. According to Golden, Cockson Chetwyn & Co. operated the Globe Works in Cottingham, Northcliffe from 1867-1875. Subsequently Cockson & Nelson.	Golden 1964:159	7/14/2005	70	8	
P2	P 2	Food Prep/Consumption	Turren Lid		Below redwood floor, sheet refuse		Ironstone	White	1	Fig		Diam. 9.34". Likely lid from vessel such as soup tureen. Handle missing. Bladed relief around handle in ivy pattern.		7/15/2005	100	9	
P2	P 2	Food Food Storage	Bottle		Below redwood floor, sheet refuse		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Height 6.12". Octagonal pepperpot-style bottle with wide mouth. 2 side seams fade out just before finish. Finish appears to be "folded out" although top appears ground.		7/15/2005	77	8	1A125
P2	P 2	Food Food Storage	Bottle		Cultural Layer		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Height 5". Base 1.34" x 1.34". Small aqua "French square" style condiment bottle (see below). Neck is decorated with a raised band. Embossed (from top) FRANK, MILLERS, CROWN, PRESSING, NEW YORK, U.S.A. Embossed on base with "19". Seam encircles body at top of heel and 2 side seams run vertically to mid-neck. No i.d. on company.		8/13/2005	86		3A125
												Height 4.13". Diam. 1.34". Round cologne bottle. Embossed "ED. PHALAD" circle. "PALES" Pentagonal. Despite embossing, no mold seams visible. Bottle is decorated with a raised band. Embossed (from top) FRANK, MILLERS, CROWN, PRESSING, NEW YORK, U.S.A. Embossed on base with "19". Seam encircles body at top of heel and 2 side seams run vertically to mid-neck. No i.d. on company.					
P2	P 2	Grooming/Health	Bottle		Cultural Layer		Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Height 1.14". Diam. 1.34". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed "LB". No i.d. on maker company. Seam encircles top of heel and side seams fade in lower neck. Finish appears tooled and top may be ground. Patination evident. Date based on finish.	Dugan-Oselt 1999	8/13/2005	89	3	1A127
P2	P 2	Grooming/Health	Bottle		Monitoring removal of soil beneath wooden planks		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1875-1920	Diam. 1.14". Height 3.14". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed "LB". No i.d. on maker company. Seam encircles top of heel and side seams fade in lower neck. Finish appears tooled and top may be ground. Patination evident. Date based on finish.	USDI BLM 2007	7/20/2005	106		9A127
P2	P 2	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Artifact 1 from Profile 1	2.5' below surface		Glass	Clear	1	Whl	post 1890	Height 1.14". Base 2 x 2.18". Large bottle with chamfered shoulders. Embossed (from top) FRANK, MILLERS, CROWN, PRESSING, NEW YORK, U.S.A. Embossed on base with "19". Seam encircles body at top of heel and 2 side seams run vertically to mid-neck. No i.d. on company.		7/14/2005	93	8	
P2	P 2	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1875-1920	Height 1.14". Diam. 1.34". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed "LB". No i.d. on maker company. Seam encircles top of heel and side seams fade in lower neck. Finish appears tooled and top may be ground. Patination evident. Date based on finish.	USDI BLM 2007	8/9/2005	81	8	
P2	P 2	Grooming/Health	Bottle		Monitoring removal of wooden planks		Glass	Dark Olive	1	Fig	1857-1875	Bottom half of body and base from square bottle with chamfered corners. Post mold. Embossed "DR. RENZ'S / HERB BITTERS". 1 Rem. company name and address. Embossed (from top) FRANK, MILLERS, CROWN, PRESSING, NEW YORK, U.S.A. Embossed on base with "19". Seam encircles body at top of heel and 2 side seams run vertically to mid-neck. No i.d. on company.	Watson 1965:184	7/20/2005	105	9	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Cat. No.	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Bottle	N. sidewalk (fell out before mapped)	30"		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	187-1185	Height 8.38". Base 1.58" x 2.58". Tall aqua paneled bottle with rose applied finish. Side seams disappear under finish. Post mold. Body embossed AYERS / COMPOUND EXTRACT / LOWELL, MASS. USA / SARGENT & CO. embossed on side of bottle. Jarred glass. No base. Sargents was first bottled in 1857. After he died, his brother Frederick took over the business. See Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement. Height 7.38". Rectangular paneled bottle (see Wilson 1981). Slightly rounded shoulders with chamfered corners. One side panel embossed CAL. VOLCANIC and other side panel embossed MINERAL WATER CO. 2 side seams end at base of neck. True applied finish and crazing evident at top of neck. No i.d. on company.	Wilson 1971:103	7/15/2005	59	8	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Profile exposure			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Height 7.38". Rectangular paneled bottle (see Wilson 1981). Slightly rounded shoulders with chamfered corners. One side panel embossed CAL. VOLCANIC and other side panel embossed MINERAL WATER CO. 2 side seams end at base of neck. True applied finish and crazing evident at top of neck. No i.d. on company.	Wilson 1981	7/14/2005	58	3	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Profile exposure			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	187-1120	Height 3.14". Base Diam. 1.14". Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed L.B. Seams encircle top of heel and 2 side seams run from heel and fade just before finish. Tinted finish. Date based on finish.	USD DLM 2007	7/14/2005	52	3	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Bottle	SE of Profile 1	2" below sand layer		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1860-1190	Height 8.34". Paneled medicinal bottle. Side seams fade at base of neck and neck shows clear stretch-molding marks. True applied finish and crazing evident at top of neck beneath finish. Front panel embossed J.A. BAUER / S.F. CAL. Finish is a simple laid on ring. John Bauer established his business in San Francisco in 1860 and retired in 1890.	File 1897:154, Wilson 1971:106	7/14/2005	104	9	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Chamber Pot	Under sidewalk along Main			Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Half small chamber pot, no decoration, no mark.		7/8/2005	699	16	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Chamber Pot	Under sidewalk along Main			Ironstone	White	10	Frg		10 sherds, likely from 1 small chamber pot. Fragments include handle, no mark.		7/8/2005	700	16A:28	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Chamber Pot Lid	Below redwood floor, sheet (nonintegrated, backfill)			Ironstone	White	1	Whl		Diam. 9". Round chamber pot lid. No decoration. Simple handle.		7/15/2005	59	9	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Chamber Pot Lid	Below redwood floor, sheet (nonintegrated, backfill)			Ironstone	White	1	Whl		Diam. 9". Round chamber pot lid. No decoration. Simple handle.		7/21/2005	599	9	
P2	P2	Grooming/Health	Wash Bowl	Beneath wooden planks			Tin		1	Frg		Diam approx. 10.5". Nearly whole wash bowl, likely galvanized tin with base fragment with portion of printed makers mark. PRINCE OF WALES. This company traded under the name of Burges & Goldard in the U.S. and under the name of Goldard & Partners in London. Staffordshire, England. The Burges side of the partnership managed the U.S. portion of the business. Burges & Goldard traded as importers of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Blakely, S. Brindley & Sons, and Thomas & Thomas.	Scare Reurbuck 1897	7/20/2005	83	9	
P2	P2	Misc	Isd	Below redwood floor, sheet (refuse)			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1858-1190	Small base fragment from unknown vessel with printed makers mark. Operated the Eagle Pottery and Engine Works, Haver's Staffordshire, England. The Burges side of the partnership managed the U.S. portion of the business. Burges & Goldard traded as importers of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Blakely, S. Brindley & Sons, and Thomas & Thomas.	Barks n.d.	7/15/2005	69	8	
P2	P2	Misc	Isd	Below redwood floor, sheet (refuse)			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1865-1177	Small base fragment from unknown vessel with printed makers mark. Operated the Eagle Pottery and Engine Works, Haver's Staffordshire, England. The Burges side of the partnership managed the U.S. portion of the business. Burges & Goldard traded as importers of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Blakely, S. Brindley & Sons, and Thomas & Thomas.	Golden 1964:147	7/15/2005	72	8	
P2	P2	Misc	Isd	Profile 3			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1851-1190	Small base fragment from unknown vessel with printed makers mark. Operated the Eagle Pottery and Engine Works, Haver's Staffordshire, England. The Burges side of the partnership managed the U.S. portion of the business. Burges & Goldard traded as importers of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Blakely, S. Brindley & Sons, and Thomas & Thomas.	Golden 1964:147	7/19/2005	71	8	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Ori.	Past	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 2	Misc.	Bottle	Under lagging; Main St. & Fellows			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Height 6 3/4". Oval base, shape similar to oval canter oil shape with shorter neck (see Wilson 1981). Ring off finish. Open pontil mark on base of bottle. Stem runs through middle of base (and pontil) and up opposite sides of body, terminating at base of the neck. Neck is somewhat irregular in diameter and has some small pits or indentations on exterior of bottle is also irregular. Date based on presence of pontil.	USDI BLM 2007	8/25/2005	76	A1/27	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Jar	In lower feature, found in backfill			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1868	Base (7.5" diam from post, chamber post, stop bottom, or other large vessel. Printed Maker's mark "Royal Arms." Impressed: "Davenport." No match with other printed Davenport marks. Impressed Registration Mark. Appears to have been made in 1868 per registration mark. (Godden 1991:572). In addition, a more impressed anchor with wording that cannot be read and the other is an impressed anchor with wording that cannot be read. The latter is likely the same as the one found in the Kovel Jar (1975:149). Kovel and Kovel identify it as "Lansport, Great Britain, John Davenport, potter. Earthenware, porcelain. Impressed, 1791-1882."	Godden 1994:272; Kovel & Kovel 1975:149	7/22/2005	68	8	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Jar	Profile exposure			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1876-1878	Base fragment with a partial maker's mark. Vessel was likely chamber post, POWELL & BISHOP made banner. POWELL & Bishop operated out of the Stafford Street Works and other addresses, Hanley.	Godden 1964:409	7/14/2005	45	3	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Shell	Cultural Layer datum to highest point)			Shell	White, various	1	Whl		Large cowrie shell		7/20/2005	79	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Pipe	N. sidewalk	33"		Clay	White	2	Frg		Stem and bowl from clay pipe, broken but once fit together. Stem is embossed GLASGOW on one side and S' McDUGALL'S on the other, both in a decorative border. Bowl is heeled and at a right angle to stem. Stem hole of bowl appears to be embossed TD although it is difficult to tell.	Patton & Pritchett 1981	7/15/2005	80	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Pipe	Profile 3			Clay	White	1	Frg	1846-1967	Stem fragment, embossed McDUGALL on one side and GLASGOW on the other with decorative border.	Humphrey 1969; Patton, Pritchett & Ziebarth 1981:477	7/19/2005	78	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Spiritron				Earthenware Yellowware	Rockingham	1	Frg		Dum (top) 11". Nearly white spittoon - top (enclosure) has been broken. Body is yellowware, exterior glazed in Rockingham style. Hole in side of spiritron is approximately 2" in diameter. Embossed: Molded decorative relief on 2 sides. Figure best inside of enclosure.	Patton, Pritchett & Ziebarth 1981:477	8/4	3A/29		
P2	F 2	Toy	Doll			Under lagging	Ceramic	White with decoration	1	Frg		white, hollow, glazed china doll leg with brown painted toes (two feet).	Coleman et al. WSA 1996a cited in WSA 1996b [106-107]	8/25/2005	73	8A/30	
P2	F 2	Toy	Marble	SE of Profile 3	3.5 - 4"		Glass	Clear, Pink, Blue, White	1	Whl		where leg would have been attached with string or other material	WSA 1996a:114	7/19/2005	76	8A/30	
P2	F 2	Writing	Bottle	N end, monitoring find			Glass	Teal Green	1	Whl	Pre 1880	Quart size master ink bottle with pour spout. Round. Base diam. 2.53". Height 9 3/4". Post mold with one applied finish. Patination. Side seams fade out on neck. Embossed STAFFORDS INK. Date based on finish. Identified by color and shape as fountain pen ink, although no solid dates found to corroborate its use in business.	USDI BLM 2007	8/2/2005	96	8A/31	
P2	F 2 (2 areas)	Beverage	Bottle				Stoneaware	Caramel/Cream	1	Whl	1830-1900	Height 8 1/4". Part size. Brown-style glazed ceramic bottle made of coarse earthenware, style developed in Bristol, England but spread to most locations. cream fabric with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle cream colored glaze, no mark. Finish consists of a collar with ring below.	WSA 1996a:45; Patton, Pritchett & Ziebarth 1981:461	8/13/2005	103	9A/24	

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Photo	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Layer	Depth	Material	Color	Qts	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Fund Date	Artifact No.	Box No.
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Bottle	N. sidewalk (fell out before mapped)		10"	Glass	Aqua	1	Wb	1857/1885	Height 3.3 1/2" Base 1.58" x 2.58" Tall and rounded bottle with true footed shoulders with chumified corners. One side panel embossed with "K&N". Other side was painted with "WILSON'S" and "MAYNARD'S". Embossed "AVIERS" (COMPANION) and "1 (OWELL)".	Wilson 1871 106	7-14-2005	95	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Bottle	Profile exposure			Glass	Aqua	1	Wb		Height 3.3 1/2" Rectangular paneled bottle (see Wilson 1981). Slightly footed shoulders with chumified corners. One side panel embossed with "K&N". Other side was painted with "WILSON'S" and "MAYNARD'S". Embossed "AVIERS" (COMPANION) and "1 (OWELL)".	Wilson 1981	7-14-2005	85	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Bottle	Profile exposure			Glass	Aqua	1	Wb	1875/1920	Height 3.1 1/2" Base Diam 1.1 1/4" Small round prescription style bottle. Base embossed "L.B". Some engravings top of heel and 2 side seams run from heel and fade just before finish. Toolled finish. Date based on finish.	USDI BM 2007	7-14-2005	92	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Bottle	SE of Profile 1		2' below sand layer	Glass	Aqua	1	Wb	1860/1890	Height 3.3 1/2" Parried medicinal bottle. Side seams fade at base of neck and neck shows clear stretch molding marks. Top applied finish and engraving. One side panel embossed with "K&N". Other side was painted with "WILSON'S" and "MAYNARD'S". Embossed "AVIERS" (COMPANION) and "1 (OWELL)".	Fake 1967 154; Wilson 1971 106	7-14-2005	100	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Chamber Pot	Under sidewalk along Main Street			Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Half small chamber pot. No decoration, no mark.		7-8-2005	696	16
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Chamber Pot	Under sidewalk along Main Street			Ironstone	White	10	Frg		10 sherds, likely from 1 small chamber pot. Fragments include handle, no mark.		7-8-2005	700	16A128
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Chamber Pot	Under sidewalk along Main Street			Ironstone	White	1	Wb		Small chamber pot. No decoration, no mark.		7-14-2005	98	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Chamber Pot	Below redwood floor			Ironstone	White	1	Wb		Diam. 9". Round chamber pot lid. No decoration. Simple handle.		7-21-2005	99	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Chamber Pot	Cultural Layer (monitoring, backfill)			Ironstone	White	1	Wb		Diam. 9". Round chamber pot lid. No decoration. Simple handle.		7-21-2005	99	9
P2	P 2	Grooming Health	Wash Bowl	Below redwood floor, sheet refuse			Tin		1	Frg		Diam. approx. 10.5". Steel wash bowl. Bowl likely galvanized tin such as the one from the 1857 Sears Roebuck mail order catalog.	Sears Roebuck 1857	7-20-2005	83	9
P2	P 2	Misc	Indt	Below redwood floor, sheet refuse			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1858/1890	Base fragment with portion of printed maker's mark "PRINCE OF WALES ROYAL ARMS ROYAL PATENT IRONSTONE BURGESS & GODDARD". This company traded under the name of Burgess & Goddard in the U.S. and under the name of Goddard & Burgess in London, England. The Burgess & Goddard partnership managed the U.S. distribution of the "Princess of Wales" brand of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Co. and S. Bridgwood & Son.		7-15-2005	69	8
P2	P 2	Misc	Indt	Below redwood floor, sheet refuse			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1865/1877	Base fragment from indt vessel, portion of maker's mark "EDWARD CLARK... TUNSTALL". Edward Clarke operated the Phoenix Works in 1864-1877.	Gidden 1964 147	7-15-2005	72	8
P2	P 2	Misc	Indt	Profile 3			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1850/1890	Small fragment from unknown vessel with printed maker's mark "ROYAL ARMS IRONSTONE CHINA J. & G. MEAKIN". J. & G. Meakin operated the Eagle Pottery and Earwood Works, Hanley, Staffordshire, producing earthenware and ironstone. Later versions of this same mark (post 1850) include the word "ENGLAND".	Gidden 1964 147	7-19-2005	71	8

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 2	Misc.	Bottle	Under lagging, Main St. & Tolson			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Height 6.34". Oval base, shape similar to oval canister off shape with shorter neck (see Wilson 1981). Ring oil finish. Open point mark on base of bottle. Stem runs through middle of base (and point) and up opposite sides of body, terminating at base of the neck. Neck is somewhat irregular and flattened in evident bottle finish. Texture on exterior of bottle is also somewhat irregular. Date based on process of barrel.	(USDI BLM 2007)	8/25/2005	76	8A127	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Indit	In-situ feature, found in backfill			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1868	Base (7.5" diam) from pipe, chamber pot, soap tureen, or other large vessel. Printed Maker's mark "Royal Arms / Ironstone / Davenport". No match with other printed Davenport marks. Impressed Registration Mark. Appears to have been made in 1868 per registration mark. (Golden 1991:572). In addition, 2 more impressed marks. One appears to be a series of numbers and the other is an impressed anchor with wording that cannot be read. Impressed anchor mark similar to mark seen in Kovel and Kovel (1975:149). Kovel and Kovel identify it as "Langport Co. of London, John Davenport, printer. Earthenware, porcelain. Impressed. 1793-1882."	Golden 1991:572; Kovel & Kovel 1975:149	7/22/2005	68	8	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Indit	Profile exposure			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1876-1878	Base fragment with a partial maker's mark. Vessel was likely chamber pot, large bowl, soap tureen. Printed mark: IRONSTO. / royal arms / POWELL & BISHOP inside banner. Powell & Bishop operated out of the Stafford Street Works and other addresses. Hamley.	Golden 1964:509	7/14/2005	85	3	
P2	F 2	Misc.	Shell		Cultural Layer (27.5" below datum to highest point)		Shell	White, various	1	Whl		Large cowrie shell		7/20/2005	79	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Pipe	N. sidewalk	33"		Clay	White	2	Frg		Stem and bowl from clay pipe, broken but once fit together. Stem is embossed 'GLASGOW' on one side and 'S MCDUGALL'S' on the other, both in a decorative border. Bowl is beveled and at a right angle to stem. Stem side of bowl appears to be embossed 'TD' although it is difficult to read.	Pearson & Pritchett 1981	7/15/2005	80	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Pipe	Profile 3			Clay	White	1	Frg	1846-1902	Stem fragment, embossed 'MCDUGALL' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other with decorative border.	Humphrey 1959; Walker 1969	7/19/2005	78	8	
P2	F 2	Smoking	Spittoon				Earthenware / Yellowware	Rockingham	1	Frg		Dum. (top) 11". Nearly whole spittoon - top (enclosure) has been broken. Body is yellowware, exterior glazed in Rockingham style. Hole in side of vessel (approx. 2.5") used for emptying contents. Molded decorative relief on 2 sides. Figure head inside a medallion.	Pearson, Pritchett & Ziebarth 1981:1477	8/6	3A129		
P2	F 2	Toy	Doll		Under lagging		Ceramic	White with decoration	1	Frg		white, hollow, glazed china doll leg with brown painted foot (low heel) and red painted facets, part of jointed doll, denotation around top (near facet) where leg would have been attached with string or other material	Colman et al 1981:107	8/25/2005	75	8A130	
P2	F 2	Toy	Marble	SE of Profile 3	3.5 - 4" surface		Glass	Clear, Pink, Blue, White	1	Whl		Clear glass marble with pink, blue, white swirls	WSA 1996a:114	7/19/2005	74	8A130	
P2	F 2	Writing	Bottle	N end, monitoring find			Glass	Teal Green	1	Whl	Pre 1880	Quart size mariner ink bottle with pour spout. Round. Base diam 3.58". Height 9.34". Post mold with true applied finish. Paintation. Side seams fade out on neck. Embossed 'STAFFORDS INK'. Date based on finish. Stafford is a well-known ink manufacturer, although no solid dates found to correspond to years in business.	(USDI BLM 2007)	8/2/2005	96	8A131	
P2	F 2 (unc)	Beverage	Bottle		Cultural Layer, monitoring		Stoneware	Caramel/Cream	1	Whl	1850-1900	Height 8.14". Pint size Bristol-style glazed ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware, style developed in Bristol, England but spread to many locations; cream fabric with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle cream colored glaze, no mark. Finish consists of a collar with ring below.	WSA 1996a:45; Pearson, Pritchett & Ziebarth 1981:1401	8/13/2005	103	9A134	

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Threat	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Height 8 1/2". Diam. 2 3/4". Black beer bottle with simple hand-applied collar finish. Stretch tooling marks on neck. 5-pc. mold. Seam encircles shoulder and side seams disappear mid-neck. Irregular texture on glass.	UNID BLM 2007		116	8	
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Green	1	Whl	pre 1895	Height 9 1/2". Diam. 2 1/2". Beer bottle with grooved ring applied finish. 3-pc. mold. Seam encircles body at shoulder and side seams disappear below finish. Stretch tooling marks on neck. Seed bubbles throughout glass. Base embossed with a 'W' and possibly another character (unable to read). Beer and liquor bottles tended to incorporate applied finishes later than other types.	UNID BLM 2007		118	8	
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle				Stoneware	Reddish brown	1	Frg		Height 11 1/4". Diam. 3 1/4". Nearly white, tall, cylindrical stoneware bottle with a wide mouth and a narrow neck. The bottle is covered in reddish brown high glass glaze. Contents may have included jam or mineral waters. No mark. Likely imported from Europe. These bottles were likely reused once they were emptied of their original contents.	Schur et al 1988; Ziebarth 1988; 338		115	8	A132
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	40' from SW end	7'		Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1885	Height 10". Diam. 2 1/2". Round beer bottle with true applied finish. Stretch tooling marks on neck. Uneven texture on body. 3-pc. mold. Side seams fade out mid-neck. Base embossed 'W & Co' inside a circle. This mark has been found on Guinness beer bottles. However, these initials don't correspond to any glass manufacturers in Great Britain, but may be initials.	Truhouse 1969 152		114	8	
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	40' from SW end	7'		Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1895	Height 9 5/8". Diam. 2 3/4". Black (very dark amber) champagne style bottle. Hand applied laid on ring with stretch tooling marks on neck. Push up 3-pc. mold. Seam encircles body at shoulder and 2 side seams begin at shoulder and fade mid-neck. Date based on finish.	UNID BLM 2007		110	8	
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	40' from SW end	7'		Stoneware	Cream	1	Whl		Stoneware bottle with cream glaze, orange peel texture. Finish is a collar around the neck. No maker's mark. Height 1 1/2". Diam. 2 7/8". Body cream colored.			128	8	
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	40' from SW end	7'		Stoneware	Cream/Caramel	1	Whl	1850-1900	Height 8 1/4". Ring clay fluted-style glazed, ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware; style developed in Britain. England has spread to many locations; cream fabric with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle cream colored glaze, no mark. Finish consists of a collar with ring below.	WSA 1986a 45; Paton, Prickett & Ziebarth 1981 601		113	8	A133
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring, backdirt F 3			Glass	Green	1	Whl	pre 1895	Height 9". Diam. 2 1/2". Beer bottle with grooved ring applied finish. 3-pc. mold. Seam encircles body at shoulder and side seams run from shoulder to top of neck. Stretch tooling marks on neck. Seed bubbles throughout glass. Base embossed with a 'W'. Beer and liquor bottles tended to incorporate applied finishes later than other types.	UNID BLM 2007	7/13/2005	109	8	A133
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring, backdirt near F 3			Glass	Black (Dark Amber)	1	Whl	pre 1865	Diam. 2 5/8". Height 8 1/4". Round beer bottle with sloping shoulders and true applied finish. Seam encircles shoulder and two vertical seams start at shoulder and fade mid-neck. Base is pushed up with open pontil mark.	UNID BLM 2007				
P2	P 3	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring, backdirt near Feature 3			Glass	Black (Dark Amber)	1	Whl	pre 1895	Date based on presence of pontil Height 9 1/2". Diam. 2 1/2". Beer bottle with single ring applied finish. Stretch tooling marks on neck. Seed bubbles throughout glass. Base embossed with a 'W'. Beer and liquor bottles tended to incorporate applied finishes later than other types. Mold line visible on neck to top of shoulder (2 pc. mold). Tooling evident on neck. Orange peel texture on body. Date based on applied finish.	UNID BLM 2007	7/13/2005	146	8	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 3	Food Prep/Consumption	Isht	Backdirt near Feature 3			Ironstone	White	1	Frg 1850-1870	Portion of 8-sided base, possible tabulaeae serving piece, black printed maker's mark, IMPERIAL in a banner / W. ADAMS' William Adams began production in 1789 in Tansal and Stone. The specific mark seen on this sample was not found in the excavations, but the A-Z of Stone-on-Trent Pottery indicates that the initials 'W. ADAMS' were used by the late company in the mid-19th-century. Date is based on this information.	Bids n.d.	7/13/2005	125	8	
P2	F 3	Food Prep/Consumption	Teaspoon	Monitoring backdirt near F 3			Composite metal		1	Whl	Teaspoon with shallow oval bowl, stem and fiddle pattern stem end (either flat or possible domed/stepped). No decoration evident. Likely composite metal, cemented. Very light weight.	WSA 1990b:81	7/13/2005	127	8	
P2	F 3	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring backdirt near Feature 3			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl pre 1880	Likely medicinal. Extensive white marks on body. Pebbly (textured) area on base resembles pontil but because of size may be remnant of poor worn base. The bottle is a fragment and jarred and broken. The bottle appears to have almost completely made the changeover from applied to twisted finishes by the late 1870s.	USDI BLM 2007	7/13/2005	145	8	
P2	F 4	Clothing	Button				Shell	Varied	1	Whl	4 hole button, short coat size, diam. 9/16", flat back with slightly rounded front and concave depression in center		7/13/2005	748	17	
P2	F 4	Food Prep/Consumption	Schal Plate				Ironstone	White	1	Frg 1851-1882	Large sherd from a small (salad-size) plate. Printed Royal Arms style mark 'TON and unicorn with shield / STONE CHINA / JAMES EDWARDS & SON / DALHALL'. In addition to the printed mark, there is a partial impressed mark from the same maker and a small Registration Mark. James Edwards and Son operated the factory in Tansal, formerly James Edwards, subsequently Knapper & Blackbarn.	Giddens 1984:230	7/13/2005	702	17	
P2	F 4	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Frg	Very small rectangular (1" x 3/4") pill bottle (brown glass only), central on one end embossed 'BRISTOL / NEW YORK / STOKES / L.L.S.' The series is a similar bottle embossed 'BRISTOL'S PILLS / PILDORAS / DE BRESTOL / NEW YORK / NEW YORK. The product was advertised as early as 1876 and as late as 1923.	Fluke 1987:201	7/13/2005	746	17	
P2	F 4	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Whl 1844-1863	Oval bottle (height 3.3-4") with applied ring finish. Numerous seed bubbles on base. Embossed 'TUBBERS' ESS OF JAMAC A GINGER BEVERAGE' and 'NEW YORK'. The bottle was made by the brother (Archibald George James, Malcolm Robert and Thomas), who manufactured ginger wine, syrups, cordials, bitters, etc. Their offices were located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863); New York, NY (1840s or early 1850s-1865), and San Francisco (1852-1864). They were succeeded by McMillan & Kester.	Fluke 1987:130	7/13/2005	706	17	
P2	F 4	Misc.	Bead				Ceramic	Turquoise/White	1	Whl	Ceramic bead with turquoise white swirl decoration		7/13/2005	722	17	
P2	F 4	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg	Partial pipe stem, embossed 'W. WHITE' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other. The pipe was made in Glasgow, Scotland, by the White family, pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. See Humphrey (1969) for more detail. Exact date of production unknown. White produced pipes over a broad period during the 19th and 20th century.	Humphrey 1969	7/13/2005	727	17	
P2	F 4	Smoking	Pipe				Clay	White	1	Frg	Pipe stem fragment, impressed Gumbier 'Pays' around stem.	Humphrey 1969	7/13/2005	741	17	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo	Marker No.	Class	(Object)	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Pert.	Circum.	Description	Reference	Frost Date	Airdate	Box No.
P1	F 6	Irrigation	Bottle	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Aqua	1 Pkg	1865-1870			World-famously bottle finish bearing "Embossed MCMILLAN'S SAN FRANCISCO Soda Water" - McMillan used McKinnon brand M&L was awarded in the soda water business around 1856 as partnership with George C. Thompson as owners of the first Mineral Water Works. They partnership lasted until 1860, when he partnered with S. Gifford at the Italian-Soda Works. In 1862, he was listed as being in the job-sugar business. McMillan was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Works at 2922 Stearns in San Francisco. The address was changed to 1717 Stearns in 1871. James McMillan became president of the Bay City Soda Water Co. He remained the president of Bay City Soda until 1895.	Marketa K. Marketa B Marketa 197162	7/21/2005	7/21/2005	17A134
P2	F 6	Irrigation	Bottle	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Aqua	1 Wht	1873-?			Hatchtown style mineral water bottle embossed SAN FRANCISCO SODA WORKS Per Marketa John X. Gerdes began as a driver for the California Soda Works in the 1860s. By 1873 he was listed as the proprietor of the San Francisco Soda Works at 22 Hinchey. By 1875 both his factory and residence were listed at 7134 from Henry Gerdes, possibly John's son, and William Brining took over the business in 1877. This partnership lasted until 1880, when Brining bought out Gerdes (who became a seaman).	Marketa K. Marketa A Marketa 197141	7/21/2005	7/21/2005	17A134
P3	F 6	Irrigation	Decanter	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Clear Red	1 Pkg				Neck and finish from post-decater Clear glass decorated with red paint Oval bottle (height 5.3" F) with applied ring finish. Numerous seal bubbles throughout. Embossed TIERNERS' ESS OF JAMACACA GINGER WATER YORK According to the company was owned by the Turner family. The company was founded in 1850 by Thomas Turner, who manufactured ginger wine, syrups, cordials, bitters, etc. Their office was located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863); New York, NY (1840s or early 1850s-1865), and San Francisco (1852-1864). They were succeeded by McMillan & Keister.	File 1987 130	7/21/2005	7/21/2005	17A134
P4	F 6	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Aqua	1 Wht	1866-1875			Rectangular (3.4" x 1.8") aqua painted bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 4.3" Embossed DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. According to Fake, Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca. 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca. 1854. In 1862, his wife died. He moved to San Francisco where he met Dr. J. C. McMillan and the two associated ca. 1895 to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal and New York. Per Behind the Seawall Vol. 2, 226-227: The opium-based cure-all was distributed in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860. See also Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement.	File 1987 130; see Pastors, Prichard & Ziebach 1981:326-327 for illustration	7/21/2005	7/21/2005	17A134
P5	F 6	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Aqua	1 Wht	1865-1881			Oval bottle (height 5.7x8.7) with applied ring finish. Embossed MCMILLAN & KEISTERS' ESS OF JAMACACA GINGER S.F. Per Donald McMillan and Levi Keister purchased this brand from Turner Bros. in 1865. Levi Keister died in 1881. For another few years, McMillan operated the business under his own name. McMillan was established in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860. See also Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement.	File 1987 129	7/21/2005	7/21/2005	17A134
P6	F 6	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Side wall of drain route	Above level of drain	Glass	Aqua	1 Wht	1865-1895			Aqua proprietary bought bottle, oval height 5.7". Applied finish. Embossed on body E.G. LYONS & CO. ESS JAMACACA GINGER S.F. Numerous seal bubbles. According to Fake, Ernest G Lyons acquired a San Francisco based bitters and cordial manufactory in 1865 and established E.G. Lyons & Co. in 1891 the firm was incorporated as E.G. Lyons Co. Lyons died in 1899 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons Jr. Lyons died in 1939 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons III. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons IV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons V. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons VI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons VII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons VIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons IX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons X. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XXXIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XL. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons XLIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons L. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXIX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXX. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXIV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXV. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXVI. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXVII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXVIII. Lyons died in 1985 and was survived by his son, Ernest G. Lyons LXXIX. 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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 6	Grooming/ Grooming/	Bottle	Side wall of drain	Above level of drain		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1875-1920	Aqua bromo seltzer style bottle, no marks, molded finish, base diam. 1.58", height 3.5".		7/21/2005	726	17A134	
P2	F 6	Grooming/ Health/	Bottle	Side wall of drain	Above level of drain		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	Pre 1875	Partial preserved portion style bottle with applied ring on style finish. Height 5.5". Portion of neck and finish missing. Date based on finish.		7/21/2005	711	17	
P2	F 6	Heating/ Lighting	Candlestick	Side wall of drain	Above level of drain		Glass	White	1	Frg		Mold glass candlestick with a solid base, column gradually tapers to point where it is broken (at approx. 7"). Poss. part of a lamp or other decorative object.		7/21/2005	731	17A135	
P2	F 6	Misc.	Lid	Side wall of drain	Above level of drain		Stoneware	Mottled Brown	1	Frg		Nearly whole, small stoneware lid (diam. 3") with leaves in molded relief and a rectangular piece. TYPE of vessel unknown.		7/21/2005	730	17A136	
P2	F 8	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1863-1868	Blow top soda water bottle, patent, embossed "CLASSEN & CO. SAK" (Soda Water Co. of New York). Found in the rubble of the building owned by F. Robt. and Milton J. Clasen owned Pacific Soda Works from 1863-1868. Together they operated their business at 115 Jessie Street. Robt. continued to run the business without Clasen until 1871, when he joined the Bay City Soda Water Co. By 1871, Clasen had entered the real estate business and stayed there for many years.	Marston & Marston 1971:24, 25, 78	7/21/2005	261	12A34	
P2	F 8	Beverage	Bottle	Unit C1, W corner of unit			Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Large champagne style bottle (height 12", base diam. 3.12"). Kick-up. Hand laid-on ring with foil present on neck. Top of mouth may be ground. Glass is fairly thick.		8/5/2005	460	11	
P2	F 8	Beverage	Bottle	Unit D1	Cultural Layer		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1872-1875	Greenish aqua Hutchinson style mineral water bottle. Base embossed with "H. Body embossed EUREKA SODA WORKS S.F. C.A. Reniers, a native of Germany, took passage for California from NY in May 1863. He arrived in San Francisco in 1864 and set up a soda water business. He joined into the soda water business. He was first listed in the soda water business in 1872, in partnership with John Being as proprietors of the Eureka Soda Works, located at 541 and 543 Bryant Street. This partnership lasted until 1875, at which time Reniers moved the business to 723 Turk.	Marston & Marston 1971:85	8/5/2005	281	12A34	
P2	F 8	Beverage	Cup	Along SE wall			Metal		1	Frg		Portion of tin aluminum cup with handle, oval, diam around top approx. 5" x 3.5", tapers down to slightly smaller oval base.		7/29/2005	481	11A33	
P2	F 8	Beverage	Sorger	Outside of structure, near food storage area, along NE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Hood style white earthenware stopper, final is glazed and shank has been left unglazed. Bottom of shade marked "4" in unglazed paint. Top of shade is marked "14" in unglazed paint. Diameter of shade around top is 1 1/4", diameter at smallest point 7/8". Appears to have belonged to a large decorative bottle, use unknown.	Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880 (illustrates stopper styles)	7/28/2005	446	11	
P2	F 8	Beverage / Food/ Food Storage	Bottle	Trash deposit along SE wall			Glass	Light Olive	1	Whl	Pre 1875	Round bottle, base diam. 2 1/4", height 9 1/4", with cork inside. High kick up. Base is somewhat irregular in thickness and shape. Body below shoulder has orange peck texture. Vertical grooves in neck. Finish is crude and uneven. Bottle has been used as a beverage bottle or possible foodstuffs, such as oil.	USDI BLM 2607	7/29/2005	445	11	
P2	F 8	Clothing	Burton	Along foundation edge			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Small (diam. 3/8") Pressed dish style button, 4-hole, women's/children's size.		8/1/2005	307	12	
P2	F 8	Clothing	Burton	E corner of structure			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White Pressed dish style button, 7/16" diam, short size, 4-hole.		8/1/2005	288	12	
P2	F 8	Clothing	Burton	E corner of structure			Glass? Metal		1	Frg		Partial button, diam. 1 1/2", white glassy inset with metal shank, likely had metal loop fastener. 2 decorative stars embossed in center of white inset.		8/1/2005	255	12A35	
P2	F 8	Clothing	Burton	E corner of structure			Wood		4	Whl		4 wooden, 4-hole surken panel style buttons, cost size. Diam. 5/8".		8/1/2005	260	12A35	
P2	F 8	Clothing	Burton	SE wall			Metal		1	Whl		Metal 4-hole button (goss, stamped, corroded. 1 1/2" Diam. Short size.		8/2/2005	242	12A35	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Type	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Criteria	Prescription	Reference	Field Date	Artifact No.	Photo No.
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	SE wall			Shell	Varied	1	Whl	Very small shell button, 4 holes (voids) in concave center, diam. 5/16"	Very small shell button, 4 holes (voids) in concave center, diam. 5/16"		8/2/2005	229	12
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Frg	Half of a Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 7/16"	Half of a Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 7/16"		7/29/2005	407	11
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	White	4	Whl	4 ceramic buttons, white with purple design, 4-hole, dish style, short diam. 7/16"	4 ceramic buttons, white with purple design, 4-hole, dish style, short diam. 7/16"		7/29/2005	478	10 A38
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	Purple	4	Whl	4 ceramic buttons, white with purple design, 4-hole, dish style, short diam. 7/16"	4 ceramic buttons, white with purple design, 4-hole, dish style, short diam. 7/16"		7/29/2005	405	10 A37
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Shell (?)	Varied	1	Whl	4-hole button, post, shell, unknown panel, short size, diam. 1/2"	4-hole button, post, shell, unknown panel, short size, diam. 1/2"		7/29/2005	436	11 A37
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Shell	Varied	1	Whl	Very small (diam. 5/16") unknown panel button, 4-hole, likely woman's/children's clothing	Very small (diam. 5/16") unknown panel button, 4-hole, likely woman's/children's clothing		7/29/2005	417	10 A35
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Presser dish style button, 4-holes in concave center, diam. 7/16"	Presser dish style button, 4-holes in concave center, diam. 7/16"		7/29/2005	346	11
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	White Presser dish style button with purple circular pattern, 4 holes, diam. 7/8"	White Presser dish style button with purple circular pattern, 4 holes, diam. 7/8"		7/29/2005	280	12
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Small shell button, flat back with 4 holes in concave depression, diam. 6/16"	Small shell button, flat back with 4 holes in concave depression, diam. 6/16"		7/29/2005	233	13
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit SE wall			Shell	Varied	1	Whl	Presser style naiser button with 3 holes in concave center, diam. 9/16"	Presser style naiser button with 3 holes in concave center, diam. 9/16"		7/29/2005	243	13 A38
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash heap SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Very small (diam. 1/4") unknown panel shell button, 4-hole, likely children's clothing	Very small (diam. 1/4") unknown panel shell button, 4-hole, likely children's clothing		7/29/2005	284	12
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Unit A1	At or above cultural layer		Shell	Varied	1	Whl	White Presser naiser style button, diam. 11/16", extra size, 4-hole	White Presser naiser style button, diam. 11/16", extra size, 4-hole		8/3/2005	497	11 A35
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Unit B1	Cultural layer		Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 3/8"	Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 3/8"		8/4/2005	293	12 A39
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	W corner of structure			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 7/16"	Presser dish style button, 4-hole, short size, diam. 7/16"		8/2/2005	470	11
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	W corner of structure			Ceramic	White	1	Whl	Hook portion of small book & eye fastener, likely used on women's clothes	Hook portion of small book & eye fastener, likely used on women's clothes		8/2/2005	463	11
P2	F8	Clothing	Burton	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal	White	1	Frg	Small 3-lined fork with wooden handle, Handle 2 3/4", Tines broken near base from possible serving dish/bowl	Small 3-lined fork with wooden handle, Handle 2 3/4", Tines broken near base from possible serving dish/bowl		7/28/2005	473	11 A36
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Fork	Near foundation			Metal/Wood	White	1	Frg	Base from possible serving dish/bowl	Base from possible serving dish/bowl		8/1/2005	266	12 A38
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Indk	Unit D1	Cultural Layer		Ironstone	White	1	Frg	Printed maker's mark remains: "TONE CHINA royal arms /...TER"	Printed maker's mark remains: "TONE CHINA royal arms /...TER"		8/5/2005	224	12
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Knife	SE wall of structure			Metal/Wood	White	1	Whl	Second impressed mark with Registration Mark in center. Mark is not entirely readable, although appears to have been made by Flinnmore & Foster of Tunstall, whose dates of manufacture fall between 1853-1871.	Second impressed mark with Registration Mark in center. Mark is not entirely readable, although appears to have been made by Flinnmore & Foster of Tunstall, whose dates of manufacture fall between 1853-1871.		8/2/2005	247	12 A38
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ironstone	White	1	Frg	Base (short from small vessel, likely top cap. Partial impressed maker's mark was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.	Base (short from small vessel, likely top cap. Partial impressed maker's mark was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.		7/21/2005	226	12
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Unit D1	Level 2		Ironstone	White	1	Frg	Thomas Hughes operated in Staffordshire (Burton) for over 30 years and was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.	Thomas Hughes operated in Staffordshire (Burton) for over 30 years and was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.		7/29/2005	469	11
P2	F8	Food Prep/Consumption	Post, Tea Cup	Unit D1	Level 2		Ironstone	White	1	Frg	Base (short from small vessel, likely top cap. Partial impressed maker's mark was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.	Base (short from small vessel, likely top cap. Partial impressed maker's mark was subsequently known as Thomas Hughes & Son for 30 years and was attributed to China plate impressed - HOMAS HUGHES /...NSTONE CHINA in a circle. Clear glaze in bluish where it pools.		8/9/2005	288	12

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 8	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ironstone	White	1	Fig	post 1842	Base item chert from a small saucer. Impressed mark, T, & R. BOOT. / WARRANT. According to Golden, T. & R. Boone operated in Suffolshire beginning in 1842. He provides no further information regarding dates of manufacture for pieces with impressed marks.	Golden 1964:34	7/29/2005	486	11	
P2	F 8	Food Prep/Consumption	Teacup	Outside foundation to SSW			Silverplate		1	Whl		Silverplate has worn off in several locations. Stamped on back in narrow portion of stem with 3 characters (appear to be flowers) followed by BM. Decorated front and back along length of stem with a modified fleur de lis pattern.		8/11/2005	254	12A33	
P2	F 8	Food Prep/Consumption	Teacup	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal	Gold	1	Whl		Teacup with ovate-shaped bowl and upturned spatulate stem. Stem decorated from bowl back with simple leaf design.	WSA 1996:81	7/29/2005	484	11A38	
P2	F 8	Food Prep/Consumption	Teacup	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal	Gold	1	Whl		Teacup with ovate-shaped bowl and upturned spatulate stem. Stem decorated from bowl back with simple leaf design. See also artifact no. 484.	WSA 1996:81	7/29/2005	487	11A38	
P2	F 8	Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Trash deposit along SE wall			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	Pre 1895	Aqua rectangular peppergrinder spice bottle, height 6 3/4", wide band applied wide-mouth patent extruded style finish. Stem bubbles occur regularly in glass. Base embossed "3". Side seams disappear under finish.	USD BLM 2007	7/29/2005	459	11	
P2	F 8	Food/Food Storage	Jar	Within structure, next to round upright that supported floor cross-beam			Stoneware	Mottled Brown	1	Fig		Large stoneware jar, pos. food storage, height 14 1/2", approx. base diam. 10 1/2". Jar has a wide mouth and a short neck. Exterior glazed with mottled light and dark brown.		8/12/2005	773	11A37	
P2	F 8	Footwear	Boot	Above pilans NE of S. wall			Leather	Brown/gold	1	Fig		Small pair of chamois leather with points of gold-maker's stamp, "METRO..." / CUSTOM MADE. Found on foot with wooden insole.		7/27/2005	482	11A40	
P2	F 8	Footwear	Boot	Outside foundation - S. wall			Leather	Brown	1			Leather upper, brigian		8/10/2005	276	12	
P2	F 8	Footwear	Boot	Feature datum vent through boot			Leather, wood, metal	Brown/gold	1			Rows of wooden pegs connect outer sole to inner sole and metal nails connect layers of the heel together. Boot is at St. Mary's archaeological site.		8/13/2005	826		
P2	F 8	Footwear	Shoe	Along SE wall			Leather		1	Fig		Small leather shoe sole, for conservation.		7/29/2005	267	12A39	
P2	F 8	Footwear	Shoe	Unit D1			Leather		1	Fig		Infant child's shoe sole, child's size.		8/5/2005	257	12	
P2	F 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Near E corner of structure			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1862	Very small (height 2") rectangular (5/16" x 3/4") aqua paneled bottle. Cork collected with bottle. Patination: Embossed "AYERS" / LOWELL / MASS // PILLS: Patination. Finish has been "folded" in. Per Wilson: Ayer's Cathartic Pills were widely used for stomach ailments, headaches, blood purification, skin diseases, worms, and many other illnesses. The pills were sold in both bottles and boxes. See also Behind the Seawall Vol. 2:25.	Wilson 1971:18; Prichett & Ziebert & Ziebert 1981:325	8/1/2005	300	12A42	
P2	F 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Near E. corner of structure			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Round 12-sided bottle, diam. 1 3/8", height 4 1/4". Light aqua with patination. Stem runs across entire base and up 2 sides, fades at top of bottle. Open top with a small hole in base. Finish appears to be "folded" in. Date based on base of bottle.	USD BLM 2007, also see File 1987:62	8/1/2005	283	12A42	
												Rectangular (1" x 1 5/8") aqua paneled bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 5". Embossed "DAVIS" / VEGETABLE / PAIN KILLER". According to Fike, Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca. 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca. 1854. In 1862, his son Edmund took over the business. Edmund died in 1869 and the company sold ca. 1865 or 1866. See Behind the Seawall Vol. 2:326-327. The aqua-based earroll was distributed in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860. See also Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement.	Fike 1982:130; Prichett & Ziebert & Ziebert 1981:326-327 for illustration	7/29/2005	282	12A42	
P2	F 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Near possibly collapsed wall			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1600-1475						

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Context	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Outside foundation to S.W.			Glass	Clear	1	WB		Round prescription style (diam. 1 3/8"), clear glass bottle with irregular patient flat finish. Seal shows wood bubbles in glass. Seam encircles bottle at base. Bottle covered with white marks. Date based on presence of seal.		8/11/2005	246	12	A43
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Trash concentration near barrel and drums in area with plants			Glass	Clear	1	WB		Round bottle (height 1 1/16"), wide neck similar to Brown-Seller shape. Irregular, body embossed "X. HAZEN PHILADA". According to Fike, the Xavier Brown Perfumers of Philadelphia was established in the 1870s and sons, Charles and Peter, joined the firm in the 1890s. The company was located in Philadelphia and operated until 1971 in Fike. Mbs have contained a number of cosmetics health products, including perfume or smelling salts.	Wilson & Wilson 1997:121, Fike 1996:154	8/11/2005	401	13	A43
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Unit A 1			Glass	Clear	1	WB		Clear glass oval packing style bottle with applied patent flat oval finish. Patented. Height 3 1/4". Seam between base and runs up two sides (flats at lower neck), and an additional seam encircles shoulder. Large open area on base. Body covered with white marks. Date based on presence of patent.	USOJ BLM 2007	8/11/2005	204	12	A43
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Trash deposit SE wall			Glass	Black	1	WB		Glass bottle stopper with ground shank and "square head" finish. Grinding was required to ensure an airtight seal. Glass stoppers are most common in bottle types that were intended to be either re-filled or reused or the original contents utilized over a long period of time. This includes medicine bottles, perfume or smelling salts, and various household and jars, liquor and wine bottles, decanters, some non-perishable food type bottles, and may include...	USOJ BLM 2007	7/29/2005	262	12	
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Comb	Within foundation, found during demo			Rubber	Brown/Black	1	Fig		Partial men's rubber dressing comb, broken, with missing teeth, partial embossed reads "...CO GOODYEAR PATENT MAY 6 1911". Goodyear's patent for vulcanization of rubber was granted in 1844.		8/11/2005	249	12	A41
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Hair Pin	Trash deposit SE wall			Metal		2	Fig		One whole and one broken women's metal hair pins, crimped		7/29/2005	253	12	
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Line Comb	Trash deposit along SE wall			Wood		1	Fig		2-sided lice comb, broken, most teeth missing. Estimated width 1 1/2". Length unknown		8/11/2005	259	12	
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Stopper	Trash deposit along SE wall			Glass	Black	1	Fig		Ground glass stopper, shank portion only, final broken, type of bottle unknown		7/28/2005	462	11	
P2	P 8	Grooming/Health	Toothbrush	W corner of structure			Bone	Brown	1	Fig		Bone handle, incomplete, likely small toothbrush		8/2/2005	766	11	
P2	P 8	Heating/Lighting	Label	Jane outside W wall			Gold Foil	Gold	1	WB		Diamond shaped foil label, stamped "519 2 & 321 FRONT ST. DIETZ / DIAMOND OIL / SAN FRANCISCO George Dietz & Co. was established July 1852 at 137 Montgomery as merchants in chemical oil, kerosene, and lamps. By 1855 the company was known as A.C. Dietz & Company, and in 1856 as Dietz, Oberlin & Company. The company was located at 48 Front Street. Although the company had several locations over the years, it was located at 519 & 321 Front St. (the address on the label) between 1863 and 1868 (possibly 1870). While the company remained in San Francisco, A.C. (Adrian) Dietz moved his residence to Oakland and then on to the town of Contra Costa, CA. By 1870, Adrian Dietz was president of the California Petroleum Co. (C.P.C.) & Dietz, Co. (Charles J. Dietz was clerk at C.G. Clinch & Co. Perhaps Clinch had taken over Dietz' interests in the company).	SF City Directories	8/2/2005	468	11	A45
P2	P 8	Heating/Lighting	Lantern Base	Unit A2	Floor layer, floor deposit		Metal/Tin		1	Fig		Round 6" tinplate lantern base formed by stamping with a wire-rolled edge, likely hand held pattern, row of holes around perimeter would have allowed air flow to candle lamp.	Woodhead, Sullivan & Co. 1944:65	8/12/2005	278	12	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circum.	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 8	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Above planks outside foundation to NE			Iron		1	Whl		Iron drift bolt, length 15"		7/26/2005	789	11A63	
P2	F 8	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Unit A 1			Iron		1	Whl		Iron drift bolt, length 9 3/4"		8/10/2005	774	A63	
P2	F 8	Maritime	Pry Bar	Unit A1			Iron		1			Pry bar, likely shipbreaker's tool, metal rod flat on one end, length 14.5"		8/10/2005	783	11A64	
P2	F 8	Maritime	Thimble	Outside S wall of foundation			Iron		1			2 metal hooks (approx. length 7") connected by a central ring (approx. diam. 2")		8/11/2005	446	11	
P2	F 8	Maritime	Thimble	Unit A1			Iron		1	Whl		Iron thimble, see also Artifact No. 440. Outside diam. approx. 2".		8/10/2005	483	11A71	
P2	F 8	Maritime	Wedge	S corner of structure			Iron		1	Whl		Shipbreaker's wedge, tapered end and flat head, length 13"			787	A64	
P2	F 8	Misc	Barrel Head				Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Diam. approx. 18"		8/11/2005	781		
P2	F 8	Misc	Bowl	Near foundation			Earthenware	Cream	1	Ptg		Portion of shallow bowl, oval, no decoration evident - cream colored glaze, partial embossment on base. H.R. & No. 1 d. 11.5".		8/11/2005	252	12	
P2	F 8	Misc	Branch of Service insignia	N. of wood plank			Brass		1	Pfg		Small fragment of brass, 1 1/2" long. Officer's insignia from hut up well in the field, metallic insignia were used. Intended for officers, but photos show enlisted men wearing them as well. Metallic insignia appear to be very common in images of troops from New England states, particularly New Hampshire. The horn was dropped as the insignia of infantry in 1875 when the 1st New Hampshire Infantry was disbanded.	Sharpburg Arsenal 1998	8/9/2005	279	12A54	
P2	F 8	Misc	Bung	Unit A1			Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Circular wooden stopper, diam. 2 1/4", thickness 5/8", post, barrel bung stopper.		8/9/2005	308	12	
P2	F 8	Misc	Can	Within foundation walls during demo			Metal/tin	Silver	1			Small round tin can (height 1.5", diam. approx. 2") with 3/4" hole in center on one side (top). May have had many uses. Possibly served as small burner with fuel in can and wick, etc. in hole.		8/11/2005	479	11	
P2	F 8	Misc	Clothespin	Trash-dep. along SE wall			Wood		1	Pfg		Partial wooden clothes pin		7/29/2005	292	12A17	
P2	F 8	Misc	Dowel	Trash deposit SE wall			Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Length 10.5 8". Diam. 7/8".		8/11/2005	227	12	
P2	F 8	Misc	Eye bolt	E corner of foundation			Iron		1	Whl		Eye bolt in wood, length 6 1/2"			791		
P2	F 8	Misc	Figurine	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Pfg		Molded, hollow ceramic figurine. Likely a boy, leaning on a piling behind him and holding the end of a rope wrapped around the piling. Dressed in pants and a jacket. Feet are broken and head is missing. Height to shoulders 2.5"		7/29/2005	500	11A48	
P2	F 8	Misc	Handle/Pull	Trash deposit near base of barrel			Metal (Brass?)		1	Whl		Small oval base (approx. 1" x 1.5") with 2 holes for screws on either side. Small metal loop in center. Post, used as a handle or pull on a small object.		8/2/2005	505	11	
P2	F 8	Misc	Hook	Outside S wall of foundation			Metal		1	Whl		Metal hook (approx. 3.5" long) with oval-shaped loop (strap attachment) on one end		8/11/2005	508	11A71	
P2	F 8	Misc	Hook	SE wall of structure			Metal		1	Whl		Metal hook, length approx. 4", likely fishing hook		8/9/2005	488	11A71	
P2	F 8	Misc	Hook	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal		1	Pfg		Portion of a small hook, approx. length 1 1/4"		7/28/2005	452	11	
P2	F 8	Misc	Hook	Unit A2	Floor layer, floor deposit		Metal/iron		1	Whl		Small iron hook with 2 holes for screws as attachment		8/12/2005	303	12A71	
P2	F 8	Misc	Hook	Unit D1	Level 2		Iron		1			Iron hook, height approx. 3.5", length approx. 1.75" diam.		8/9/2005	501	11A71	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Feature	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Circum	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P8	Misc	Hooks	Unit A1			Iron		2			2 flat metal hooks (width 3.4", length approx. 7". Bent into a "J" shape. These samples were saved many, more were called from feature)		8/10/2005	433	11	469
P2	P8	Misc	Hooks	Unit A1			Iron Wood		2			2 round metal bent into hooks. Bent are hanging from small incomplete piece of wood. One pc. of wood has been carved "hook" like unknown		8/10/2005	432	11	472
P2	P8	Misc	Hooks	Unit A1			Metal		4			Sample of "U" shaped bent metal (flat and round) found in unit A1, guess hooks, many were called from feature	Stacy Bookbach 1897.758	8/10/2005	437	11	
P2	P8	Misc	Horse Bridle	Unit C1			Leather		1	Pig		Partial bridle	Stacy Bookbach 1897.758	8/10/2005	438	11	481
P2	P8	Misc	Horse Bridle	Unit A2	Floor layer, floor deposit		Leather	Brown	1	Pig		Horse bridle with leather bridle, oval shape (length 4.1"), bridle missing Strap embossed "110 WARRANTED ALL BRISTLE LONDON"	Stacy Bookbach 1897.767	8/10/2005	439	11	482
P2	P8	Misc	Belt				Leather		1	Pig		Thin leather strap with holes punched at regular intervals, width 3.1". Possible belt or portion of horse bridle. Exact use unknown.		8/10/2005	440	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Front of threshold	Below planks		Textile	Dark Brown	2	Pig		2 small pcs. of indeterminate textile with a total of 3 riveted metal buttons		8/10/2005	441	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Just outside W wall			Metal		1			Press, bridle bit		8/10/2005	442	12	489
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside E wall at SE corner	Below barrel		Blaze	Brown	1	Pig		Decorative handle with threaded metal rod in center, size unknown, length 4". pins final or decorative element on finishing (see also Artifact No. 344)		8/10/2005	443	12	490
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside foundation, S wall			Glass	Clear w/ Blue/White	1	Pig		Small diam. clear glass tube (bead?) with blue/white swirl decoration through center. May be modern and intrusive to feature		8/10/2005	444	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside foundation - S			Wood	Brown	1			Small circular handle/pull (D, approx. diam. 1.34"		8/10/2005	445	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside foundation to SSW			Textile		1	Pig		Small pc. of indeterminate textile with 2 buttons (likely riveted metal)		8/10/2005	446	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside foundation to SSW			Textile	Brown	1	Pig		Indeterminate textile with button hole		8/10/2005	447	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Outside foundation, to SSW			Wood		1	Pig		Shaped wood, use unknown, poss. part of a handle tool		8/10/2005	448	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal		1	Pig		Portion of a hook, all that remains is a pc. of round metal (length 1.5") that comes to a point at one end. Resembles upturned portion of a smaller hook found in same trash deposit in F.B.		7/28/2005	449	11	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Trash deposit along SE wall			Metal		1	Pig		Very thin (1/8") metal piece, 1.7" long from one end with very small knob to point where it is broken (may have been pronged on broken end). Use unknown, although there appears to be some embossed decoration marking (possibly a read).		7/28/2005	450	11	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Trash deposit near base of barrel			Wood	Brown	1	Pig		Indeterminate wood handle, decorative piece		8/2/2005	451	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Unit A1			Iron		1			L-shaped nail/pile, appears to be an iron spike that gradually tapers, bent at 90 degrees, 3.5" x .5"		8/10/2005	452	11	469
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Unit A1			Metal		2			Three metal pins (width 1.2") with beveled side. Approx. length 10.5". These are called samples, many called from feature		8/10/2005	453	11	469
P2	P8	Misc	Iron	Unit A2	Floor layer, floor deposit		Metal		1			Indeterminate decorative metal piece, use unknown		8/10/2005	454	12	456
P2	P8	Misc	Match stick				Wood		1	Whl		Used match stick, 1.1/8" long.		7/29/2005	455	12	
P2	P8	Misc	Matches				Wood		3	Whl		3 small used matches		8/2/2005	456	11	
P2	P8	Misc	Metal Strap	Unit A1			Iron		1			Metal strap, likely barrel ring, rivet holes evident. Length approx. 7.5", width 1.5". Many samples were called.		8/10/2005	457	11	

Phase	Artifact No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2 F8	Misc.	Nail	SE wall of structure				Metal		2			Sample of square cut nails found in feature, others called, length 2" - 2 1/4"		8/2/2005	496	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Nail	Trash deposit along SE wall				Copper (?)		1	Whl		Short nail (1 1/4"), tapers gradually with round head		7/28/2005	454	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Nail	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		1	Whl		Thin, square cut nail, length 1 1/2"		7/28/2005	457	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Nail	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		1	Whl		Wire nail with flat head, length 1 1/2"		7/28/2005	456	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Nail	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		3			Square cut nails, bent (one broken), approx. length 3"		7/28/2005	458	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Pocket Watch Key	Near E corner of structure				Metal		1	Frg		Small pocket watch key, length 1 1/4". Worn on a watch chain and allowed the user to wind the watch without removing the key from the chain.		8/1/2005	495	11	A53
P2 F8	Misc.	Ring	Unit C1				Iron		1	Whl		Iron ring, outside diam. 2"		8/8/2005	471	11	A71
P2 F8	Misc.	Ring	Unit C1				Iron		1	Whl		Iron ring, outside diam. 3"		8/8/2005	472	11	A71
P2 F8	Misc.	Slide Bolt	Unit A1				Iron		1	Frg		Sample of large found in Unit A1		8/9/2005	238	12	
P2 F8	Misc.	Spike	SE wall of structure				Iron		1	Whl		Slide bolt, rectangular plate (5 1/2" x 2") with 4 holes for screws (one end broken)		8/2/2005	465	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Spike	SE wall of structure				Iron		1	Whl		5 1/2" spike, square cut with flat square head, gradually tapers, blunt point		8/2/2005	466	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Spike	Trash heap along SE wall				Iron		1	Whl		Iron spike, bent at both ends, length 10 3/4"		8/1/2005	782	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Stove Door	Outside E wall of foundation				Metal		1	Whl		Square stove door, embossed "1848 / 2"		8/10/2005	466	11	A46
P2 F8	Misc.	Track	Outside E wall at SE base				Metal (Copper?)		60	Whl		60 small (7/8") tracks with flat round head, gradually taper to very sharp point		7/28/2005	453	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Track	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		3	Whl		3 small tracks, gradually taper to sharp point, length 7 3/4"		8/2/2005	448	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Track	Trash deposit near base of barrel				Copper (?)		1	Frg		Unidentified textile press blanket (possibly woolen), wire and spring components, incomplete. See also artifact no. 504.		8/5/2005	503	11	A55
P2 F8	Misc.	Trap	Unit B1				Black		1	Frg		Press trap (rodent), wire and spring components, incomplete. See also artifact no. 503.		8/10/2005	504	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Trap	Unit A1				Metal		1	Frg		2 small metal washers, diam. 1 1/2"		8/2/2005	449	11	
P2 F8	Misc.	Trap	Unit A1				Metal		2	Whl							
P2 F8	Misc.	Washer	Trash deposit near base of barrel				Metal		1	Frg		Length 8 3/4". Wood handle with leather wound around exterior. Leather finned with small nails. End finished with a ring of braided leather.		8/11/2005	298	12	A50
P2 F8	Misc.	Whip Riding Crop Handle	Outside foundation to SSW				Wood/Leniber		1	Frg		3 straight pins, length between 1" - 1 3/16"		7/28/2005	455	11	A59
P2 F8	Sewing	Straight Pin	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		3	Whl							
P2 F8	Sewing	Thimble	Trash deposit along SE wall				Metal		1	Whl		Metal thimble		7/28/2005	475	11	A59

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Phase	Feature No.	Taxa	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Patt.	Circuit	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P8	Smoking	Cigar box lid	Unit A1		Wood	Brown		1 Whl			Rectangular (7" x 3" x 5") cigar box lid. The front end of Antonio's "Canecho". Per website: An incised (cable-based) design by Herro & Jack and Co., Ltd. during the cigar industry between Spain or Cuba (likely) and some Anglo-American oriented producers in the cigar U.S. After the late 19th century, the cigar industry was dominated by Americans. Antonio's Canechos have been excavated by Cuban exile Carlos Ferrero, who is producing this famous brand once again in a small fabrication plant in Havana.	August Type.com 2006	8-9-2005	254	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe			Clay	White		1 Frig			Pipe bowl, no stem. Unusual mold. Looks like series of rings stacked on top of each other, decorated with continuous small dots. Attempt made to fire.		~12-2005	306	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Along SE wall		Clay	White		1 Frig			Pipe bowl with partial stem. Healed bowl decorated with large hand designs.		8-12-2005	206	11 B01	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Along SE wall		Clay	White		1 Frig			Thick ridge inscribed into both front and rear mold signs.		~79-2005	230	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	damaged foundation		Clay	White		1 Frig			Partial bowl and stem. mold lines swept away, rosette decoration in ground rim.		8-12-2005	201	12 B01	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside eastern wall of foundation		Clay	White		1 Frig			Pre-fired pipe bowl, heeled, no stem. Pipes bowl and partial stem. Heel is broken. Bowl is separated into 3 parts of decoration. Bottom third is fluted. Middle third has vertical ribs, and top third is not decorated. Portion of stem remains. Embossed W. WHITE on one side and GLASGOW on the other. William White and Snow was one of the largest and best known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. See Hargraves (1967) for more detail. Exact date of production uncertain. While producer pipes over a broad period during the 19th and 20th centuries.	Humphries 1969	8-12-2005	233	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside foundation, E wall		Clay	White		1 Frig	1326-1162		Stem fragment, embossed MURRAY on one side and GLASGOW on reverse.	Humphries 1969	8-12-2005	258	12	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside foundation - S wall		Clay	White		1 Frig			Placed pipe bowl with heel, no stem, leaf design incorporated into front and middle stem.		8-6-2005	235	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside foundation - S wall		Clay	White		1 Frig			Stem fragment, embossed W. WHITE on one side and GLASGOW on the reverse.		8-6-2005	236	12	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside foundation - S wall		Clay	White		1 Frig	1326-1162		Pipe bowl with heel and partial stem. Bowl decorated with vertical lines made of dots, partial embossment on stem "MURRAY".	Humphries 1969	8-6-2005	241	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Outside foundation to SSW		Clay	White		1 Frig			Stem fragments, embossed W. WHITE on one side and GLASGOW on the reverse.		8-11-2005	248	12	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	SE wall of structure		Clay	White		1 Frig			Stem fragment with repeating rosetted wheel design. Embossed X. SPARNAAY on one side and IN GODS NAAM on reverse. In Godt mark was used by Dutch pipe makers to distinguish their work.	Walker 1967	8-2-2005	266	12	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Trash deposit along SE wall		Clay	White		1 Frig			Clay pipe bowl with rosetted decoration around rim. Finished by vertical stroke burnishing stem broken.		7-29-2005	304	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Unit D1	Level 2	Clay	White		1 Frig			Pipe bowl, no stem. TD impressed on stem end. Dr is overlaid and cut of from exterior side.		8-9-2005	268	12 A60	
P2	P8	Smoking	Pipe	Unit D1	Level 2	Clay	White		1 Frig			Stem fragment, no embossed, example of larger diam. stem.		8-9-2005	271	12	
P2	P8	Structural	Door Frame	Door lying outside foundation		Wood Metal			2 Frig			2 sections of door frame with attached rectangular metal hinges (in situ photos taken in field).		8-11-2005	792		
P2	P8	Structural	Doorknob	Unit A1		Ceramic	Mineral		1 Whl			Mineral finish doorknob with stem.		8-8-2005	228	12	
P2	P8	Structural	Lock plate	Door lying outside foundation		Metal			1 Whl			Rectangular lock plate (7" x 4.5") with small metal doorknob on either side.		8-11-2005	784	11	
P2	P8	Structural	Shingle			Wood	Brown		8 Whl			8 sample shingles from feature, size varies.			788		
P2	P8	Structural / Furnishings	Molding	Near foundation		Wood	Gold		1 Frig			7" pc. of decorative wood molding, traces of gold paint, repeating arch pattern. Front is rounded. Width 3/4". Possibly used as picture frame or decorative element.		8-17-2005	265	12 A62	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circumference	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 8	Structural / Foundations	Molding	Outside E wall at SE corner	Below barrel		Wood	Gold/ Various	2	Frg		2 sections (each approx. 3" long) of decorative wood molding, traces of gold paint, repeating arch pattern. Front is rounded. Width 3 1/4". Possibly used as picture frame or other decorative element.		8/10/2005	273	12A62	
P2	F 8	Structural / Foundations	Molding	Outside foundation - S wall			Wood	Gold/ Various	1	Frg		Approx. 7" pc. of decorative wood molding, traces of gold paint, repeating arch pattern, small square nail track embedded. Front is rounded. Width 3 1/4". Possibly used as picture frame or other decorative element.		8/10/2005	257	12A62	
P2	F 8	Tool	Auger bit	Below planks at front of threshold			Metal		1			Flat metal twisted into spiral, attached to square metal shank, total length 9 1/4", no handle		8/13/2005	480	11A65	
P2	F 8	Tool	Axe head	On top of wood foundation in W corner			Iron		1	Wh		Axe head, length approx. 7 1/4", widens from 3 1/2" near handle to 4 3/4" at cutting edge. No handle.		8/8/2005	444	11A66	
P2	F 8	Tool	File	Near foundation			Metal		1	Wh		3-sided tapered file, no handle, length 5 3/8" including tang		8/1/2005	498	11A67	
P2	F 8	Tool	Isalt	Beneath threshold			Iron		1			Press punch / nail set, 4 1/2" long, round iron rod, tapers from a diam. of 3/4" to 3/8" on opposite end, blunt tip		8/12/2005	499	11A67	
P2	F 8	Tool	Isalt	Near barrel base (SE corner)			Iron		1	Frg		Expended tool, poss. saw, length 16"		8/10/2005	776	A68	
P2	F 8	Tool	Isalt	Outside foundation, SSW wall			Wood	Brown	1	Frg		Handmade wooden implement, possible knife or cutting tool, length 11". One end is rounded (6 1/2" long), the other end is a flat blade (7 1/2" blade) (wood is tapered on one side of the flat blade, creating somewhat sharp edge. Width approx. 3/8". Possible domestic uses.		8/11/2005	265	12A58	
P2	F 8	Tool	Isalt	Unit A1			Metal		1			Press, cutting drill bit, semi-circle, diam. 2 1/4"		8/8/2005	493	11	
P2	F 8	Tool	Poss. Tool	Along SW wall			Iron		1			4-sided iron tool with tang, no handle, gradually tapers to blunt end, use unknown		8/1/2005	506	11	
P2	F 8	Tool	Punch / Nail Set	Unit A1			Iron (?)		1	Wh		Press punch / nail set, length 4 1/4", 4-sided, tapers to a point, no handle	Scars Reebuck 1897:82	8/10/2005	439	11A67	
P2	F 8	Tool	Wood Plane Blade	Unit A1			Iron		1			Wood plane blade, length approx. 6", width 2"		8/10/2005	493	11	
P2	F 8	Toy	Ball	Within foundation walls during demolition			Rubber		1	Wh		2" diam. rubber ball. Toy?		8/13/2005	306	12	
P2	F 8	Toy	Doll	Within foundation, found during demo			Ceramic		1	Frg		China doll head, broken at neck		8/13/2005	224	12A74	
P2	F 8	Toy	Marble	Collapsed wall area			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Ceramic marble with 3 sets (red, green, black) of intersecting parallel lines		7/29/2005	280	12A75	
P2	F 8	Toy	Marble	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		White unglazed ceramic marble		7/28/2005	485	11A75	
P2	F 8	Toy	Marble	Trash deposit along SE wall			Ceramic	White with decoration	1	Wh		Ceramic marble with 3 sets of intersecting circles (red, green, and brown/gold)		7/29/2005	461	11A75	
P2	F 8	Toy	Marble	Unit D1	Level 2		Ceramic	White	1	Wh		White ceramic marble, pitted, salt glazed with matte finish		8/9/2005	270	12A75	
P2	F 8	Toy	Tea Pot	S wall of foundation			Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Tea pot from child's tea set, handle and portion of iron broken, pink and green painted floral design		8/9/2005	225	12A73	
P2	F 8	Writing	Shale Stylus	Outside foundation, S wall			Slate	Grey	2	Frg		2 pcs. slate styl. formed from pressed slate powder and used on slate writing tablets.	WSA 1996b:150	8/6/2005	254	12	
P2	F 8	Writing	Shale Stylus	SE wall			Slate	Grey	1	Frg		Pc. slate stylus, made of compressed slate powder and used to write on slate tablets.	WSA 1996b:150	8/2/2005	254	12	
P2	F 8	Writing	Shale Stylus				Wood		1						796		
P2	F 8	Writing	Shale Stylus	Unit A1			Metal		1			Iron bolt with keyway through end			798		

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 9	Beverage	Bottle	Structure B, Internal on top of layer	Layer 7, found on top of layer		Glass	Greenish Aqua	1	Whl	1850-1875	Greenish aqua blob top soda water bottle, embossed "PHILADELPHIA GLASSWORKS" BURGIN & SONS. An article by Rich Rener in "Pennsylvania Legacies" notes that Burgin & Peasall began operations in 1854 and operated in green glass and "dignified" wares. Their plant was located on Arch Street, Philadelphia, and was destroyed by fire in 1868. The company was founded by John Peasall and his son, John Peasall & Sons. It operated as late as 1910. Although the exact date that the co. became Burgin & Sons is unknown, an Aug. 10, 1860, edition of the "Memphis Daily Appeal" advertised a wholesale order be directed to Burgin & Sons at 133 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The paper noted they also supplied soda water to the Grand and Palmer factories. The handling of Philadelphia bottles is not related to Burgin & Sons on two occasions. The first, on October 4, 1875, marked a fire at the glass factory on Grand and Palmer, with a loss of \$20,000. The second, on May 12, 1887, noted that hay sheds and other buildings at Burgin & Sons glass factory on Montgomery Avenue above Grand Avenue were destroyed by fire. The article noted that the factory had been destroyed with applied brandy finish. Base pushed up. No mold seams, slight ridge at shoulder. Orange peel texture on body.	Rener 2002; "Pennsylvania Legacies"; "Memphis Daily Appeal" August 10, 1860; Philadelphia Timesline compiled by William Self Associates, Inc. 1999 (1925)	8/24/2005	559	13A78	
P2	F 9	Beverage	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Black	1	Whl		Soda water bottle with blob top finish, embossed "PACIFIC SODA" / "J. MILTON CHASSEN and JOHN F. ROBE were proprietors of the Pacific Soda Works and Importers of Soda Water at 133 Arch Street 1868. Peasall & Sons were founded in 1854 and operated in green glass and "dignified" wares until 1871. In 1871 Chassen entered into real estate and made his living there for many years.	Markota & Markota 1971; 244-5	7/25/2005	573	13	
P2	F 9	Beverage	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Greenish Aqua	1	Whl	1853-1868	Soda water bottle with blob top finish, embossed "PACIFIC SODA" / "J. MILTON CHASSEN and JOHN F. ROBE were proprietors of the Pacific Soda Works and Importers of Soda Water at 133 Arch Street 1868. Peasall & Sons were founded in 1854 and operated in green glass and "dignified" wares until 1871. In 1871 Chassen entered into real estate and made his living there for many years.	Markota & Markota 1971; 244-5	7/25/2005	550	13	
P2	F 9	Beverage	Bottle	Within well/privy			Glass	Sapphire Blue	1	Whl		Sapphire blue soda water bottle with applied blob top finish. Embossed "J.C. PARKER & SON, NEW YORK."		7/25/2005	561	13A77	
P2	F 9	Beverage	Bottle	Within well/privy	Layer 7		Glass	Clear	2	Frg		2 round bottles (diam. approx. 1 3/4"), possibly bases from wine goblet stems.		8/24/2005	608	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button		Layer 3		Ceramic	White	2	Whl		Presser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/24/2005	605	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button		Layer 4		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/24/2005	636	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button		Layer 4		Ceramic	White	2	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/24/2005	637	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button		Layer 4		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		2-hole buttons, 1 27" diam, shirt size, front and back corners, oval-shaped central depression with 2 holes		8/19/2005	646	13A79	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure A, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/19/2005	644	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure A, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 9 1/6" diam.		8/22/2005	640	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure A - northern wall of structure			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/18/2005	583	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure B	Layer 1		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/23/2005	617	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure B	Layer 2		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/24/2005	651	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure B	Layer 3		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 3 3/8" diam.		8/23/2005	652	13	
P2	F 9	Clothing	Button	Structure B, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 unit in NE corner			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Presser dish style button, 4-hole, shirt size, 3 3/8" diam.		8/22/2005	643	13	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Vendor No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, 1.12 x 1.2 unit on NE corner			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, 7 1/6" diam		8/22/2005	621	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, 1.12 x 1.2 unit on NE corner			Ceramic	White	3	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/22/2005	621	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, 7 1/6" diam		8/19/2005	621	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White/Gold	1	Wh		Calice (baton with gold dish style baton, 4-hole, short diam size 7 1/6"		8/19/2005	621	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, 1 1/2" diam, short size		8/23/2005	626	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, women's children's, 3 3/8" diam		8/23/2005	625	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	2	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, 3 1/8" diam, press. women's children's		8/23/2005	627	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	3	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, 7 1/6" diam		8/23/2005	626	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, diam. 1 1/2"		8/23/2005	626	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser calice dish style baton with black flowers, 4-hole, short diam size, 7 1/6" diam.		8/26/2005	627	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Shell	White/Black	1	Wh		4-hole baton, women's children's size, 3 3/8" diam, shaly texture, center broken, shell		8/26/2005	626	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Pre crust style baton, 4-hole, short size, diam. 7 1/6"		8/24/2005	621	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, short size, diam. 3 1/8"		8/24/2005	629	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White	2	Wh		2 Presser dish style batons, 4-hole, short size, 7 1/6" diam		8/24/2005	619	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Varied	Varied	1	Wh		4-hole baton, women's children's, diam. 3 1/8", front and back flut with central depression, shell		8/24/2005	622	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Structure B, Internal			Shell	Varied	1	Wh		4-hole, sunken panel baton, cool size, diam. 5 3/8", shell		8/24/2005	623	13A79	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Within privy well			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton, 4-hole, press. women's children's, 3 3/8" diam.		7/25/2005	653	13	
P2	P9	Clothing	Baton	Within privy well			Ceramic	White	1	Wh		Presser dish style baton with knob in center, 4-hole, cool size, 5 5/8" diam		7/25/2005	654	13A79	
P2	P9	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl	Structure A	Cultural		Ironstone	White	1	Frg	1860-1984	Practice of Sullivan Box 1, tableware impressed mark "T. HUGHES" IRONSTONE CHINA 1884. Various pieces from 1860-1884. Thomas Hughes & Son	Giddens 1964:139	8/19/2005	565	13	
P2	P9	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl	Structure B, Internal			Earthenware	White with decoration	1	Wh		Small footed bowl, height 1 7/8", base diam. 2 1/4", diam. 5 5/8". No mark. White place with 4 thin brown bands and one wide light blue band on exterior.		8/24/2005	566	13A10	
P2	P9	Food Prep/Consumption	Egg Cup				Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Small (1 3/8" diam) round base, press. part of an egg cup		8/24/2005	590	13	
P2	P9	Food Prep/Consumption	Idol	Structure B, Internal			Ironstone	White with decoration	1	Frg		Base body, sherd from a footed vessel, press. bowl appearing piece. No mark. Blue and white decoration on exterior and interior, apparently to be Willow on		8/24/2005	584	13A11	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Indt.	Within privy/well			Ironstone	White	1 Pfg		1862-1882	Base sherd from round footed vessel, base diam. 4", poss. tabularware (except for the rim) or possibly IMPR. The sherd has a wide band of reddish orange slip below the rim. WHITE GRANITE is visible on the P.B. & Co. have been below the raised OT. The initials indicate that the maker may have been J.P. Bourn, & Co. of Nile St., Burlington. Formerly Findler, Bourne & Hooper. The firm was eventually purchased and became part of Doulton & Co. Ltd. Although the date range for P.B. & Co. is consistent with other artifacts within P2 F9, the company's marks illustrated in Golden Kovel, etc., do not include any with an eagle design.	Golden 1964-955	7/25/2005	658	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Pitcher	Structure B, Internal			Ironstone	White	17 Pfg		1861-1910	17 sherds from small pitcher, printed Royal Arms style mark on base (see Golden Kovel). The pitcher was made by H.M.W. & Co. at the Elbow Bridge, Cambridge. Henry Alcock & Co. succeeded at the Elbow Bridge in 1861-1910. Formerly John Alcock. Subsequently The Henry Alcock Pottery.	Golden 1964-26	8/22/2005	615	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Structure B, Internal			Ceramic	White with decoration	1 Pfg			Rim sherd with blue on white decoration, poss. landscape scene		8/19/2005	582	13-A61
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Structure B, Internal			Ironstone	White	1 Pfg			Plate fragment with impressed mark "TAYLOR BROS' / HANLEY" on one side. Similar to manufacturers with similar marks, but none that are a conclusive match.		8/19/2005	574	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Structure B, Internal			Ironstone	White with decoration	1 Pfg			Plate rim sherd, blue on white decoration, likely Willow or similar landscape pattern		8/19/2005	665	13-A61
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Structure B, Internal			Ironstone	White with decoration	2 Pfg			2 rim sherds from poss. plate, both decorated with molded relief in a grapevine pattern. Relief is glazed blue, in contrast to white background.		8/19/2005	614	13-A61
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Poss. Plate/ Saucer	Layer 7			Ironstone	White	1 Pfg		1853-1862	Base sherd from poss. plate saucer. Impressed cartouche style mark on base (IRONSTONE CHINA / E. CHALLINOR & CO. / E. Challinor & Co. operated at the Fenton Potteries from 1853-1862. Subsequently known as E. & C. Challinor. Golden notes that a firm with this same name is also recorded at Tunstall in 1851 and 1853-4.	Golden 1964-137	8/24/2005	610	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Solid Plate	Layer 3			Ironstone	White	2 Pfg		1846-1911	Two fragments of a large, shallow, pressed gourd style mark on base. R. COCHRAN & CO. standing for middle order. "ROYAL" Manufactured by R. Cochran & Co. of the Voreville Pottery (also Britania Pottery in 1896) of Glasgow, Scotland.	Golden 1964-157	8/23/2005	581	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Layer 3			Ironstone	White	1 Pfg		1851-1882	Saucer base/rim sherd with impressed mark on base ("JAS. EDWARDS. & SON" / DALEHALL". According to Golden, James Edwards & Son operated at Dale Hall, Barlham from 1851-1882. Formerly James Edwards & Son).	Golden 1964-230	8/23/2005	659	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Layer 3			Ironstone	White	3 Pfg		1851-1882	Saucer broken into 3 pieces. Imposed mark on base ("JAS. EDWARDS. & SON" / DALEHALL". According to Golden, James Edwards & Son operated at Dale Hall, Barlham from 1851-1882. Formerly James Edwards & Son).	Golden 1964-230	8/23/2005	579	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Layer 7			Ironstone	White	1 Pfg		1842-1851	Half saucer, impressed mark on base PELUSAR'S DALE (According to Golden, Pelusar's Dale operated ca. 1842-51. Subsequently James Edwards & Son).	Golden 1964-230	8/24/2005	583	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Structure A	Cultural		Ironstone	White	1 Pfg		1843-1883	Small rim base sherd from saucer with molded relief decoration around first or second partial.	Golden 1964-527	8/19/2005	569	13
P2	F9	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Structure B, Internal	Layer 4		Ironstone	White	1 Pfg			Rim. Partial Impressed Registration Mark is visible on base. Unclear if first or second partial.		8/26/2005	665	13
P2	F9	Footwear	Buckle	Structure A, northern portion			Metal	White	1 Pfg			Saucer sherd, partial impressed mark on base. "DINGWOOD & CLARKER", no id on maker.		8/22/2005	635	13-A66

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Photo	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circs	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Apothecary Jar	Structure A, outside N side of structure			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White ceramic apothecary jar, 1 or no lid, base diam. 2-5". Base impressed "MAW" 1". Per Position in Behind the Seawall, the greatest number of apothecary jars were produced in England from 1840-1850. The greatest number of apothecary jars recovered from the N-4 dump as part of that project were also impressed "MAW" in various sizes. The mark signifies the English factories in S. Mass. Some of the late nineteenth century factories well known for producing and supplying this type of containers were:	Photo: Product 1087-148	8/19/2005	600	13/685	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Apothecary Jar	Structure C, internal			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Apothecary jar no lid, base diam. 3 1/8". Impressed mark "H. H. H. & Co. DENT" on base. Base impressed "MAW" 1". Per Photo: Product 1087-148		8/19/2005	600	13/685	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1880	Small aqua rectangular panted bottle with applied ring gold tooth. Base 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 1 1/4". Height 3 1/2". No mark. White marks on both. Date based on finch.		7/22/2007	562	13/602	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle		Layer 4		Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Small height 2.5" round (diam. 1") bottle with prescription/white finch. Cork is in place and bottle is full of white powder. Bottle was clear but is now discolored dark brown/black.		8/23/2005	600	13/685	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Structure A	Cultural		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1850-1870	Painted prescription bottle with white/black applied finch. Base 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 1 1/4". Height 3 1/2". No mark. White marks inside. Base based on finch.	Fike 1987:119	8/19/2005	546	13/682	
												HEINBOLD "GOLDEN" ELLIOTT EXTRACTS - PHILADELPHIA 1850. After his death in 1892, A.L. Heinbold took over operations. Heinbold claimed the drug cures numerous symptoms, including "confused ideas" and "female complaints." Date based on development of product and "GOLDEN" mark.					
												Rectangular 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" aqua panted bottle with applied double ring finch. Height 5". Embossed "DAVIS' VEGETABLE - PAIN KILLER". According to Fike, Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca 1854. In 1862, his son Edmund took over and expanded the business. Edmund died in 1880 and the co. was sold to the heirs of Edmund Davis. The formula was used in the Seawall Vol. 2, 326-327. The opium-based cure-all was distributed in California by Park & White of San Francisco as early as 1860. See also Wilson 1981:40 for advertisement.	Fike 1987:119	8/19/2005	551	13/683	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Structure A	Cultural		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1860-1870	Small round bottle with prescription finch, base diam. 1 1/8", height 3". No mark. Side seems run to base of finch.	Fike 1987:120, see Patton, Prochert & Ziebach 1981:326-327 for illustration	8/19/2005	551	13/683	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Structure A	Cultural		Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Small round bottle with prescription finch, base diam. 1 1/8", height 3". No mark. Side seems run to base of finch.		8/19/2005	563	13/683	
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Structure A, Cultural			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1851-1857	ALTERNATIVE 84 CHEST ST PHILA. Per Fike: Dr. David Jayne began distributing his medicines in 1830. This product was introduced in 1851. He was located at the Chestnut Street address until 1857, when it became 252 Chestnut Street.	Fike 1987:168	8/19/2005	554	13/682	
												Small round bottle, prescription style finch, inside bore rough, poss. used with ground glass stopper. Height 5", base diam. 1 3/8". Post. iron point on base. Base based on base of finch.					
P2	P-9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Structure A, Cultural			Glass	Dark Blue	1	Whl	1867-1870	Philadelphia Per Toulouse, Gillette & Son and under William T. Gillette, after his sons purchased the portion of the business owned by Edwin Bennett. The co. was renamed Gillette Bros. in 1871 when William died. The name was brought back into use from 1912-1930.	Toulouse 1971:228	8/19/2005	555	13/684	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Structure 9a, 1, 2 x 1 1,2 unit in NE corner			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1844-1865	Oval bottle (height 3 3/4") with applied ring finish. Whittle marks on body. Embossed TURNERS' / ESS OF / JAMACA GINGER / NEW YORK. According to Fike, the company was owned by the Turner brothers (Archibald, George, James, Malcolm, Robert and Thomas), who were located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863). New York, NY (1846 or early 1850s-1865), and San Francisco (1852-1864). They were succeeded by McMillan & Kenter.	Fike 1987:130	8/22/2005	553	13	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Structure B: Internal			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1844-1865	Oval bottle (height 5 3/4") with crudely applied ring finish. Numerous seed and blister bubbles throughout. Orange peel texture on body. Embossed TURNERS' / ESS OF / JAMACA GINGER / NEW YORK. According to Fike, the company was owned by the Turner brothers (Archibald, George, James, Malcolm, Robert and Thomas), who manufactured ginger wine, located in Buffalo, NY (1844-1863), New York, NY (1846 or early 1850s-1865), and San Francisco (1852-1864). They were succeeded by McMillan & Kenter.	Fike 1987:130	8/19/2005	552	13A82	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Structure B: Internal			Glass	Blue	1	Whl		Small (height 3 1/2"), rectangular (3 3/4" x 1 3/8") prescription style bottle with cork present. Chamfered corners, no mark. Finish is damaged although appears to have been slanted/ground.		8/22/2005	571	13A84	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Structure B: Internal Layer 3			Glass	Anesthyst	1	Whl	pre 1865	Small round anesthyst bottle (base diam. 1 3/8", height 4 3/8") with applied prescription style finish. Opem pontil on base. Shoulder embossed LYONS POWDER / B & P / NY. Per Fike, B&P were the initials for Demas Barnes and John D. Park, general agents. This product was advertised in 1853 in the "New York Daily Times". Date based on presence of pontil.	Fike 1987:172	8/24/2005	592	13A83	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Aqua	1	Frg	pre 1865	Round aqua bottle, portion of body and centre neck/finish missing. Base diam. 1 1/8". Opem pontil on base. Partial embossed reads - JETABLE / JAMACA GINGER. The product was made by the Pulmonary Balm, may have been used as a cough medicine. Per Fike, the company was discovered the formula and the partner Sampson Reed were Boston druggists from 1826-1837. Lowe sold his right to Reed, who subsequently joined with William J. Cutler (Wilson and Wilson 1971 in Fike). Reed and Cutler were partners by 1844. Reed left the business in the 1860s and Cutler Bros. was established by 1870. The last directory listing for the firm was 1870. Because of presence of pontil, bottle likely dates to the period 1845-1865.	Fike 1987:28; Wilson & Wilson 1971:93	7/25/2005	567	13	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1860-1875	Rectangular (1" x 1 5/8") aqua marked bottle with applied double ring finish. Height 5". Opem pontil on base. Embossed DAVIS' / VEGETABLE / PAIN KILLER. According to Fike, Davis developed his formula in Massachusetts ca. 1840. Bottles were first embossed ca. 1854. In 1862, his son Edmund took over and expanded the business. Edmund died in 1880 and the co. was sold ca. 1895 to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal and New York. Per Behind the Seawall Vol. 2:326-327: The opium-based cure-all was sold in the form of a bottle and was made in San Francisco as early as 1860. See also Wilson 1981:40 for substantiation.	Fike 1987:130; see Pearson, & Zachary 1981:326-327 for illustration	7/25/2005	569	13	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Round 12-sided bottle, diam. 1 1/4", height 1 1/4". Glass tipped pontil on base. Embossed "Folger". Date based on pontil.		7/25/2005	570	13A83	
P2	F 9	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Within privy/well			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Round aqua bottle with long neck and applied ring oil style finish. No mark. Opem pontil on base. Date based on presence of pontil. Contents unknown.		7/25/2005	609	13	

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Plate	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Clear	Clear	1	Whl	pre 1865	Small height 1 1/2 round flange diam 1 1/4 prescription style bottle 1 1/2" med. to mod. narrow-neck and blister sized habitant through-hole body.		* 7-25-2005	660	13	P01
P2	F8	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Clear	Clear	1	Whl	pre 1865	Small height 1 3/4 round base diam 1 1/4 1/2" plastic with applied prescription style flange and glass topped pontil on base. No mark. Date of manufacture.		* 7-25-2005	662	13	P02
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Clear	Clear	1	Whl	pre 1865	Small height 1 3/4 round bottle chape diam 1 3/4 1/2" with prescription style flange and open pontil on base. Date based on pontil. No mark. Contents unknown. privy medicinal perfume.	USDI HLM 2007	* 7-25-2005	666	13	
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Cobalt Blue		1	Whl	pre 1880	Shaded bottle with applied pontil due to sick flash. Height 2 1/8" Imposed GRASS 1 1/4" (CITRA 1 1/4" MASONRY 1 1/4" iron mark unknown).	File 109 7 file USDI HLM 2007	* 7-25-2005	666	13	P03
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Mottled Gold		1	Whl	pre 1865	Clear glass bottle with applied pontil. Date based on pontil. This was the mark of the fisher Rembley Co. of San Francisco. was all removed in 18 1/2" (1865) that makers of bottles of this size type made the switch to gold flanges by the mid 1870s.		* 7-25-2005	666	13	P04
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Olive		1	Prig	pre 1865	Small round mustard gold colored bottle base diam 1 3/8" height 2 3/8 1/2" with prescription style flange that has been holding in a pontil base on base. Date based on pontil. This was the mark of the fisher Rembley Co. of San Francisco. was all removed in 18 1/2" (1865) that makers of bottles of this size type made the switch to gold flanges by the mid 1870s.	File 109 7 file USDI HLM 2007	* 7-25-2005	667	13	P05
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Within privy wall		Glass	Light Green		1	Prig	pre 1865	Small round olive bottle neck and finish missing. Base diam "5" height to shoulder 2 1/4" Glass topped pontil on base. Date based on presence of pontil. Body is nearly covered with a slight of green.	USDI HLM 2007	* 7-25-2005	670	13	P06
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Bar Comb	Within privy wall		Rubber	Black		1	Prig	post 1844	Ladies comb broken. Teeth 3 1/4" Charles Goodyear received the patent (03353) for vulcanized rubber on 24 June 1844. The process was used to make a variety of products including rubber boots and a would retain its elasticity. The process made rubber waterproof and water-proof and created a new market of goods available to consumers.	Photos USDI HLM 2007	* 7-25-2005	661	13	P07
P2	F9	Grooming/Health	Val	Structure A, outside N wall of structure.		Glass			1	Prig		Small pc. of likely medicinal val		8-18-2005	676	13	
P2	F9	Misc.	Barrel head	Within privy wall		Wood			1	Whl		8 3/4" diam barrel head screw in center (pontil handle), 3 1/4" thick, beveled edge		* 7-25-2005	548	13	P08
P2	F9	Misc.	Beard	Structure B, Internal	Layer 3	Wood	Cobalt Blue		1	Whl		Cobalt blue glass bead		8-23-2005	649	13	
P2	F9	Misc.	Ball	Layer 7		Metal			1	Prig		Small solid ball part of a hinge		8-24-2005	671	13	
P2	F9	Misc.	Bottle with leather strap	Structure A	Cultural	Glass/Leather	Clear/Black		1	Prig		Clear glass bottle neck and finish body missing. Prescription style finish with very short neck. Leather strap (1 5/8" holds bottle (hole in strap around short neck). Second hole in strap on opposite end would have allowed bottle to be attached to object individual.		8-19-2005	612	13	
P2	F9	Misc.	Coin purse clasp	Coin purse clasp	Layer 4	Metal			1	Whl		Coin purse clasp		8-24-2005	633	13	P09
P2	F9	Misc.	Figurine	Structure A, outside N wall of structure.		Ceramic	White		1	Prig		Portion of small figurine, type unclear		8-18-2005	572	13	
P2	F9	Misc.	Handle	Structure A	Cultural	Wood	Brown		1	Prig		2 pc. wooden handle, likely knife. Blade missing. "W carved into handle. 4 1/8" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"		8-19-2005	672	13	P10
P2	F9	Misc.	Hook	Structure A	Cultural	Metal			1	Prig		metal hook, height 1 3/4"		8-19-2005	611	13	P11
P2	F9	Misc.	Leather strap with bottle pass, part of a bottle	Structure A	Layer 3	Leather	Brown		1	Prig		Leather strap with bottle pass, part of a bottle		8-24-2005	624	13	P12
P2	F9	Misc.	Leather strap with bottle pass, part of a bottle	Structure A	Layer 3	Leather	Brown		1	Prig		Leather strap with bottle pass, part of a bottle		8-24-2005	624	13	P13

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A	Cultural		Porcelain/ Earthenware	White	1	Frg	1860-1990	Round. Divided base, diam. 6 1/4". Poss. belonged to tableware or part of a toilet set. Printed maker's mark on base contains an eagle with spread wings and banner perched on a shield (all inside a circle). No words associated with image. A somewhat similar mark can be seen in Kovel and Kovel (1953) and is attributed to John Moses and Sons of Trenton, New Jersey (1863-1890). Piece is likely American made, and would likely have been produced in Trenton, New Jersey or East Liverpool, Ohio (both early production centers for American-made earthenware). The eagle and shield designs became accepted by consumers. See also Artifact No. 185 (same mark found on piece inside wall in Phase 2 F13).	Kovel & Kovel 1953:162	8/19/2005	585	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1			Indeterminate metal fitting, highly corroded.		8/19/2005	591	13	A48
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1			Round metal fitting, poss. floor plate, approx. diam. 3", highly corroded.		8/19/2005	586	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1			Decorative metal, likely part of a stove or similar household item.		8/19/2005	595	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1			Decorative element on larger object such as stove.		8/19/2005	600	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A, northern portion	Cultural		Rubber	Black	1	Frg		Small piece of white appears to be reinforced fabric, embossed design with broken length 3", use unknown.		8/19/2005	594	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure A, northern portion	Cultural		Wood/Metal		1	Frg		Hand cut wood dowel (size of a pencil) with metal tip fitted onto end, broken length 3", use unknown.		8/22/2005	638	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Structure B, Internal	Layer 4		Metal		1			Round metal plate (diam. approx. 5") with 3 holes for screw attachment.		8/26/2005	593	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Within privy/well			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Rectangular shallow ceramic cup, height 3", no handle. Widens from base of 1 3/4" to top of 1 1/2" diam. Base imprinted with a 'V'.		7/25/2005	616	13	A60
P2	F 9	Misc.	Indt	Within privy/well			Leather/ metal		1	Frg		Fragmentary pc. of leather strap (width .34") threaded through metal fitting. Use unknown. Poss. buckle. Metal corroded/deteriorated.		7/25/2005	664	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Pocket Knife	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1	Frg		Metal fitting, use unknown.		7/25/2005	598	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Pocket Knife	Structure A	Cultural		Metal		1	Frg		Pocket knife, 3.5" long, covered with concretions along working edges, possibly made of wood for decorative purposes on the sides (poss. made of wood?) are missing.		8/19/2005	657	13	A49
P2	F 9	Misc.	Poss. Key	Structure B, Internal	Layer 3 (refer to profile)		Metal		1			Poss. door gate key, highly corroded.		8/23/2005	607	13	
P2	F 9	Misc.	Safety Pin	Structure B, Internal	Layer 4		Metal		1	Whl		1 3/4" safety pin.		8/26/2005	626	13	A86
P2	F 9	Misc.	Shoave	Structure A	Cultural		Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Wooden shelve, diam. 4 1/2" x 1 1/8" thick with hole (1" diam.) through center.		8/19/2005	578	13	A95
P2	F 9	Misc.	Stuff jar	Within privy/well			Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Rectangular phase 2.5" x 1.5" x 1.5" stuff jar with chamfered corners and ground finish. Height 4". Whitish marks on body.		7/25/2005	564	13	A62
P2	F 9	Misc.	Wheel	Within privy/well			Metal		1	Whl		Metal wheel (diam 6 1/4") with 6 spokes.		7/25/2005	577	13	A97
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe		Layer 3		Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl and partial stem, bowl is decorated with 3 zones of decoration. Bottom third is fluted. Middle third has vertical rib fluting, and top third is not decorated. Portion of stem remains. Embossed 'W.H.' on one side and 'OW' on the other. William White and Son was one of the largest and best-known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. See Humphrey (1969) for more detail. Exact date of production unknown. White produced pipes over a recent period during the production of the pipe.	Humphrey 1969	8/23/2005	587	13	A91
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe	Structure A	Cultural		Clay	White	1	Frg		Bowl and partial stem, bowl is not decorated but has been beveled, decoration (parallel rings and fluting) where the bowl and stem meet. No mark.		8/19/2005	601	13	A91

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	QTY	Part	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe	Structure A	Cultural		Clay	White	1 Frg		Clay bowl, beveled, stem broken, bowl is beveled and has an all-over design repeated on both sides (name of design unknown, appears to be a tree with abstract lines)		8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F	Smoking	Pipe	Structure A, outside N wall of structure			Clay	White	1 Frg		Pipe stem frag, beveled, bowl impressed TYP finger motif with a 'G' on the right side of the bowl. Stem and '71 CHRISTIE' side of GLASGOW on the other. White notes that Glasgow resided the peak of its pipe production in the years 1875-1885.	Wheeler 1881, 28	8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe	Structure B, Internal			Clay	White	1 Frg		Pipe stem frag, impressed 'W. WHITE' GLASGOW. William White and Sons was one of the largest and best known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. See Humphrey (1960) for more detail. Exact date of manufacture is unknown. White produced pipes over a broad period during the 19th and 20th centuries.	Humphrey 1960	8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe	Structure B, Internal	Layer 3		Clay	White	1 Frg		Pipe stem frag, impressed 'W. WHITE' GLASGOW. William White and Sons was one of the largest and best known pipe manufacturers in Glasgow in the 19th century. See Humphrey (1960) for more detail. Exact date of manufacture is unknown. White produced pipes over a broad period during the 19th and 20th centuries.	Humphrey 1960	8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe	Structure C, Internal			Clay	White	1 Frg	post 1862	Pipe stem fragment, impressed 'PANDON' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other. White notes that a Davidson's pipe manufacturing company in this area, prior to taking over, Davidson was a Murray employee.	Humphrey 1960	8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe Bowl	Structure A	Cultural		Clay	Red	1 Whl		Large red clay detachable pipe bowl, discovered black, only decoration (parallel diagonal lines) stamped on ridge of clay at stem socket. Likely used with a wooden stem. Mark 'A. MONHEIT' in a rectangle on right side of stem socket. No lid on maker.		8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe Bowl	Structure B, Internal			Clay	Brown	1 Whl		Detachable pipe bowl, beveled, decorated with mixed knobs, body of clay brown, exterior glazed dark brown, glaze is damaged and/or heavily pitted.		8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Smoking	Pipe Bowl	Structure B, Internal			Clay	Reddish Brown	1 Whl		Detachable pipe bowl, beveled, decorated with mixed knobs, body of clay red, exterior glazed reddish brown.		8/19/2005	676	13A01	
P2	F 9	Tool	Hammer	Structure A	Cultural		Metal/ Wood	Brown	1 Frg		Hammer, wooden handle broken just below head		8/19/2005	599	13A03	
P2	F 9	Tool	Skygriping Stone Bowl	Structure A	Cultural		Stone	Grey	1 Whl		Rectangular (4.3" x 1.3" x 1.3") sharpening stone		8/19/2005	668	13	
P2	F 9	Toy	Toy	Structure B, Internal	Layer 3 (refer to profile)		Ceramic	White	1 Frg		Partial small bowl, likely part of a child's earthenware set		8/19/2005	660	13	
P2	F 9	Toy	Doil Leg	Structure B, Internal	Layer 3 (refer to profile)		Ceramic	White	1 Frg		Doil leg, (toe to ankle), foot missing (black paint evident where shoe boot began, appears to have been tied attached to body at knee, red paint just below knee (lack stocking)		8/23/2005	596	13A08	
P2	F 9	Toy	Marble	Structure A			Ceramic	White	1 Whl		White ceramic marble, unglazed		8/22/2005	589	13A09	
P2	F 9	Toy	Marble	Structure A, Internal			Ceramic	White	2 Whl		2 white ceramic marbles, no decoration		8/19/2005	645	13A09	
P2	F 9	Toy	Marble	Structure B	Layer 3		Glass	Clear	1 Whl		Clear glass marble with green, pink, blue swirl, cracked/damaged		8/23/2005	618	13A09	
P2	F 9	Toy	Saucer	Structure B, Internal	Layer 2 (refer to profile)		Ceramic	White, Pink	2 Frg		Small saucer, likely part of children's tea set. Thin gold band along rim and encircling that central portion of saucer.		8/23/2005	580	13A08	
P2	F 9	Toy	Tes Cup	Structure A, Internal			Ceramic	White	1 Whl		Very small tea cup from child's tea set		8/19/2005	655	13A08	
P2	F 9	Writing	Writing Slate	Structure B, Internal			Slate	Grey	1 Frg		Elaborate 13th century manuscript from the first quarter of the 19th century (Elmore 1996: 150)	Elmore 1996	8/22/2005	606	13	

Phase	Feeder No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2 F 9	Writing	Writing Tablet	Structure B, 1/2 x 1 1/2 unit in NE corner	Layer 3	Slate	Grey	1	Fig	1	Fig	1885-1915	Fragment of slate writing tablet. Writing slates or tablets were commonly used in classrooms after the first quarter of the 19th century (Elbree 1939, 1996b:130).	Elbree 1939 1996b:130	8/23/2005	662	13	
P2 F 9	Beverage	Bottle	On and around floor		Glass	Amber	1		1			Amber liquor bottle with twisted leaded style finish, height 11.38", base diam. 2.76". Base embossed S&S. Date based on finish style.		8/22/2005	677	13	
P2 F 10	Beverage	Bottle	On and around floor		Glass	Light Green	1	Wh	1	Wh	1870-1910	Whole "round bottom soda" bottle with applied deep lip finish. 2 pc. hange mold. Likely held carbonated soda, mineral water, or ginger ale. The rounded bottom ensured that the bottle remained on its side, keeping the cork moist. The majority of round bottom sodas found in the U.S. were produced in the U.S.	USDI BLM 2007	7/25/2005	705	17A137	
P2 F 10	Misc.	Infilt	On and around floor		Ceramic		2	Fig	2	Fig		2 ceramic sherds, body of formal design, interior placed, exterior heavily decorated with floral design in vivid colors (black, blue, orange, green, white); type of vessel indeterminate.		7/25/2005	761	17	
P2 F 13	Beverage	Tap/ Faucet	Cultural Layer above wooden planks		Wood		1	Wh	1	Wh		Length 9". Wood faucet tap. Very similar items seen for sale in Sears Roebuck Catalog (1897).	Sears Roebuck 1897:141	8/15/2005	161	14A107	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Below planks		Shell	Varied	1	Wh	1	Wh		Small shell button (Dim 1.27") with 4 holes in central depression (front slightly convex). Back is flat and edges slightly rounded. Irregular drilling and manufacture. Short size.		8/18/2005	221	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	3	Wh	3	Wh		3 small white Prosser dish style buttons with 4 holes in concave center. Dim 7/16". Short size.		8/15/2005	202	14	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Cultural layer above planks		Shell	Varied	1	Wh	1	Wh		Large shell button. Dim 7/8". Back is slightly rounded and worn. Central depression in front center with 2 holes. Holes slightly irregular. Coat size.		8/15/2005	219	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Cultural layer above planks		Shell	Varied	2	Wh	2	Wh		2 shell buttons, each 7/8" diam. with 4 holes in central depression, although size of holes and detailing slightly different. First is flat with a decorative circle surrounding the central depression. The second is generally upturned at the edges and more irregular, with larger holes. Both coat size.		8/15/2005	201	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Inside well		Ceramic	White	1	Wh	1	Wh		Small white Prosser dish style button with 4 holes in concave center. Diam 7/16". Discolored around edge. Likely remains of decoration that is no longer evident. Short size.		8/17/2005	203	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Inside well		Ceramic	White	1	Wh	1	Wh		Very small white Prosser dish style button with 4 holes. Dim 5/16". Women/children's size.		8/17/2005	204	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Inside well		Ceramic	White	1	Wh	1	Wh		Small white Prosser dish style button with 4 holes in small central depression (front slightly convex). Back is flat. Short size, possibly women's/children's.		8/16/2005	207	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button	Near boxes		Shell	Varied	1	Wh	1	Wh		Small metal rivet, likely part of a button. Dim 11/16". Stamped IMPROVED WIRE BAK. Shank missing.		8/15/2005	217	14A100	
P2 F 13	Clothing	Button River			Metal		1	Wh	1	Wh		Bowl fragment with portion of impressed maker's mark "... 47".					
P2 F 13	Food Prep/Consumption	Bowl			Brinstone	White	1	Fig	1	Fig		IRONSTONE CH. in a circle over 2 1/2-66; Numerical sequence likely 1859. Bowl fragment, rim of bowl visible under microscope.			216	14	
P2 F 13	Food Prep/Consumption	Infilt	Inside well		Brinstone	White	1	Fig	1	Fig	1859	Brinstone bowl (diam. 4 1/4") from fragment of bowl. Use unknown. Impressed Registration Mark, likely first patent. If so, date of manufacture is 1859. Difficult to read since crack runs through registration mark. Bottom half of impressed maker's mark also present. All that is visible is 1/2 "IRONSTONE in a circle".	Golden 1964:527	8/17/2005	210	14	
P2 F 13	Food Prep/Consumption	Knife			Metal/ Wood		1	Fig	1	Fig		Highly corroded knife, partial metal blade with wooden handle, standard piece setting size.		8/15/2005	222	14A102	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Inside Well - Artifact C			Glass	Dark Olive	1	Whl	1849-1890	Square (Base 2.718" x 2.718", Height 110") bottle with chamfered corners and ring/oil style applied finish. Post mold, seams fade at base of short neck. Orange peel texture on body. Embossed 'AGOMATYK / SCHIDAMPS' / 'DOLPHOWOLFFES' / 'SCHIDAM' Holland Gm. Uldolpho and Joel Wille (father) were merchants in New York City in 1837 and imported 3 medicinal products. The medicinal 'jar' was introduced prior to 1849. Although it was made in Holland, it was introduced into the U.S. market by a high-alcohol content and medicinal qualities. Wille claimed that it was made at his factory in Schiedam, Holland. Date based on approx. year product was introduced and transition from applied to tooled finishes for square medicinal and bottles (per BLM).	USDI BLM 2007	8/19/2005	169	14A103	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Inside well - Artifact E			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	pre 1885	Square (Base 2.718" x 2.718", Height 110") bottle with short neck and wide mouth. Orange peel finish. Seam runs through middle of base and up 2 sides). Finish is applied over seam. White marks in glass. Likely medicinal. Date based on applied finish.	USDI BLM 2007	8/19/2005	189	14A101	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Inside Well - Artifact H			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1849-1890	Square (Base 2.14" x 2.14", Height 7.34") bottle with chamfered corners and ring/oil style applied finish. Post mold, seams fade at base of short neck. Orange peel texture on parts of body. Patination. Embossed 'AGOMATYK / SCHIDAMPS' / 'DOLPHOWOLFFES' / 'SCHIDAM' Holland Gm. Uldolpho and Joel Wille (father) were merchants in New York City in 1837 and imported 3 medicinal products. The medicinal 'jar' was introduced prior to 1849. Although it had a high alcohol content, it was described as having herbs and other medicinal qualities. Wille claimed that it was made at his factory in Schiedam, Holland. Date based on approx. year product was introduced and transition from applied to tooled finishes for square medicinal and bottles (per BLM).	Schule et al. 1980-87; USDI BLM 2007	8/19/2005	170	14A103	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Bottle Stopper		Cultural layer above planks		Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Glass bottle stopper with ground shank and pointed finial. Grinding was required to ensure an airtight seal. "Glass stoppers are most common in bottle types that were intended to be either re-filled/re-used or the original contents utilized over a long period of time. This includes perfume bottles, paint, chemical and pharmaceutical product bottles and jars, liquor and food bottles, and various types of laboratory bottles, and may include "this sample is likely from a perfume style bottle."	USDI BLM 2007	8/15/2005	191	14A109	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Hair Comb		Cultural layer above planks		Rubber	Black	1	Whl		Approx. 2.14" (width) x 1.4" (depth) x 0.5" (height) (exact length unknown due to damage). No decoration. Teeth 78.		8/15/2005	187	14A110	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Hair Comb	Near hooves			Rubber	Black	1	Whl	post 1844	Approx. 3.12" (width) x 1.4" (depth) x 0.5" (height) (exact length unknown due to damage). No decoration. Teeth 78.	Plastics Historical Society 2005	8/16/2005	157	14A110	
P2	F 13	Grooming/ Health	Hair Pin		Cultural layer above planks		Rubber	Black	1	Frg		Straight rubber ladies hair pin. Length 2.58" Broken.	Sears Roebuck 1897/1322	8/5/2005	220	14A110	
P2	F 13	Misc.	Ball	Within well			Rubber	Black	1	Whl		Appears to be child's rubber ball (2" diam.), although hole runs through center of ball may have been some kind of buffer on larger mechanism. Embossed on either side. One side reads 'GOODYEAR 18(497) PATENTS' and other side reads 'EXCLUSIVE RUBBER MANUFACTURE.'	Plastics Historical Society 2005	8/18/2005	158	14	

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Photo	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circ.	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P 13	Misc.	Box		Cultural layer above wooden planks		Metal		1			Small rectangular box (2.716" x 1.83")		8/15/2005	200	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Cannon ball						1	Wh.		4.1 2" diam., hole for charge			105	14A112	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Clothespin		Cultural layer above wooden planks		Wood		1	Wh.		Wooden clothespin, damaged but largely intact		8/15/2005	171	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Fly Belt		Cultural layer above planks		Iron		1	Wh.		Fly belt, length approx. 8"			294	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Malacca ornament		Cultural layer above planks		Haliotis (abalone shell)	Varied	1	Wh.		Diamond-shaped haliaotis ornament. Rim to point (total length) 2.19" width 1"		8/15/2005	145	14A113	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Indt.		Cultural layer above planks		Metal		1	Prg		Small stamped metal disk, poss. lamp knob turn		8/18/2005	200	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Indt.		Cultural layer above planks		Wood	Brown	1			Small rectangular wood reinforcement with sound holes corners. 3.12" x .3 3.4"; 4 holes (one near each corner) likely attached to (or larger object with 11.8" diam. hole in center; use unknown		8/15/2005	164	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Indt.		Cultural layer above wooden planks		Leather	Brown	1	Prg		Indeterminate pc. of leather, poss. clothing		8/15/2005	170	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Indt.		Cultural layer by wooden planks		Wood	Brown	1			Small decorative pc., poss. final		8/15/2005	166	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Indt.									10-sided white glazed earthenware bowl vessel. Exterior diam. 7.3 4". One side is broken, although opposite side largely intact (handle missing). Molded relief design around base of handle. Possibly part of a toilet set, or may be intended for use as a chamber pot. The design is a figure with arms raised, possibly a deity or a personified spirit. The figure is associated with the image. A somewhat similar mark can be seen in Kovel and Kovel (1953:189). Piece is likely American made, and would likely have been produced in Trenton, New Jersey or East Liverpool, Ohio (both early centers of ceramic production). Early American pottery often imitated the designs of English and French pottery, and the American eagle and shield design became accepted by consumers.	Kovel & Kovel 1953:162	8/19/2005	165	14A104	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Key		Cultural layer above planks		Metal		1	Wh.		3.12" long door gate key		8/15/2005	213	14A114	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Lid		Cultural layer		Composite	Terriote (shell)	1	Wh.		Thin flat rectangular lid with rounded corners. Material made to look like ceramic (but stamped with wood design). Poss. used with ceramic vase.			177	14A111	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Lid/ Barrel Head		Cultural layer by wooden planks		Wood		1	Wh.		Circular wooden disc, likely lid. Possibly used with small barrel storage container. Diameter 8.1 4". Thickness 7/8". Small (3.9") hole in center; may have held handle		8/15/2005	174	14	
P2	P 13	Misc.	Lid/ Barrel Head				Wood		1	Wh.		Diam. 9.18". Thickness 3/8". Thin wooden disc. Possible barrel head. Edges somewhat beveled. 3 holes in top, although they do not appear intentional (likely due to wear/damage).		8/19/2005	175	14A105	

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 13	Misc.	Penny		Green clay	2" above feature	Copper		1	Whl	1859	This penny was minted the first year that the "Indian cent" design was used. On one side it featured the words ONE CENT surrounded by a garland and on the reverse was the image of an Indian prince with the year and the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This sample is in poor condition. Note: Most Indian cents minted during the Civil War were primarily to pay Union soldiers. After the Civil War, in 1864, the Lincoln penny was introduced and the Indian cent was discontinued. The Lincoln penny was introduced in 1909.	American for Common Cents 2006	8/16/2005	159	14A116	
P2	F 13	Misc.	Penny		Green clay	3" above feature	Copper		1	Whl	1835-1857	Over-sized penny. Corroded type (Young Head). Very worn/corroded. One side reads ONE CENT surrounded by a laurel wreath surrounded by the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The reverse has a figure head (facing left) with the word LIBERTY at her neckline surrounded by a circle of stars. The year is worn off. Over-sized pennies were not made after 1857, and the figure head depicted falls within the 1835-1857 date range.	Woman 2003.89	8/16/2005	167	14A115	
P2	F 13	Misc.	Safety Pin		Cultural layer above planks		Metal		1	Whl		1.34" safety pin		8/15/2005	218	14	
P2	F 13	Misc.	Water Hose		Rubber		Rubber		1	Frg		Sample taken from large diam. rubberized water hose found coiled in F 13		8/19/2005	188	14	
P2	F 13	Smoking	Pipe		Clay		Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl broken at stem, heel also broken off. Bottom third fluted, middle third has raised vertical ribs fluting, and top third is without decoration.		8/17/2005	199	14	
P2	F 13	Structural	Doorknob		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	Mineral	1	Whl		Mineral finish doorknob, portion of stem		8/15/2005	215	14	
P2	F 13	Structural	Doorknob		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	Mineral	1	Whl		Mineral finish doorknob, no stem		8/15/2005	214	14	
P2	F 13	Structural	Nail		Cultural layer above planks		Metal (brass?)		1	Whl		Sample of a small square nail. Length 2".		8/15/2005	208	14	
P2	F 13	Structural	Number Plate		Cultural layer above planks		Brass		1	Whl		Rectangular (2 1/2" x 1 1/2") brass number plate, engraved 368, possible home business address, but may have been mounted on machinery, etc.		8/15/2005	165	14A118	
P2	F 13	Structural / Furnishings	Molding		Cultural layer above planks		Wood	Gold	1	Frg		Length 6 7/8". Small section of decorative wood molding, finished with gold paint. Design is round (repeating ball with ring, approx. width 7/8"), although two sides are flat (in order to fit into a corner). Small square nail remains embedded. May have decorated a structural element or any number of furnishings.		8/15/2005	180	14A117	
P2	F 13	Tool	Handle		Cultural layer by wooden planks		Wood		1	Whl		Length 4 1/8". Round wooden handle. Exact use unknown. Possibly used as tool (pick, file, awl, etc.)		8/15/2005	172	14	
P2	F 13	Toy	Doll		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Frg	1850-1914	Frozen Charlotte doll, head, arms, and portion of body missing. Height 3" to shoulder.	WSA 1996a.113	8/15/2005	163	14A119	
P2	F 13	Toy	Doll		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Frg	1850-1914	Small frozen Charlotte doll, head and lower arms missing. Height 2 1/4" to shoulder.	WSA 1996a.113	8/15/2005	164	14A119	
P2	F 13	Toy	Doll		Cultural layer above wooden planks		Ceramic		1	Frg		Ceramic doll head		8/15/2005	173	14A120	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic		1	Whl		Birmingham style marble		8/15/2005	160	14A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		Ceramic marble with white pitted glaze		8/15/2005	197	14A121	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White glazed marble decorated with two parallel circles at widest point and a flower on either side. Small amount of turquoise paint evident on one flower		8/15/2005	198	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White/grey	1	Whl		Ceramic marble, appears unglazed. Possibly been affected.		8/15/2005	199	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Glass	Blue/White	1	Whl		Glass marble, solid swirl of blue with bits of white		8/15/2005	198	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Glass	Clear with pink/blue	1	Whl		Clear glass marble with blue and pink swirl in center		8/15/2005	199	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble		Cultural layer above planks		Glass	Clear/Orange/Yellow	1	Whl		Glass marble with yellow and pink/orange swirls inside		8/15/2005	199	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Plate		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Half of a plate from a child's tea set		8/15/2005	198	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Tea Cup		Cultural layer above planks		Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Small pc. of tea cup from children's tea set		8/15/2005	198	18A121	
P2	F 13	Toy	Tea Cup		Cultural layer above planks		Glass	Clear	1	Frg		Tea cup from child's tea set, handle broken, poorly made		8/19/2005	200	18A1166	
P2	F 13	Writing	Writing Tablet		Cultural layer above wooden planks		Slate	Grey	1	Frg		Fragment of slate writing tablet. Writing slates or tablets were commonly used in classrooms after the first quarter of the 19th century (Eibrecht 1939:22).	Eibrecht 1939 1996b:150	8/15/2005	181	18A121	
P2	F 14	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1860-1880	Aqua blob top soda water bottle, embossed "EL DORADO". Per Marketa and Marketa. There is no information available on this particular bottle. However, we did find a El Dorado brewery in almost every town we did research in, which makes us believe this bottle may have been used as a beer bottle, or it may have been used to bottle soda or mineral water which was sold in the area. The bottle was found in the same area as the one which was not an uncommon practice in those days. Personally, we believe in the latter. Per Bill & Betty Wilson. Some of the first beer bottlers used the heavy blob top soda type in cobalt, blue, greens and aqua and even amber. Some breweries in San Francisco bottled in the soda type as well as the very heavy "Macintyre" stone-ware bottles for porter and ale.	Marketa & Marketa 1971:35	8/19/2005	354	9	
P2	F 14	Misc	Basket					Clear	1	Frg		Sample of woven basketry recovered in F14		8/14/2005	273	18A138	
P2	F 14	Misc	Bottle				Glass	Clear (discolored/black)	1	Whl		Round bottle with flared lip finish. Clear glass that is discolored black. Diam. 1 1/16", Height 4 1/2". Seams encircle shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of finish. Lk's		8/19/2005	369	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Height 9 1/4", Diam. 2 3/4". Small champagne-style bottle with crude lid on ring. Unclear if it is blown in mold or free blown. Irregular base, not symmetrical (doesn't sit flat). High kick up. Panimation evident. Fairly deep groove in neck from tooling. Large quantity of bubbles in glass.		8/26/2005	117	10A1	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass/Cork	Black (Dark Amber)	1	Frg	per 1995	Brandy style neck finish with cork and wire closure still in place. Finish appears applied. Portion of foil wrapper still present. According to the BLM, cork in combination with wire, stragg, twine, wax, or a metal retainer was the most common closure method on beverage bottles used during the 1870s and before. It continued to be used well into the automobile bottle machine era, however.	USO BLM 2007	8/24/2005	143	10A121	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Small champagne bottle with kick up and laid on ring, turn mold. Height 10 1/4"		8/24/2005	319	15A1	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Diam. 3 1/2", Height 11 5/8". Large champagne bottle with laid on ring. Irregular base. High kick up.		8/25/2005	152	10	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	28.5° ± 30 degrees from Datum 1	82"	Glass	Dark Olive	1	Frg		1833-1923	1" Diam. Base from round beer liquor bottle. Post mold. Base embossed PHILA. D'YOTVILLE GLASS WORKS in a circle. Thomas W. Dyott purchased the Philadelphia Glass Works in 1833. As the existing owner of Kensington Glass Works, he merged both companies to create the D'Yotville Glass Works.	Toulouze 1869-5012	8/29/2005	111	10	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NE side of F 15		Stoneware	Caramel/Cream	1	Whl		1850-1900	Brandy glass ceramic bottle made of coarse stoneware style. Bottle has a wide base with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide to produce a caramel color, lower portion of bottle buff colored glaze, no mark. Height 14". Double band finish (unlike most ale bottles in this collection, which consist of a wide collar and band).	St. Mary's University 2007	8/24/2005	358	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	monitoring - w. end of headerboard		Glass	Black (Dark Olive)	1	Whl		pre 1895	Large round beer liquor style bottle with true applied finish (brandy style). Diam. 3 1/2". Height 10 1/4". Seed and blister sized bubbles in glass. Body has rough orange peat texture. Do not appear to be side seams on body. Seam encircles shoulder. No vertical seams above shoulder. Bottom is painted up. Portions of seal fins remains on neck finish.	USDI BLM 2007	9/1/2005	138	10	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	N center - where rope is tied around prong of steel		Glass	Black	1	Whl		pre 1895	Round liquor bottle with applied brandy-style finish. Height 11 1/4", base 3 1/2". Neck has a wide collar and band. Bottle has a wide base with two-tone glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide to produce a caramel color, lower portion of bottle buff colored glaze, no mark. Height 14". Double band finish (unlike most ale bottles in this collection, which consist of a wide collar and band).	USDI BLM 2007	8/25/2005	352	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	Near SAC-2	2" above SAC-2	Glass	Dark Olive	1	Whl		pre 1895	True applied finish (brandy style). Seed and blister sized bubbles throughout glass. Seam encircles shoulder and 2 faint side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Body has rough, orange peat texture.	USDI BLM 2007	8/26/2005	144	10	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Foil	Silver	1	Whl			Stamped foil bottle closure for wine champagne, no i.d.		8/27/2005	345	15 A2	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Basket	Near M-1	70"	Metal		1						8/29/2005	141	10 A3	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	1	Frg			White Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, broken in half, 1 1/2" diam.		8/27/2005	322	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	1	Whl			1 white Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.		8/27/2005	325	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	1	Whl			White Prosser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 3/8", poss. shirt		8/27/2005	323	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	2	Whl			2 white Prosser dish style buttons, 3-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.		8/27/2005	324	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	7	Whl			7 white Prosser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 3/8".		8/27/2005	326	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Ceramic	White	7	Whl			7 white Prosser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 7/16".		8/27/2005	321	15 A4	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Shell	Varied	1	Whl			2-hole shell button, diam. 13/16", coat size, front is concave with narrow rounded hollows, back is flat with sides beveled.		8/27/2005	374	15 A4	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Metal	Gold	1	Frg			Half of a yellow-riveted button, Shank missing, diam. 13/16", coat size.		8/27/2005	326	15 A4	
P2	F 15	Clothing?	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees	70"	Shell	Varied	1	Whl			Large shell button, 4-hole, front is flat, back worn unevenly, diam. 1 1/8", coat size, decorated with two concentric circles.		8/27/2005	327	15 A4	

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Photo No.	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble	Cultural layer above planks			Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White glazed marble decorated with two parallel circles in a wavy pattern and a flower on either side. Small amount of turquoise paint is silent on one flower.		8/12/2005	194	14A	121
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble	Cultural layer above planks			Ceramic	White-grey	1	Whl		Ceramic marble, appears unglazed. Possibly heat affected.		8/12/2005	193	14	
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble	Cultural layer above planks			Glass	Blue-White	1	Whl		Glass marble, solid swirls of blue with bits of white.		8/12/2005	196	14A	121
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble	Cultural layer above planks			Glass	Clear with pink/blue	1	Whl		Clear glass marble with blue and pink swirl in center.		8/12/2005	192	14A	121
P2	F 13	Toy	Marble	Cultural layer above planks			Glass	Orange/Yellow	1	Whl		Glass marble with yellow and pink orange swirls inside.		8/12/2005	195	14A	121
P2	F 13	Toy	Plate	Cultural layer above planks			Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Half of a plate from a child's tea set.		8/12/2005	186	14	
P2	F 13	Toy	Tea Cup	Cultural layer above planks			Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Small P.C. of tea cup from children's tea set.		8/12/2005	162	14	
P2	F 13	Toy	Tea Cup	Inside well - Artifact K			Glass	Clear	1	Frg		Tea cup from child's tea set, handle broken, poorly made.		8/12/2005	206	14A	106
P2	F 13	Writing	Writing Tablet	Cultural layer above wooden planks.			Slate	Grey	1	Frg		Fragment of slate writing tablet. Writing above or below were commonly used in classrooms after the first century of the 19th century (Elsner 1939:22).	Elsner 1939 cited in WSA 1990b:150	8/12/2005	181	14	
P2	F 14	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1660-1800	Aqua blob-top soda water bottle, embossed "EL DORADO" Per Markers and Markers. There is no information available on this particular bottle. However, we did find a El Dorado brewery in almost every town we did research in, which makes us believe this bottle may have been used as a beer bottle, or it may have been used to bottle soda or mineral water which was bottled as a side business by one of those breweries and not advertised as such. The bottle is made of clear glass and has a very heavy base. I believe in the later. Per Bill & Betty Wilson: Some of the first beer bottles used the heavy blob-top soda type in cobalt, blue, greens and aqua and even amber. Some breweries in San Francisco bottled in the soda type as well as the very heavy "Machinery" storeware bottles for porter and ale.	Markers & Markers 1971:35	8/19/2005	334	9	
P2	F 14	Misc.	Basket					Clear (discolored black)		Frg		Sample of woven basketry recovered in F14		8/12/2005	773	18A	138
P2	F 14	Misc.	Bottle				Glass		1	Whl		Round bottle with flared lip finish, clear glass that is discolored black. Diam. 1 1/16", Height 4 1/2". Seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of finish lip.		8/19/2005	369	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Height 9 1/4". Diam. 2 3/4". Small champagne style bottle with crude lid on ring. Unclear if it is blown in mold or free blown. Irregular base, not uniform. Bottle has a small indentation in the center of the base and deep grooves in neck from tooling. Large quantity of bubbles in glass.		8/26/2005	117	10A	1
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass/Cork	Black/Dark Amber	1	Frg	pre 1935	Brandy style flask with cork and wire closure still in place. Finish is slightly puffed. Portion of foil still visible. Also, the BLM cork in combination with wire, string, twine, wax, or a metal retainer was the most common closure method on beverage bottles used during the 1870s and before. It continued to be used well into the automatic bottle machine era, however.	USDI BLM 2007	8/24/2005	143	10A	121
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Small champagne bottle with kick up and lid on ring, turn mold. Height 10 1/4".		8/24/2005	319	15A	1
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle				Glass	Olive	1	Whl		Diam. 3 1/2". Height 11 5/8". Large champagne bottle with lid on ring. Irreflexion. High kick up.		8/24/2005	152	16	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	25' 5" / 30 degrees from Datum 1		8-2"	Glass	Dark Olive	1	Frg	1833-1923	1" diam. Base from round beer/liquor bottle. Post mold. Base embossed PHILADELPHIA GLASS WORKS in a circle. Thomas W. Dyott purchased the Philadelphia Glass Works in 1833. As the existing owner of Kensington Glass Works, he merged both companies to create the Deville Glass Works.	Toulouse 1869-502	8/29/2005	111	10	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NE side of F 15			Stoneware	Caramel/ Cream	1	Whl	1850-1900	Large ceramic bowl made of coarse stoneware. Style resembles traditional French bowl but has a raised rim with two-line glaze, upper portion dipped in iron oxide glaze to produce caramel color, lower portion of bottle buff colored glaze, no mark. Height 14". Double head finish (unlike most ale bottles in this collection, which consist of a wide collar and head).	St Mary's University 2007	8/24/2005	358	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	monitoring - w. end of headerboard			Glass	Black (Dark Olive)	1	Whl	pre 1895	Large round beer/liquor bottle with true applied finish (terracotta style). Diam. 3 1/2". Height 10 1/4". Seed and blister sized bubbles in glass. Body has rough orange peel texture. Do not appear to be side seams on body. Seam encircles shoulder. No vertical seams above shoulder. Bottom is pointed up. Portion of seal fins remains on neck finish.	USDI BLM 2007	9/1/2005	138	18	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	N corner - where rope is tied around plug	where rope is tied		Glass	Black	1	Whl	pre 1895	Round liquor bottle with applied terracotta style finish. Height 11 1/4". Base has rough orange peel texture. No seams on neck (deep vertical marks evident). Date based on applied finish and black glass. Bottle may date earlier, although as the BLM notes, "As late as 1880 the San Francisco Glass houses were turning out (black glass) bottles as crude as those made in the east many years earlier, mainly because of unskilled labor and the inability to retain the workers" (Wilson and Wilson 1968 in BLM Bottle	USDI BLM 2007	8/25/2005	352	15	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	Near SAC-2		2" above SAC-2	Glass	Dark Olive	1	Whl	pre 1895	Diam. 3". Height 11 5/8". Liquor bottle, portion of cork remains inside. True applied finish (terracotta style). Seed and blister sized bubbles throughout glass. Seam encircles shoulder and 2 faint side seams run from shoulder to base of neck. Body has rough, orange peel texture.	USDI BLM 2007	8/26/2005	144	10	
P2	F 15	Beverage	Bottle	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Foil	Silver	1	Whl		Stumped foil bottle closure for wine champagne, no i.d.		8/27/2005	345	15	A2
P2	F 15	Clothing	Bustle	Near M-1			Metal		1					8/29/2005	141	18	A3
P2	F 15	Clothing	Bustle	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	1	Frg		White Presser dish style button, 4-hole, broken in half, 1 1/2" diam.		8/27/2005	322	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	1	Whl		1 white Presser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.		8/27/2005	324	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	1	Whl		White Presser dish style button, 4-hole, diam. 3/8", press. shirt		8/27/2005	321	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	2	Whl		2 white Presser dish style buttons, 3-hole, diam. 5/16", women's/children's.		8/27/2005	324	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	7	Whl		7 white Presser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 3/8",		8/27/2005	320	15	
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	7	Whl		7 white Presser dish style buttons, 4-hole, shirt size, diam. 7/16",		8/27/2005	321	15	A4
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Shell	Varied	1	Whl		4-hole shell button, diam. 13/16", coat size, front is concave with narrow rounded borders, back is flat with sides beveled.		8/27/2005	374	15	A4
P2	F 15	Clothing	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Metal	Gold	1	Frg		Half of a yellow-metal riveted button, Shank missing, diam. 13/16", coat size.		8/27/2005	324	15	A4
P2	F 15	Clothing?	Button	NE of FL-3, 27° 10", 35 degrees		70"	Shell	Varied	1	Whl		Large shell button, 4-hole, from a flat, back worn unevenly, diam. 1 1/8", coat size, decorated with two concentric circles.		8/27/2005	327	15	A4

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Phase	Auger No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 15	Grooming/Health	Apocryphal Jar	NE of FL-3, 27' 10", 35 degrees		70"	Ceramic	White	1	Frg		Small white apocryphal jar, base diam. 2", base embossed 1/2 OZ, clear glaze is bluish where it pools, no lid	Pratt, Brickett & Zahner 1981:490	8/27/2005	343	15	
P2	F 15	Grooming/Health	Bottle	16' 11" / 25 degrees		73"	Glass	Clear	1	Wbl	Pre 1865	6-sided colored bottle, fire polished finish, combination point on base, embossed JEAN MARIE FARINA / ALA PLACE JULLIERS No 4 / COLONGE	USDOI BLM 2007; also see File 1987:162	8/24/2005	353	15A9	
P2	F 15	Grooming/Health	Bottle	Fill near plank in NW area			Glass	Clear	1	Wbl		Small round perfume bottle with flared finish. Base appears rough (as if used with ground glass stopper). Embossed LUBIN / PARFUMIER / A PARIS. Likely combination point on base. Height 3 1/8", base diam. 1"		8/25/2005	356	15A9	
P2	F 15	Grooming/Health	Toothbrush	21 degrees, 35' 5" - 43' 8"		69" - 72"	Bone	Light Brown	1	Frg		Toothbrush handle, no bristles, length 6 3/8". Length of handle has a slight curve and is polished smooth.		8/26/2005	357	15A10	
P2	F 15	Heating/Lighting	Lantern Collar	NE of FL-3, 27' 10", 35 degrees		70"	Metal	Gold	1	Wbl		Press, lantern collar from kerosene burner, would have surrounded ventilator plate diam. 2", metal rings with small prongs to hold lamp.		8/27/2005	341	15	
P2	F 15	Maritime	Chisel	24' 8" / 312 degrees		83"	Iron		1			Chisel, likely used as shipbreaker's tool, length approx. 8"		8/25/2005	137	10A12	
P2	F 15	Maritime	Compass Timber	20' 7" / 300 degrees from Datum 1		76"	Wood	Brown	1			Small "v" shaped pc. of compass timber, use unknown		8/25/2005	142	10A13	
P2	F 15	Maritime	Drift Bolt	34' / 281 degrees		62 1/2"	Iron		1	Wbl		Length 10"		8/25/2005	365	15	
P2	F 15	Misc.							2					8/30/2005	126	13	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Brush				Horse Hair / Wood	Brown	2	Frg		Round horse hair brush (diam. approx. 2 1/4") bristles approx. 4 1/4" long, portion of round tapered wood handle unattached but present (length 4").		8/29/2005	360	15A14	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Bucket	From Datum 1, 24' 50 degrees		56" below datum	Metal		1	Frg		Partial metal bucket, height 12", approx. diam. 10 1/2"					
P2	F 15	Misc.	Chairnet	28' 8" / 46 degrees from datum		51"	Wood		1	Frg	1850	Portion of wooden chairnet, evidence of flat square key covers. Appears to have been made in Litchfield, Connecticut. Maker's name on body, unable to read.		8/26/2005	119	10A19	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Indt.	FILLINE of FL-3		69"	Black		1	Frg		Press, nail		8/27/2005	351	15	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Indt.	NE of FL-3, 27' 10", 35 degrees		69"	Wood		1	Frg		4" wooden dowel with wooden knob screwed into end, use unknown, poss. final or decorative element on furnishing		8/27/2005	344	15A11	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Indt.	NE of FL-3, 35 degrees		70"	Black		1	Frg		Press, nail		8/27/2005	350	15	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Indt.	NE of FL-3, 35 degrees		70"	Glass?	Black	1	Frg		Thin glass(?) tube, diam. 3/8"		8/27/2005	368	15	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Pan	21 degrees / 35' 5" - 43' 8" from datum 1		69" - 72"	Metal	Copper	1	Wbl		Round shallow pan made of thin metal, interior diam. approx. 8" with 1 1/2" rim, 1 1/4" deep.		8/29/2005	367	15A15	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Pitcher	E. portion of feature - removed from while Ammon was taking down E. portion of feature			Brown / Earthenware	Mottled	2	Frg		2 body-iron sherds from large pitcher. May be related to food service or part of a toilet set. Glaze is mottled brown with black and orange, similar to a Rockingham glaze. Mouth diam. 6". Height unknown.		8/27/2005	372	15A17	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Textile	21 degrees, 35' 5" - 43' 8" from datum 1		69" - 72"	Textile	Red Brown	1	Frg		Pc. of indeterminate textile		8/29/2005	347	15A18	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Watering Can	22' 8" / 40 degrees from Datum 1		63"	Tin		1	Frg		Small tin watering can. Oval base 5 1/2" x 4". Base no longer attached to body. Handle is not present, but location of attachment is clear on back of vessel.		8/26/2005	112	10A16	
P2	F 15	Misc.	Indt.				Metal		2			Two metal "bricks", currently at St. Mary's archaeological laboratory (Orinda, CA) for conservation and identification		8/30/2005	827		

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Fill NE of FL-3	65°		Clay	White/Grey	1	Frg		Pipe bowl, beveled, no stem. Burnished exterior with rouletted decoration consisting of a series of horizontal lines. The bowl rim is decorated with a possibly Dutch. See Humphrey 1969 for details. The collection consisted of burnished Dutch pipes with rouletted decoration.	Humphrey 1969	8/27/2005	313	15
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Fill near stanks in NW area of feature			Clay	White	1	Frg		Small bowl and partial stem. Molded, leaves cover bowl with row of stars around rim. Beveled with decorative scroll.		8/25/2005	316	15 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	NE of FL-3	60°		Clay	White	1	Frg		Fluted pipe bowl, beveled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl. Letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, and a circle of stars ornaments the bowl rim. A lead decoration conceals the bowl rim.		8/27/2005	328	15 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near B-1			Clay	White	1	Frg		Patriotic pipe bowl, beveled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl. Letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, and a circle of stars ornaments the bowl rim. A lead decoration conceals the bowl rim.	Humphrey 1969	8/30/2005	129	10
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near B-1			Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl, TD on rear of bowl inside a circle of stars, leaf pattern along front mold line.	Humphrey 1969	8/30/2005	132	10
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near FL-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Patriotic pipe bowl, beveled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl. Letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, and a circle of stars ornaments the bowl rim. A lead decoration conceals the bowl rim.	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	130	10 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Bowl and partial stem, beveled, TD on rear of bowl in circle of stars, appears to be lead on front mold line, design is difficult to see (either heavily worn or poorly executed).	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	134	10 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl and small portion of stem, bowl is beveled, bottom half is fluted, top half has no decoration except lead design that runs along front and rear mold lines. Stem appears to have parallel circles around it (only approx. 3-4" long).	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	136	10 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl and very small portion of stem. Bottom half of bowl is fluted (alternates large and small) and top half without decoration, except both front and rear mold seams have a small step as a design element. Very small heel. Stem appears to have parallel rings, although it is very worn/difficult to see.		8/29/2005	147	10
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe bowl, beveled, lower third cross banded with dots inside diamonds, middle third has no decoration, and top third has vertical rib fluting.	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	131	10 A20
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Frg		Pipe stem, no bowl, no maker, 6 small leaves embossed around smoking end.		8/29/2005	124	10
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	122° +/- 328 degrees	73° below datum		Gold Foil	Gold	1	Whl		Stamped gold tobacco wrapper, label reads WATSON'S / CELEBRATED / PARAGON / CHEWING / TOBACCO / Approx. 2 1/4" x 2 1/2".		8/25/2005	339	15 A21
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	Fill NE of FL-3			Foil	Gold	1	Frg		Stamped gold tobacco wrapper, label incomplete but clearly the name as Artifact 319, which reads WATSON'S / CELEBRATED / PARAGON / CHEWING / TOBACCO / Approx. 2 1/4" x 2 1/2".		8/27/2005	348	15
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	At plank level, NW portion of feature			Gold Foil	Gold	1	Frg		Lead object, although may be portion of gold foil tobacco wrapper.		8/25/2005	153	10
P2	F 15	Tool	File	Near FL-3			Metal		1	Whl		3-sided tapered file, no handle. Length 5" including using (part that fits in handle).	Sears Roebuck 1897-71	8/29/2005	138	10 A11
P2	F 15	Tool	Hammer	Near K-1			Wood		1	Frg		Rounded wooden handle, length 4 5/8", hole in end may have held small drum, rattle-like, or similar object.		8/27/2005	126	10 A11
P2	F 15	Toy	Truncup	NE of FL-3, 27° 00", 35 degrees	70°		Metal		1	Whl		Very small cast truncup from a child's tea set. Either side of cup decorated with the letters FTS and a small circular mark. The truncup is broken in half so lead is visible, exterior painted black, increased E.F. SOLE AGENT.		8/27/2005	138	15 A22
P2	F 15	Writing	Pencil	Near B-1			Wood	Black	1	Frg		Painted black, increased E.F. SOLE AGENT.		8/30/2005	121	10 A11

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Photo	Feature No.	Label	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Circle	Description	Reference	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	133	10
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	139	10
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	303	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	331	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	335	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	333	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	362	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	342	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small pipe bowl, "keeled" with thick ridge along lower portion of front mold line. If feet design on bowl with band of stars around rim.		8/27/2005	349	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	Brown/metallic	1	Fig	Small sherd, detachable clay pipe bowl, fully glazed in brown, metallic finish. Stem attachment only.		8/27/2005	370	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Bowl covered with cross-hatched lines and stars around rim. TD on rear of bowl surrounded by stars. Oak leaves along front mold line. Very small bowl.		8/27/2005	318	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Bowl, no stem. Bowl covered with cross-hatched lines and stars around rim. Oak leaves along front mold seam. TD in a circle of stars on rear of bowl.		8/27/2005	335	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Bowl, no stem. Finished with vertical stroke burnishing. Very small heel. Bowl has rounded decoration around rim and inside. RT surmounted by a small circle of the bowl in a depressed circle. Possibly Dutch. See Humphrey (1969).	Humphrey 1969	8/27/2005	332	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Partial bowl and no stem. Bottom half of bowl fluted, very small heel.		8/27/2005	340	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Partial bowl, no stem. Bottom half of bowl fluted, top half no decoration, very small heel. Front and back mold seams have been stamped with horizontal line pattern. Extending clay at mold seam near heel.		8/27/2005	334	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Partial bowl, no stem. Bowl has parietal design, likely eagle with shield on either side, oak leaves on front and rear mold seams, keeled with decorative scall.		8/27/2005	329	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Pipe bowl with rouletted decoration around rim and molded feet at heel location. Stem broken, but partial embossment on bottom of stem visible.	Humphrey 1969	8/27/2005	314	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Pipe stem, 6 small leaves encircle smoking bowl.		8/27/2005	366	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White	1	Fig	Small bowl with parietal design covering bowl, eagle and shield on each side of bowl surrounded by stars, oak leaves on front and back mold seam, no stem.		8/27/2005	317	15
P2 F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Pipe	Fill near planks in NW area	21 degrees, 35° 5' - 43° 8'	60"-72"	Clay	White/Black	1	Fig	Bowl, no stem. Bowl is decorated with black molded swan (facing smoker) and black band around rim.		8/27/2005	330	15

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circum	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	FINE of FL-3		69"	Clay	White/Gray	1	Fig		Pipe bowl, beveled, no stem. Burnished exterior with rouletted decoration around rim. 6 fins on right side of heel; base of heel embossed 'CS' possibly Dutch. Stem: Humphrey; lg. portion of that collection consisted of burnished Dutch pipes with rouletted decoration.	Humphrey 1969	8/27/2005	313	15	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Full area of FL-3		69"	Clay	White	1	Fig		Small bowl and partial stem. Molded leaves cover bowl with row of stars around rim. Healed with decorative scroll.		8/29/2005	316	15 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	NE of FL-3		69"	Clay	White	1	Fig		Fluted pipe bowl, no stem, oak leaves on front and back mold seams.		8/27/2005	328	15 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near B-1			Clay	White	1	Fig		Panotic pipe bowl, beveled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl, letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, letters TD are molded on the bowl rim. A leaf decoration conceals the front mold line.	Humphrey 1969	8/30/2005	129	10	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near B-1			Clay	White	1	Fig		Pipe bowl, TD on rear of bowl inside a circle of stars, leaf pattern along front mold line.	Humphrey 1969	8/30/2005	132	10	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near FL-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Panotic pipe bowl, beveled, cross-hatched network of lines covers the bowl, letters TD are molded on the bowl rear surrounded by a ring of stars, letters TD are molded on the bowl rim. A leaf decoration conceals the front mold line.	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	130	10 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Bowl and partial stem, beveled, TD on rear of bowl in circle of stars, appears to be leaf design on front mold line, design is difficult to see (either heavily worn or poorly executed).	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	134	10 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Pipe bowl and small portion of stem, bowl is beveled, bottom half is fluted, top half has no decoration except leaf design that runs along front and rear mold lines. Stem appears to have parallel creases around it (only approx. 1/4" remains).	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	136	10 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Pipe bowl and very small portion of stem. Bottom half of bowl is fluted (alternates large and small) and top half without decoration, except both front and rear mold seams have a small stripe as a design element. Very small bowl. Stem appears to have parallel rings, although it is a very worn difficult to see.		8/29/2005	147	10	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Pipe bowl, beveled, lower third cross hatched with dots inside diamonds, middle third has no decoration, and top third has vertical rib fluting.	Humphrey 1969	8/29/2005	131	10 A20	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Pipe	Near M-3			Clay	White	1	Fig		Pipe stem, no bowl, no maker, 6 small leaves embossed around smoking end.		8/29/2005	124	10	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	12' 8" / 328 degrees		73" below drum	Gold Foil	Gold	1	Whil		Stamped foil tobacco wrapper, label reads 'WATSON'S / CELEBRATED / PARAGON / CHEWING / TOBACCO' Approx. 2 1/4" x 2 1/2".		8/25/2005	339	15 A21	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	FINE of FL-3			Foil	Gold	1	Fig		Stamped foil tobacco wrapper, label incomplete but clearly the same as Artifact 339, which reads 'WATSON'S / CELEBRATED / PARAGON / CHEWING / TOBACCO' Approx. 2 1/4" x 2 1/2".		8/27/2005	348	15	
P2	F 15	Smoking	Tobacco Wrapper	NW portion of feature	At plank level, NW of FL-3, 27' 10", 35 degrees		Gold Foil	Gold	1	Fig		Flat object, although may be portion of gold foil tobacco wrapper		8/25/2005	153	10	
P2	F 15	Tool	File	Near FL-3			Metal		1	Whil		3-sided tapered file, no handle. Length 5" including ungut that fits in handle.	Sears Restnick 1897/7	8/29/2005	135	10 A11	
P2	F 15	Tool	Handle	Near K-1			Wood		1	Fig		Rounded wooden handle, length 4 5/8", hole in end may have held small paddle-like or similar object; may be set. Either side of cup decorated with the letters 'PAC' surrounded by vine/scroll work.		8/27/2005	126	10 A11	
P2	F 15	Toy	Tensup	NE of FL-3, 27' 10", 35 degrees		70"	Metal		1	Whil		Lower portion of a wood pencil, broken in half so lead is visible, exterior painted black, impressed 'F. F. AGENT'.		8/27/2005	338	15 A22	
P2	F 15	Writing	Pencil	Near B-1			Wood	Black	1	Fig				8/30/2005	121	10 A11	

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Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Criteria	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	P 16	Coffing	Bruton	Found in mud-packed around stern whale tooth, during cleaning in warehouse			Metal		1	Whl		Stamped metal button, 4-hole, holes are tear-drop shaped, front is slightly concave, cast size diam. 1 1/16"		11/14/2005	790	15(A3)	
P2	P 16	Food Prep/Consumption	Saucer	Forward portion of stern in piece that is found while cleaning in warehouse	Fill above feature		Earthenware	White	1	Frg		Half of a ceramic saucer, diam. 5 7/8", half of blue printed maker's mark, evident on base. "AL VITRIFIED CHINA in a circle KERR & CO."		9/2/2005	340	15	
P2	P 16	Food Food Storage	Walrus Shell	Forward portion of stern in piece that is found while cleaning in warehouse					1	Frg		Half walrus shell		11/14/2005	752	15	
P2	P 16	Grooming/Health	Bottle				Glass	Clear	1	Frg	1850-1887	Round short bottle with wide mouth patent extract finish, shape labeled "patent moraine" by Wilson (1981), in this case held perfume. Base diam. 2", height 2 7/8". Body embossed "X. HAZEN, PHILADA. State remains same as above." The bottle was found in the 1850s, Sons Felix and Charles (joined the firm in the 1870s. The business was liquidated in 1887 (Wilson and Wilson 1971). Products were awarded medals at the London's World Fair in 1851. (File 1987)	File 1987/14	9/2/2005	370	15(A3)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Bar chain plate	southern portion of stern near work platform			Iron		1			Length 38.5", bolt through small end		9/10/2005	794		
P2	P 16	Maritime	Belaying Pin	southern portion of platform			Wood	Brown	1	Frg		Belaying pin, broken, length 12.5"			775	A23	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Mast Ring	southern portion of platform			Iron		1			Slightly oval shape (interior dimension 10.5" x 9.25")		9/10/2005	795		
P2	P 16	Maritime	Rope	feature near work platform			Rope	Brown	4			Rope fragments		9/8/2005	364	15(A23)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Shackle	11' 4", 202 degrees	25" below datum 1		Iron		1	Whl		Length 5", interior width 1", 3" diam., 7/8" hole in center		9/2/2005	312	15(A24)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Shave				Wood	Brown	1	Whl		3" diam., 7/8" hole in center			780	15(A25)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Shave	Forward portion of stern in piece that is found while cleaning in warehouse			Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Diam. 3", hole in center 3/4"		11/5/2005	747	15(A25)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Shave	Found in stern while working ship in warehouse			Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Diam. 4", 7/8" hole in center		11/14/2005	779	15(A25)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Ship Hardware				Metal		1						797		
P2	P 16	Maritime	Shipbreaker's Tool				Iron		1	Frg		Shipbreaker's tool, length 10", similar to iron bolt with several small perforations, broken			777	A23	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Black Pulley	Inside hull - stern end			Wood		1	Whl		Single block pulley, oval shaped (approx. 6.1/8" x 4"), all wood construction. Approximate thickness 3 1/2".		9/12/2005	311	15(A26)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Spike				Iron		1	Whl		5 3/4" spike, flat head and tapered end			796	15	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Spike	Below starboard			Metal		1	Whl		Yellow metal spike, curved, flat head with tapered end, length approx. 5"		9/8/2005	371	15(A27)	
P2	P 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length 16.3/4", Diam. 1 1/4"			609		
P2	P 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length 18.3/4", Diam. 3/4"			801		

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Phase	Feature No.	Object	Class	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 18"; Diam: 1 3/4"			803		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 14"; Diam: 1 3/4"			803		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 10 3/4"; Head diam: 1 1/2"; Flat oval head with chisel point, holes in shaft for attachment.			804		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 12"; Diam: 1 5/16"			805		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 9 3/4"; Head diam: 1 5/16"; Flat oval head with chisel point, hole in shaft for attachment.			806		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 11 1/2"; Diam: 3/4"			807		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 10 7/16"; Head diam: 1 3/4"; Flat oval head with chisel point, 2 holes in shaft for attachment.			808		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Outlock	Inside hull			Iron		1	Frg		Outlock (partial)			809		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 13 1/8"; Approx. diam: 3/4"			810		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 11 1/4"; Diam: 3/4"			811		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 12 1/2"; Diam: 3/4"			812		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 13 1/2"; Diam: 3/4"			813		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 8 3/8"; Diam: 3/4"			814		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 11 3/16"; Diam: 5/8"			815		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 8 7/8"; Diam: 3/4"			816		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 11 1/2"; Head diam: 1 1/2"; Flat oval head with chisel point, 2 holes in shaft for attachment.			817		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 10 7/8"; Head diam: 1 1/2"; Flat oval head with chisel point, 2 holes in shaft for attachment.			818		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1	Frg		Length: 5"; Head diam: 1 3/8"; Flat oval head (likely chisel point) is			820		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Drift Bolt	Inside hull			Iron		1			Length: 7 1/4"; Chisel point from a box spike (head missing), holes for attachment.			821		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Box Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1	Frg		Partial square spike, head missing, length: 8 3/4"			822		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1	Frg		Square spike with chisel point, head too degraded to id., length: 5 1/2"			823		
P2	F 16	Maritime	Spike	Inside hull			Iron		1			Chair is at St. Mary's archeological laboratory (Orinda, CA) for conservation.			825		
P2	F 16	Misc.	Indt	Forward portion of stern in piece that is only the port side, found while cleaning in warehouse			Textile		1	Frg				11/12/2005	748	15	
P2	F 16	Misc.	Indt	Forward portion of stern in piece that is only the port side, found while cleaning in warehouse			Wood		1					11/12/2005	751	15	
P2	F 16	Misc.	Metal Sheeting	Forward portion of stern in piece that is only the port side, found while cleaning in warehouse			Copper		1	Frg		Small pc. metal sheeting recovered while cleaning ship			758	15	
P2	F 16	Misc.	Teeth	Found in stern while cleaning ship in warehouse			Black		2	Whl		2 sperm whale teeth			770		625

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Photo No.	Header No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.
P2 F18	P2 F18	Smoking	Pipe	Remain portion of stem in place that is only the port side, found while cleaning in warehouse			Clay	White	1	Frg		Stem fragment, no mark		11/15/2005	768	15
P2 F16	P2 F16	Smoking	Pipe	Found in stem of bowl while cleaning in warehouse			Clay	White	1	Whl		Pipe bowl attached to 6.5" stem, bowl beveled, all over patrician decoration, embossed TD in a shield (stem end) with stars on either side of bowl. Oak leaves along mold seam on front of bowl with 3 lines on either side. Rouletted decoration around bowl rim. No mark on stem.		11/14/2005	757	15 A29
P2 F16	P2 F16	Refricvar	Bowl				Rubber	Black	1			Large men's rubber boot			759	
P2 F18	P2 F18	Maritime	Quar	North central, adjacent Spear Street			Wood		1	Frg		Length 49.5" (broken), diam. approx. 2.5" along shaft of ear, smaller diam. approx. 1.25" along handle (handle length 9.5")		9/14/2005	742	6A32
P2 F19	P2 F19	Beverage	Bottle	approx. 30' SE of feature			Glass	Olive	1	Frg		Champagne style bottle, neck and finish missing, tick up		9/15/2005	793	
P2 F19	P2 F19	Food Prep Consumption	Cup	Surrounding privy			Ceramic	White with decoration	1	Frg		Approx. half small cup, no handle evident. Post. tabuleae. Decorated in blue, blue style, dark blue decoration on white, champagne design post. White pattern largely obscured due to flaking of glaze.		10/8/2005	754	17
P2 F19	P2 F19	Food Prep Consumption	Redd	Surrounding privy			Ceramic	Blue on blue	1	Frg		Rim shard, overvases Chinese vessel, post. bowl, blue on blue decoration		10/8/2005	756	17 A122
P2 F19	P2 F19	Food Prep Consumption	Plate	Surrounding barrel			Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Large plate shard, bluish glaze, partial impressed mark, evident on base "B. J. W.P.". The J is unclear and difficult to id. with certainty. If these are the initials, however, the plate may have been made by J.W. Pashbury & Co. According to Golden, they operated in Hanley. Formerly W. Ridge way Co.	Golden 1964:481	10/8/2005	749	17
P2 F19	P2 F19	Misc.	Bowl	Surrounding barrel			Stoneware	Blue on blue	1	Frg		Base shard, diam. 5.14", overvases Chinese bowl, grey blue glaze with dark blue decoration on exterior. Pattern is not evident.		10/8/2005	759	17
P2 F19	P2 F19	Misc.	Redd	Surrounding privy			Wood	Brown	1	Whl		Small piece of wood with a rounded wooden head 3.5" long, 1.5" in typic. diam and (possibly), partially covered with concentric.		10/8/2005	764	17 A123
P2 F19	P2 F19	Misc.	Nail	Surrounding privy			Metal		1	Whl		Small length rope/cord		10/8/2005	753	17
P2 F19	P2 F19	Misc.	Rope	Surrounding privy			Rope		1	Frg				10/8/2005	760	17
P2		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Amber	1	Whl		11.8", height 12". Toolled finish. Embossed "ENTERPRISE / BREWING CO. / S.F. CAL."	Trayman.net n.d.		689	16
P2		Beverage	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Blue	1	Frg		Bottom half, mineral water bottle. Embossed "BAY CITY SODA WATER / CO. / S.F. on one side with a star on the reverse. Per Markata. The Bay City Soda Water Co. was started in 1871 and continued its business until 1913, moving its operations 6 different times. James McEwen became president of the Bay City Soda Water Co. 1911, a position he held until 1913. The company was owned and held the position until the company went out of business in 1913.	Markata & Markata 1971:15		715	17
P2		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring, 20' N of P8			Glass	Black	1	Whl		Black glass beer bottle with applied finish, evidence of seal on neck finish, 1.7" diam. neck seems out of place, base painted up, orange peel. No mark on bottle.		8/1/2005	685	16

Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Cera	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring find near F 14			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1864-1865	Blb top soda water bottle, embossed TEMPLE SODA WORKS / D & M / LAURENCE and JAMES MCGURK listed as proprietors of Empire Soda Works at 29 Third Street in 1864 and 1865. By 1866 there was no listing for James Delahanty. James McGurk was listed as proprietor of rooms on Market Street and Laurence McGurk was listed as a bar keeper. No further mention of the Delahanty-McGurk partnership. Empire Soda was in operation for approx. 20 years, but had several different proprietors during this time. The bottle is a 8-sided aqua mineral water bottle, blb top, embossed J.N. GERDES / S.F. // MINERAL / WATER. Per Markota, John N. Gerdes began as a driver for the California Soda Works in the 1860s. By 1873 he was listed as the proprietor of the San Francisco Soda Works at 22 Huckleby. By 1876 both his history and residence were listed at 73 Union. Henry Gerdes, possibly brother of John, was listed as proprietor of the Soda Works in 1876. Gerdes was listed as being in the cold manufacturing business from 1883-1886.	Markota & Markota 1971:35	8/19/2005	361	15	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring N corner of project area			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1873-1874	Stoneware ale bottle with cream glaze, orange peel texture, finish is a collar with a ring below. Height 4 1/2". Diam. 2 7/8". Body cream colored. Jinglelike mark impressed on heel. Poss. "Campbell (illegible)" No 8 / LASC.	Markota & Markota 1971:41	7/11/2005	678	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring N corner of project area			Stoneware	Cream	1	Whl	1845-1900	Stoneware ale bottle with cream glaze, orange peel texture, finish is a collar with a ring below. Height 4 1/2". Diam. 2 7/8". Body cream colored. No mark.		7/11/2005	692	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring N portion of project area			Stoneware	Cream	1	Whl	1845-1900	Green blb top soda water bottle with iron pontil on base. Embossed UNION GLASS WORKS / PHILADA. near heel. Although an exact date of manufacture for the Union Glass Works of Philadelphia was not evident, the presence of the pontil is indicative of a date before 1865.		7/11/2005	693	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring NE corner of site			Glass	Green	1	Whl	pre 1865	Aqua beer bottle with applied finish		8/3/2005	683	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring northern boundary wall, western corner			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Amber beer bottle with applied finish. 3-pc. mold, side seams disappear under finish. Base embossed "ARNAS 21". Toulouse describes a similar sample as follows: "Maker Unknown. The bottle is crudely handmade, with a hand-tooled lead-on ring. The bottle is amber and probably held beer. The date of manufacture is unknown, but the style of the bottle is consistent with the date 1870-1880, which is reasonable for this sample as well.	Toulouse 1971:50	7/23/2005	684	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring W of F 3, more than 15' from wall			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1870-1880	Amber beer bottle with lid on ring, no mold seams evident (slight ridge at shoulder). Base embossed with A within a U? logo. Mark belonged to Herbert Underberg-Albrecht, who began commercial production of his beer in 1870. The bottle is a 19th century trade catalog, but does not seem to have been advertised inside in the U.S. until the 19th century, although it is commonly included in 19th century trade catalogs.	Schule et al. 1989	7/23/2005	697	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring W of F3			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1880-1920	Small amber beer style bottle with toolled finish. Base diam. 3". Height 8". Bottle appears to have been hand etched near shoulder. Shown? Date based on finish style.		7/23/2005	688	16	
P2	Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring W of F3, within 15' of brick wall			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1902-1910	Clear whiskey bottle with an internal etched finish. Embossed "LOUIS FAUSSE & CO. (LTCO) (logo) / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2000	7/23/2005	687	16	

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Photo	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring W of F3, within 15' of wall			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1881-1902	Amber beer style bottle with squat body and tooled finish. Base embossed 'SH & G Co.' According to Toulouise, the mark belongs to the Stratton bottle & Glass Co. of Stratton, Illinois. Stratton had established itself as a bottle manufacturer in the 1870s and was eventually purchased by the Adolphus Busch, among others. Stratton eventually became part of Owens-Illinois.	Toulouise 1971:401	7/23/2005	690	16A113	
P2		Beverage	Bottle	Monitoring W of F3, within 15' of wall			Glass	Clear	1	Ptg		Quart size milk bottle, neck finish missing, embossed ONE SHIRT spelling of DEVISADERO.		7/23/2005	696	16	
P2		Beverage	Bottle	Near F8			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1863-1870	10-sided bulb top soda water bottle. Embossed 'MEWEN - SAN FRANCISCO' Poss. pontil on base, difficult to tell since texture is better left alone. According to Markowski, the bottle was made in partnership with George C. Thompson as owners of the Union Mineral Water Works. This partnership lasted until 1860, when he partnered with S. Grellier at the Italian Soda Works. In 1862 he was listed as being in the job-wagon business. McEwin was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Works at 102 Stevenson in 1863-69. In 1869-70 the address was listed as 190 Stevenson. McEwin was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Works at 190 Stevenson in 1870-71. In 1871-72 the address was listed as 190 Stevenson. McEwin was listed as the proprietor of California Soda Water Co. He remained the president of Bay City Soda until 1895.	Makson & Makson 1971:62	7/22/2005	200	12A13	
P2		Beverage	Bottle	No provenience			Glass	Black/Dark Green	1	Whl	pre 1865	Dark green/black mineral water bottle with crude beer style applied finish and pontil on base. Embossed 'CLARKE & Co. NEW YORK' Per Flue, John Clarke, Mineral Water Works was listed in directories at 10 Thames, New York City in 1843, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726					

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2		Food Prep/Consumption	Slicer	Monitoring W of F3	More than 15' from wall		Ironstone	White	2	Pig	1851-1855	2 large sherds, mastic impressed mark on base 'JAS. EDWARDS, & SON' DALLHALI. According to Golden, James Edwards & Son operated at Dale Hall, Burrell from 1851-1882. Formerly James Edwards and subsequently Kestapper & Blackburn.	Golden 1964:230	7/23/2006	716	17	
P2		Food Prep/Consumption	Plate	Near F15, backdraft area surrounding F15			Ceramic		1	Pig		Shard from small plate, decorated with floral design and rope around rim. The rim is decorated with a wide band of red and black (possibly a red glaze, in aqueous brown).		8/27/2005	769	10	
P2		Food/Food Storage	Bottle	Near F2	Under pavement along Main St. sidewalk		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Aqua octagonal pepperance/spice bottle, height 6 1/2", wide-mouth bead finish (difficult to tell if applied/lost).		7/8/2005	714	17A135	
P2		Food/Food Storage	Jar	Monitoring W of F3, within 15' of wall			Stoneware	Dark Brown	1	Pig		Nearly whole squat stoneware jar (base diam 4 5/8", height 6 1/4") with wide mouth rim diam 4 3/8", dark brown slip, matte finish, poss. used for food storage. No mark.		7/28/2005	696	16	
P2		Furniture	Boat	Monitoring S corner of project area			Leather	Brown	1	Pig		Portion of a child's boat constructed with wooden pegs.		7/11/2005	723	17	
P2		Furnishings	Built	Monitoring northern area near road path			Wood	Brown	1	Pig		Turned wood dowel, decorative poss. part of a small chair or other.		8/19/2005	778	17	
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Clear	1	Whl		Small round perfume bottle used with glass stopper, embossed 'E RIMMEL PARIS / AND LONDON'. Poss. early machine production.			740	17	
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Cobalt	1	Whl	1889-1907	Embossed 'BROM-SELTZER / EMERSON / DRUG CO. / BALTIMORE, MD'. Base not embossed. Per Pike, Isaac E. Emerson compounded and trademarked Brom-Seltzer in 1889. The bottles are made of cobalt glass and were used by Emerson's Baltimore-based soda water company, using the ABM process. The letter M on the base dates from 1907-ca. 1916; M in a circle after 1916 (Toulaine 1972). Cork enclosures were in use until 1928.		7/19	17		
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	General monitoring find			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1885-1928	8-sided rectangular bottle with curved concave panels, height 7 5/8". Embossed 'PARIS INJECTION BROWN / 102 RUE RICHELIEU'. Touted as a cure for gonorrhea, the medicine was sold by Dr. Charles Brown and from 1852 until the later 1840s the medicines were sold by general agents in many areas of the Americas. Another brand, Injection Ricord, was sold as early as 1843 by his company - both were for genital diseases.					
													Wilson & Wilton 1971:122		734	17	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Photo	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.		
												Ball neck paneled bottle, embossed "C. LANGLEY WHOLESALE DRUGGIST SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA". The finish has been broken so it is difficult to confirm, either tooled or machine made. Per Wilson - "Alfred John Langley was one of the 'fyer gold seekers' but only worked at it for a year or so and took his earnings to San Francisco, where he and a partner began a drug importing business. In 1854 Alfred's younger brother, Charles, joined him as a partner. One of their best customers was Richard Hall, who had an established retail and wholesale drug business on the importing business on the side until 1862, and then he started his own retail and wholesale drug business. He took Eugene Crowell in as a junior partner from 1865 through 69 (see Crane & Brigham). In 1871 he let the latter take over the business and moved to San Francisco. He died a few years later he and his wife, Millicent retired to a country home near St Helena, California. When he died in 1875, a decision to dissolve the company almost ended it, but they had difficulty in disposing of the stock, so	Wilson & Wilson 1971.125	7/11/2005	729	17			
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring southern corner of project area			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1880-1920	Square (2 1/2" x 2 1/2") bitters bottle with chamfered corners, short neck, and tooled ring on top of finish. Body embossed "DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS". Base embossed "762 S". According to Fike, These common bitters varied in percentages of alcohol up to 47%, and the bottles were manufactured in several Pittsburgh glass houses. David Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, PA, acquired the formula developed by his father and was granted a patent for it in 1880. The formula was sold to various bottlers and was embossed in 1888. Hostetter & Co. was established in 1884 after Smith's death. After David's death, the firm then became The Hostetter Co. The company continued to be run by the family and the product was manufactured until the 1930s, although in alcohol content was temporarily lowered during prohibition. This bottle falls within the period of tooled finish production	Fike 1987.36	7/23/2005	680	16			
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring W of F 3 within 15' of wall			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1920-1931	Machine-made prescription style paneled bottle with collared ring finish, embossed "STOKES' SHUMATE'S" on the shoulder and the Long Beach Glass Co. of Long Beach, California. Because of restrictive zoning, the company was unable to build a new plant in needed in Long Beach. That, coupled with the fact that they were unable to make adequate repairs after the earthquake of 1931, caused them to move to Vernon, California. The name was changed to Glass Containers, Inc.	Toulouge 1971.318	7/23/2005	745	17			
P2		Grooming/Health	Bottle	Monitoring W of F 3, within 15' of wall			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1891-1920	Rectangular (1 1/2" x 2 1/8") prescription style bottle with patent flat side tooled finish. Height 7 1/2". Body embossed "PAINWEE INDIAN TOOTH-RE". Per Fike, a label for this product read "PAINWEE TOO-RE. Alcohol 5%. Assists nature in the Cure of Blood, Stomach, Liver & Kidneys. C.A. Burgess & Co., 2476 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal." The product was advertised as early as 1891 and as late as 1950 (by the Paine Indian Med Co., 3242 Mission St., San Francisco). This sample falls within the earlier period of production, during the tooled finish era.	Fike 1987.176	7/23/2005	681	16A/133			

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	Object	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circum	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.
P2		Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Near F 2	Under pavement along Main St. sidewalk		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	1865-1893	Aqua proprietary drugstore bottle, oval, height 5 7/8". Applied ring/oil style finish. Embossed on body "E.G. LYONS & CO. / JAMAICA GINGER / S.F.". According to Eric Ernest G. Lyons acquired a San Francisco based butters and confectionery in 1865 and established a business in 1865 at 1000 Market St. Lyons died in 1893 and within just a few years the name became E.G. Lyons & Raus Co. (Felson et al. 1984).	File 1987.129	7/8/2005	712	17A127	
P2		Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Near F 2	Under pavement along Main Street sidewalk		Glas	Clear	1	Whl	1910-1930	Clear round bottle, base diam. 2 3/8", height 7 3/4". Body embossed "CITRA TOP MACHINES" in a shield, 2 "PAT. APPL. TOP" in a shield. Markings on bottle may be "PAT. APPL. TOP". Bottle embossed but illegible. The maker/seller of this particular sample is not known, but Citrate of Magnesia had numerous producers and was used to address all manner of digestive and stomach ailments.		7/8/2005	732	17	
P2		Grooming/ Health	Bottle	Near (maybe in) F 2, found in backlot			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	1850-1910	Height 6 3/8". Diam. 2 1/2". Round prescription style bottle. Body is wider at shoulders than it is at base. Heavy patination. Finish may be ground. Appears to be made in a 3-pc. mold. Seam encircles body at shoulder and 2 seams run from shoulder to base of neck.	USDI BLM 2007	7/22/2005	62	8	
P2		Grooming/ Health	Cup	SW portion of project area			Ironstone	White	1	Frg		Partial cup, handle missing, poss. part of a toilet set, black printed garter style mark on base reads simply "IRONSTONE". May be British or American (made to look British).		9/8/2005	694	16	
P2		Grooming/ Health	Toothbrush	Near F 2	Under pavement along Main St. sidewalk		Bone		1	Frg		Handle only, bone toothbrush, no bristles		7/8/2005	739	17	
P2		Grooming/ Health	Toothbrush	Near F 2	Under pavement along Main St. sidewalk		Bone		2	Frg		2 fragments from a single bone toothbrush, no bristles		7/8/2005	738	17	
P2		Misc.	Bottle	General monitoring			Glass	Amber	1	Whl		Small oval bottle with double bead finish, embossed parallel line decoration at shoulder and heel, finish and color indicative of flask/liquor, size indicative of cologne cosmetic. Tooled finish, height 3 1/2".			744	17	
P2		Misc.	Bottle	Monitoring N corner of project area			Glass	Clear	1	Whl	pre 1865	4-sided bottle, front and back are flat panels and sides are rounded concave. Open point on base. Narrow, short neck with cracked (off) beveled finish that has been fire polished. Orange peel texture on body (Date based on presence of point)	USDI BLM 2007	7/11/2005	720	17	

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Phase	Feature No.	Class	(Object)	Location	Level	Depth	Material	Color	Qty.	Part	Circa	Description	Reference	Find Date	Artifact No.	Box No.	Photo No.	
P2		Misc	Bottle	Monitoring W of F 3 more than 15' from wall			Glass	Amber	1	Whl	1889	Round bottle with short neck and patent flat style tooled finish. Base diam 2.78", height 9.34". Base embossed "MGW 21 07". Per Toulouse, the MGW mark may link the bottle to the Middletown Glass Works of Middletown, NY, although the association cannot be confirmed. An advertisement of the glass company appeared in the January 1, 1889, "National Bottlers Gazette," although their mark was not known. The owners were listed as Connolly, Coulson & Co. The factory made bottles for soda water and beer in green and amber glass. The sample in this collection could have been manufactured ca. 1889, since the date falls well within the tooled finish era, although it looks like a chemical, rather than a mechanical, tooled finish.	Toulouse 1971.362	7/23/2005	6799	16		
P2		Misc	Bottle	Monitoring N corner of project area			Ironstone	White	1	Prg		Small oval base, vessel indt, printed Royal Arms style mark, STONE CHINA, royal arms / GROSE & CO. STOKES UPON TRENT No 1 d on maker.		7/11/2005	717	17		
P2		Misc	Bottle	Monitoring northern boundary wall, W corner			Ironstone	White	1	Prg	1858-1890	Base fragment from round indt vessel (pots, bowl, serving piece, chamber pot), printed Royal Arms style maker's mark, Royal Arms, ROYAL PATENT / IRONSTONE / BURGESS & GODDARD. This company traded under the name of Burgess & Goddard in the U.S. and under the name of Goddard & Burgess in Longfords, Staffordshire, England. The fragment is a small piece of the base of a bottle, and is marked with the Royal Arms style maker's mark. Burgess & Goddard traded as importers of earthenware and represented firms such as John Edwards, Wedgwood & Co., and S. Bridgwood & Son.	Bids n.d.	7/23/2005	703	17		
P2		Writing	Bottle	Monitoring W of F 3, more than 15' from wall			Glass	Aqua	1	Whl	pre 1865	Banded conical ink well with finish "folded in", pontil on base. Base diam 2.5", height 2.34".		7/23/2005	733	17		
P2		Writing	Bottle	Near F 2	Under pavement along Main Street sidewalk		Glass	Aqua	1	Whl		Link bottle, small and conical with shoulder ring collar, mold seam encircling bottom of heel with side mold seams from bottom of heel to mid-neck.		7/6/2005	737	17		

Appendix E

Culled Artifact Catalog



Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
PHASE 1							
P1	F 1	soil above floor	4/1/05	1	bottle glass		amber neck and finish, brandy style, finish hand applied
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	1	metal		sheet metal pc. with round hole (3/4" diam.)
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	5	ceramic		thick, lg. diam curved fragments, likely from sewer pipe or something similar
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	7	ceramic		fragments from at least 5 knob and tube style insulators
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	3	glass		milk glass frags
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	60	glass		very sm. flat glass frags
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	7	ceramic		various sherds, including whiteware, rockingham glaze, blue-on-white polka dots, and pink and white
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	1	rope		short length of rope with silver metallic flecks
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	59	metal		glass frags (non-flat glass), primarily bottle fragments, colors vary: clear, aqua, olive, cobalt, amber
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	27	metal		wire nails, various lengths, poor condition
P1	F 1	soil above floor	3/3/05 - 4/1/05	9	metal	8" (longest)	spikes, various lengths, one bent at 90 degree angle
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		portion of pitcher body with handle
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	slate pencil		slate pencil frag
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	2	ceramic		sherds from thick vessel, unknown type, rockingham glaze
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	5	ceramic		sherds from stoneware bottle, poss. ale, exterior finished with red-brown glaze, interior not glazed
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	concrete		small chunk of post, concrete slab, embossed 'B.H.1'
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	ceramic	2 3/4" diam.	apothecary jar base, no lid
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	1	metal		shelf casing
P1	F 4	fill surrounding feature	3/3/05	2	ceramic		2 small sherds, one decorated in brown-on-white, the other with post, nautical decoration (blue-on-white)
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	ceramic		half of knob and tube insulator
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive/black glass neck and finish, beer/ale style, hand applied finish
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	bottle glass		clear neck and finish frag, ring with collar, seam disappears mid-neck, finish not true, applied
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	bottle glass		amber neck and finish frag, prescription style (poss. chemical), ABM

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	bottle glass		clear base and portion of body, Victory Soda
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	3	bottle glass		dk. olive frags
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	2	glass		milk glass frags
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	metal	5 1/2"	wire nail
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	metal		square cut spike
P1	F 5	finds from excavation	4/4/05	1	metal	1" wide	metal strapping
P1	F 6	along F6, perimeter trench along F6/soil test Main	4/4/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		base frag with portion of printed mark, no i.d. although clearly a variation of the Royal Arms style
P1	F 10			1	ceramic / whiteware		half tea/coffee cup with handle
P1	F 10			3	ceramic / whiteware		rim frags from platter, decorated with chain pattern molded relief
P1	F 10			1	ceramic / whiteware		half tea/coffee cup, no mark
P1	F 10			1	pipe		stem frag
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	2	ceramic	2 7/8" diam.	portions of 2 apothecary jars, no lids
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass	1 7/8"	lt. aqua base and body frag with partial embossment: "AT & LAMMAN / ... 9 WATER ST / ... YORK"; likely a Murray & Lammann cosmetic product such as Florida Water
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		aqua mineral water base and body frag, only portion of embossment remains: "WOR...", on one side and "... N & C... / ... AN... / ... ISCO..."; on the other
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	ceramic		candleholder fragment, base (like a saucer) with small handle and candle holder in center
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass	3 7/8" diam.	lg. olive champagne style bottle, neck and finish missing, high kick up, patination
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass	1 7/8" diam.; 2 3/4" high	lg. olive champagne style bottle, neck and finish missing, high kick up, patination
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		small clear glass jar, ABM, wide mouth with external thread finish, base embossed DEVOE / 2 OZ. / Owens-Illinois logo (1 inside inner triangle)
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	metal	5"	square spike with "faced" head
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		base frag with portion of printed mark, no i.d. since it is very fragmentary, clearly a Royal Arms style mark
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	ceramic / whiteware	7" long (approx.); 3 1/4" wide	oval lid, small handle broken, looks like lid from butter dish or similar vessel
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	3	glassware	2 1/4" x 3 3/4" high	portions of 3 clear glass tumblers

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive beer/ale body, neck and finish missing, orange peel texture on glass, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams begun at shoulder and continue to point where bottle is broken
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		aqua peppercorn base and small portion of body, base embossed with a '4' inside an indented oval, 2 seams run from indented oval to opposite corners on base, seed bubbles in glass
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		greenish aqua mineral water bottle, neck and finish missing, body embossed PIONEER SODA WORKS / SAN FRANCISCO
P1	F 10		4/5/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass	3" diam.	dk. olive/black beer/ale style bottle with finish missing, orange peel texture on glass, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck, seams do not continue on neck, neck is not vertical (slightly tilted), finish was likely
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	8	bottle glass		'black' glass neck and finish combs with no body/base, all in beer/ale style and all hand applied
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	3	bottle glass		olive neck/finish combs with no body/base, all champagne style with laid on rings
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		amber neck/finish with no body/base, brandy style, hand applied
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		amber neck/finish with no body/base, poss. beer/ale, hand applied
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	15	bottle glass	2 1/2" - 3" diam.	'black' glass bottle bases, likely beer/ale
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	4	bottle glass	3" - 3 3/4" diam.	olive bottle bases, champagne style, all have kick ups
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		blue (lt. royal blue) bottle base and body frag, rectangular with chamfered corners, likely medicinal, seed bubbles
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	1	bottle glass		lt. greenish aqua neck and cleared ring finish, hand applied
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	4	ceramic		fragments of one saucer, no mark, rim decorated with leaves inside a wide green band with 2 thin blue bands on either side
P1	F 10		4/4/05 - 4/5/05	106	ceramic / white ware		various sherds including tea/coffee cups, platters, pitchers, chamber pots/urinals, plates, saucers, no maker's marks.
P1	Perimeter Trench	Along Folsom near Main (along Feature 6), 3-5' below surface	4/4/05	4	bottle glass		fragments from a single pint size milk bottle with applied color label (red) poss. 'Golden State' dairy, base embossed 2862 ML REG. CAL. / GS. / 23 (Owens-Illinois logo) 1'
P1	Perimeter Trench	Along Folsom near Main (along Feature 6), 3-5' below surface	4/4/05	1	metal / ceramic		sparkplug, metal covered with white ceramic, printed mark 'CHAMPION / FORD'
P1	Perimeter Trench	Along Folsom near Main (along Feature 6), 3-5' below surface	4/4/05	3	bottle glass		fragments likely from single aqua medicinal bottle, patent flat finish, side seams fade out at mid-neck, neck is short and body is round, partial embossment reads '...TANG / LINIMENT / LYON MFG. CO.'
P1	Perimeter Trench	Along Folsom near Main (along Feature 6), 3-5' below surface	4/4/05	1	bottle glass		aqua bottle base and portion of body, partial embossment 'SODA... / W in a shield / S.F.'
P1	Perimeter Trench	Along Folsom near Main (along Feature 6), 3-5' below surface	4/4/05	1	glass		small milk glass rim shard, printed decoration is very fragmentary but appears to be lettering in front of red sun's rays, reads 'TR... / THE A... / CH...'
P1	T 3	depth 9'	4/1/05	2	leather		portions of 2 children's shoes
P1	Trench 2	basal dirt	4/1/05	1	pipe		stem frag

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	Trench 2						plate shards.
P1	Below F. 2, e corner of NW excavation area		4/1/05	4	ceramic		lt. aqua mineral water bottle, neck and finish missing; embossed 'EL REKA-CALIFORNIA' (EAGLE) SODA WATER CO. / S.F.; base embossed 'E.C.'; seam encircles top of heel and 2 side seams continue until point where bottle is broken
P1	Below F. 2, e corner of NW excavation area		4/4/05	1	bottle glass	6 1/2" high	clear prescription style bottle, rectangular with rounded corners and front panel; seam encircles heel and side seams disappear mid-neck, base embossed 'A. L204'
P1	grading, 1 1/2' below surface		4/4/05	1	bottle glass	3 1/8" diam. 8" base to bottom of neck	dk. olive bottle, neck and finish missing, no seams on lower portion of body; seam encircles shoulder and single side seam runs from shoulder to point where bottle is broken
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/31/05	1	bottle glass		panel frag from amber biters bottle, partial embossment 'BOTANIC' / OMA. TTERS'
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		glass neck and finish, simple ring finish, hand applied
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive/black glass neck and finish, beer/bottle bottle, hand applied finish
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	ceramic		whiteware sherd decorated with blue-on-white floral design
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	ceramic		whiteware sherd with 'flow blue' decoration
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	stone	7" diam. (approx.)	approx. 1/4 of stone grinding wheel
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	ceramic	3 3/8" diam	base and portion of body from round, tall stoneware jar/jug, interior not glazed, exterior lt. brown glaze
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		4/1/05	1	leather		partial boot base heel
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		4/1/05	1	metal		clear bottle glass frags, Victory Soda, 7 oz., San Francisco, CA, machine-made
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	4	bottle glass		whl clear milk bottle, one part, Dairy Delivery Co., San Francisco
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	kitchenware		whl clear glass salt shaker, eight-sided, external thread finish
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear condiment style jar with external thread finish, machine-made
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear Barely's soda bottle, 6.34 oz., machine-made
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		amber, base only, likely beer embossed 'P.C.G.W.'
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		clear neck finish only, single ring, pinpoint, contents unknown
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		olive base/body only, clear neck finish, side mold seams fade just below finish, base embossed 'A.B. CO. / 13'
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		olive base/body only, clear neck finish, side mold seams fade just below finish, base embossed 'A.B. CO. / 13'
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		amber base/body only, beer style, bottom embossed 'ANAS'
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/30/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear Victory soda bottle, 7 oz., machine-made
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/31/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive/black glass neck and finish, beer ale style, hand applied finish
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/29/05	2	bottle glass		fragments from 2 Victory Soda bottles
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		3/29/05	1	bottle glass		half pint clear glass milk bottle, base embossed 'DELL' and body embossed 'HALF PINT' (the following in a circle) MARIN DAIRYMENS MILK CO. LTD. / MARINELL / PRODUCTS / REG. CAL. / S.F. CAL.
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		4/5/05	1	bottle glass	9 3/4" high	small olive champagne style bottle, high kick up, finish broken (lid on rug)
P1	monitored rear lg. concrete foundation		4/4/05	1	bottle glass		half pint size clear milk bottle, base embossed 'BDD / 23 (Owens-Illinois logo) 7

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	monitoring, 1 1/2' below surface		4/4/05	1	bottle glass		olive green bottle base, champagne style, small (13oz. ?)
P1	monitoring, 1 1/2' below surface		4/4/05	1	bottle glass		amber beer bottle, ABM, base embossed 9 (Owens-Illinois logo) 7 / 17 / G11
P1	monitoring, 1 1/2' below surface		4/4/05	1	bottle glass	3 3/8" height (base to shoulder)	clear round bottle, neck and finish missing, base embossed 4 (Owens-Illinois logo) 5 / 5; body embossed LISTERINE / LAMBERT / PHARMACAL COMPANY
P1	monitoring, 1 1/2' below surface		4/4/05	4	ceramic		decorated sherds, including blue-on-white and purple/pink floral
P1	monitoring, auger along Main Street		4/4/05	3	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds, one decorated with transfer printed dk. blue floral design
P1	monitoring, auger along Main Street		4/4/05	1	pipe		stem frag, embossed "DUGALL" on one side and "GLASGOW" on the reverse
P1	monitoring, auger along Main Street		4/4/05	1	metal	4 3/4"	spike, highly exfoliated
P1	monitoring, auger along Main Street		4/4/05	2	ceramic		base sherds, likely from large crock
P1	monitoring, auger along Main Street		4/4/05	1	bottle glass		round aqua bottle base and portion of body, poss. mineral water, seam encircles top of heel and 2 side seams run from top of heel to point where bottle is broken, base embossed PCOW
P1	monitoring, auger in folson main corner		4/1/05	1	bottle glass		clear bottle base, rectangular with rounded corners, un- portion of body visible has faceted design, contents unknown, likely liquor, appears ADM, base embossed R-354
P1	monitoring, auger in folson/main corner		4/1/05	1	metal	3" long	bolt
P1	monitoring, back-street		4/5/05	1	bottle glass		whl small ink-style jar, machine-made, likely cork closure, base embossed SANFORD'S
P1	monitoring, main street and folson, 3-5' below surface		4/6/05	1	bottle glass		green beer/ale bottle, crack ed in half but all present, un applied finish, seed bubbles, orange peel texture or glass, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck (where they flare out)
P1	monitoring, main street and folson, 3-5' below surface		4/6/05	1	bottle glass		black glass bottle base, likely beer/ale
P1	monitoring, main street and folson, 3-5' below surface		4/6/05	1	bottle glass		amber beer/ale bottle, portion of neck and entire finish missing, base embossed 104, 2 side seams run from top of base and continue through shoulder and neck until point where bottle is broken
P1	monitoring, nw along folson		4/5/05	1	bottle glass		green mineral water body frag, partial embossment "...ODA WATE... / ...UFACTORY... / ...ANCIS... /

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	monitoring, nw along folium	4/5/05	1	ceramic			blue-on-white floral decorated sherd, large vessel, poss. bowl, tureen
P1	monitoring, nw along folium	4/5/05	1	ceramic			stoneware base frag from lg. crock with buff glaze on interior and exterior
P1	monitoring, nw along folium	4/5/05	1	glassware			frag. from stem/cup of wine/champagne style glass
P1	monitoring, nw along folium	4/5/05	1	bottle glass			aqua bottle base and portion of body, likely mineral water, stylized C&C Co embossed on base (within circle left by mold), side seams start from circle on base and run up over heel onto body
P1	monitoring, nw along folium	4/5/05	1	bottle glass			clear bottle base frag, partial embossment, no i.d.
P1	monitoring, nw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass			partial clear milk bottle, half pint, Dairy Delivery Co., San Francisco
P1	monitoring, nw corner	3/31/05	1	glass			fragmentary lightbulb
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	1	bottle glass			aqua mineral water bottle, embossed 'PACIFIC / SODA / WORKS' on one side and 'CLASSEN & CO / SAN / FRANCISCO' on reverse
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	2	pipe			stem frags
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	5	ceramic / whiteware			tea/coffee cup sherds
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	4	ceramic / whiteware			lg. vessel (such as chamber pot) sherds
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	8	ceramic / whiteware			plate/saucer sherds
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	2	ceramic			decorated sherds (blue-on-white and green-on-white)
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	1	glass			milk glass body sherd with 'basketweave' relief on exterior
P1	monitoring, nw corner (main and folium), 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	1	bottle glass		10" high	small olive champagne style bottle, kick up, pination, laid on ring
P1	monitoring, nw corner along folium, 3-5' below surface	4/6/05	1	bottle glass			green beer/ale bottle base and body, neck and finish missing, embossed with an 'g' on base, seed bubbles, orange peel texture, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams begin at shoulder and continue to point where bottle is broken

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1	monitoring, aw corner along folium, 3-5" below surface	4/6/05	1	bottle glass			black glass beer/ale bottle, highly irregular (appears to be leaning when it's sitting on flat surface), hand applied finish, seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams run from shoulder to base of neck, tooling marks evident on neck
P1	monitoring, aw corner along folium, 3-5" below surface	4/6/05	1	bottle glass			black glass beer/ale bottle, hand applied grooved ring finish, orange peel texture, base embossed 'CB', seam encircles shoulder and 2 side seams continue from shoulder up neck to finish
P1	monitoring, aw corner along Main, 0-4"	3/31/05	1	bottle glass			whl clear glass jar, external threaded finish, inside appears coated with silver paint
P1	monitoring, aw corner along Main, 0-4"	3/31/05	1	bottle glass			small whl clear glass condiment jar, external thread finish, base embossed 'HELLMANS' / BLUE RIBBON'
P1	monitoring, aw corner along Main, 0-4"	3/31/05	1	bottle glass			whl clear glass milk bottle, half pint, ACT reads 'CLARA-CAL' / A COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION OF BAY AREA DAIRY MEN', made by Owens-Illinois, Duraglas
P1	monitoring, aw corner along Main, 0-4"	3/31/05	3	bottle glass			Victory Soda bottles, 6 1/2 oz., San Francisco, CA, machine-made
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			whl clear milk bottle, half pint, made by Owens-Illinois
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	2	bottle glass			whl clear Goblin bottle, 1/3 pint, 'CERTIFIED COLOR ADDED', made by Owens-Illinois
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			clear whl Victory Soda bottle, 6 1/2 oz., San Francisco, CA
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			whl amber bottle, small external thread finish, embossed 'CHEESEBROUGH MANFG. CO. CD. NEW-YORK'
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	2	bottle glass			whl clear milk bottles, half pint, embossed 'MARIN DAIRYMEN'S MILK CO. LTD. / MARIN DELL PRODUCTS / REG. CAL. / S.F. CAL.'
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			whl clear jug style bottle, likely liquor, machine-made
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			clear bottle frag from 6 1/2 oz. bottle, soda style, embossed 'WHISTLE'
P1	monitoring, aw corner, 1-2"	3/29/05	1	bottle glass			whl, clear, small medicinal bottle, external thread finish, made by Owens-Illinois, embossed 'THE BAYER CO. INC.'
P1	monitoring, NW section along folium	4/5/05	1	glass	2" diam, 2 5/8" high		white glass jar, likely cosmetic, machine-made with external threaded finish
P1	monitoring, aw section along folium	4/5/05	1	glassware	4 3/4" high		partial beer mug
P1	monitoring, aw section along folium	4/5/05	1	bottle glass			aqua mineral water bottle, neck and finish missing, "round" but made of 8 panels, embossed 'J.N. GERDES / S.F. / MINERAL / WATER'
P1	monitoring, aw section along folium	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		5 1/2" high	clear, prescription style bottle, rectangular, although front and corners are rounded, ABM

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive neck and finish, beer/sale style, hand applied
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		olive champagne style neck and finish
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		aqua neck and finish, double oil/mineral style finish, hand applied
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		aqua neck and finish, ring/oil style, hand applied
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		aqua neck and finish, double bead style, hand applied, poss. foodstuffs
P1		monitoring, nw section along folsom	4/5/05	1	bottle glass		portion of clear, rectangular bottle base, chamfered corners, ABM
P1		monitoring, sw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		partial Bury's Soda bottle, clear glass, machine-made
P1		monitoring, sw corner	3/31/05	2	bottle glass		whl, clear glass milk bottles, half pint, no label, made by Owens-Illinois, base embossed 'BDD'
P1		monitoring, sw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		clear soda style neck and finish, machine-made
P1		monitoring, sw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		clear liquor style neck and finish
P1		monitoring, sw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		clear, whl milk bottle, half pint, made by Owens-Illinois, base embossed 'BDD' and applied color label reads 'Borden Dairy Delivery Co.'
P1		monitoring, sw corner, 1-4'	3/31/05	1	glass		small frag of thick wine glass, where stem meets goblet
P1		monitoring, sw corner, 1-4'	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear glass milk bottle, half pint, ACL faded, made by Owens-Illinois, base embossed 'T.L.'
P1		monitoring, sw corner, 1-4'	3/31/05	6	leather		boot/shoe pcs.
P1		monitoring, sw corner, 1-4'	3/31/05	1	ceramic		"tube" style electric insulator
P1		monitoring, w corner near cable, 0-2'	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear Victory soda bottle, 7 oz.
P1		monitoring, w corner near cable, 0-2'	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear Goblin bottle, 6 1/2 oz., base embossed '1 within a circle'
P1		monitoring, w corner near cable, 0-2'	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear milk bottle, one pint, body embossed 'MILK DEALERS ASSOCIATION / STORE / BOTTLE / SAN FRANCISCO', base embossed with a large 'y'
P1		monitoring, w corner near cable, 0-2'	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear condiment bottle, machine-made, external thread finish, base embossed 'H.J. HEINZ CO. / PATD'
P1		monitoring, west side	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear Victory soda bottle, 6 1/2 oz., machine-made

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P1		near lg. concrete foundation	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		partial champagne style bottle, olive, push up, appears hand blown, lg bubbles in glass, orange peel texture
P1		sw corner	3/31/05	1	bottle glass		small w/hi cobalt Emerson Drug Co. Bronco-Seltzer Bottle, bottom embossed 'M in a circle'
P1		sw corner	3/29/05	1	bottle glass		small w/hi cobalt Emerson Drug Co. Bronco-Seltzer Bottle, bottom embossed 'M in a circle'
P1		sw corner	3/29/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P1		NW corner bulldozer cut, depth 1-2'	3/29/05	1	bottle glass		half pint clear glass milk bottle, base embossed 'DELL' and body embossed 'HALF PINT' (the following in a circle) MARIN DAIRYMEN'S MILK CO. LTD. / MARINDELL / PRODUCTS / REG. CAL. / S.F. CAL.'
P1		NW corner bulldozer cut, depth 1-2'	3/29/05	4	bottle glass		fragments of a cobalt bottle, likely milk of magnesia, oval shape, partial external thread finish, base embossed 'K928' / U.S.A. / 8-0; partial body embossment '...GNESIA' / U.S. PAT. OFF. / THE CHAS. H. PHILLIPS / CHEMICAL COMPANY / GLENBROOK, CONN.'
P1		NW corner bulldozer cut, depth 1-2'	3/29/05	2	metal	1" wide	metal strapping
P1		NW corner bulldozer cut, depth 1-2'	3/29/05	1	metal	5" x 8"	flat steel plate with 3 edges "folded" inward; 1 hole in each corner for screws (looks like you would slide a sign into this "frame" from the top)
PHASE 2							
P2	F2	3 1/2' - 4' below surface, below sand layer, SE	7/19/05	2	bottle glass		frags from lg. aqua paneled bottle, medicinal, side panel embossed 'LOWELL MASS'
P2	P2	Profile 3	7/20/05	1	State pencil		
P2	F2	Cultural layer / cultural layer /	7/21/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		egg cup
P2	F2	Cultural layer / backfill	7/21/05	1	whiteware		soup dish (?)
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass	4 1/2" high	clear glass jar, round with wide mouth and simple ring finish, contents unknown, poss. condiment / oil?; pre-ABM
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		aqua blob top mineral water bottle; 'IMPROVED / TRADEMARK / MOON & STARS / MINERAL WATER' AND ON REVERSE 'C.A. REINERS & CO / 723 / TURK ST. / S.F.'
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		aqua blob top mineral water bottle; 'IMPROVED / TRADEMARK / MOON & STARS / MINERAL WATER' AND ON REVERSE 'C.A. REINERS & CO / 723 / TURK ST. / S.F.'
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		black glass beer ale bottle base, embossed 'S & L'
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		aqua mineral water bottle, 'EUREKA - CALIFORNIA / EAGLE / SODA WATER CO. / S.F.'
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		clear neck and finish, prescription style, seams disappear mid-neck and tooling evident
P2	F2	Cultural layer / monitoring	8/13/05	1	ceramic		decorated sherd, appears hand-painted, pink and purple floral design
P2	F2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		dk green beer style bottle, no body seams evident, mold seam encircles shoulder and faint vertical side seam from shoulder up neck, true applied finish
P2	F2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	2	bottle glass		black glass export beer style neck/finish, true applied finish
P2	F2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass	3 1/4" diam.	lg. amber bottle, likely whiskey, bulbous neck, no finish present, seam encircles top of throat and 2 vertical side seams continue from heel through neck where the bottle is broken, slight push up in base

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		clear finish, similar to a wide mouth peppercorn bottle
P2	F 2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		narrow aqua neck with applied finish, oil style, neck seam disappears under finish
P2	F 2	monitoring F2 area, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	metal		fragment of rectangular hinge
P2	F 2	corner of project area, northern end of F2	8/2/05	1	bottle glass		lt. green aqua bottle, portion of neck/finish missing; patination, rectangular with chamfered corners, crown embossed on front panel at shoulder, vertical seams continue through ring at mid-neck
P2	F 2	corner of project area, northern end of F2	8/2/05	1	bottle glass		whl clear beverage bottle, mold seam at bottom and top of heel, 2 very faint side seams, applied finish
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		clear bottle neck and partial finish, likely liquor, finish is fragmentary but applied, patination
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		approx. 1/3 of a whiteware tea cup, no mark
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	ceramic		lg. rim sherd from lg. vessel, poss. mixing bowl, molded relief pattern, interior glazed white and exterior glazed deep yellow
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	8/13/05	1	bottle glass	1 1/2" x 1 1/2"	base/body frag. from sm. square bottle, lt. aqua, patination, one side is flat paneled and other 3 decorated with ridges
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	7/21/05	1	bottle glass		amber bottle frag, partial embossment reads "...OTA / SOLEA..."
P2	F 2	monitoring, cultural layer	7/20/05	1	bottle glass		whl Victory soda bottle, clear, ABM
P2	F 2	removal of soil below wooden plank	7/20/05	1	bottle glass	3 1/2" x 1 1/2" base	olive base and partial body, oval shape, possibly liquor, patination, partial embossment reads "J. ANC. / SAN FRANCISCO", mold seam encircles top of heel and 2 vertical side seams drop below heel onto base
P2	F 2	NW corner project	8/25/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		saucer rim frag
P2	F 2	NW corner project	8/25/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		rim frag, lg. vessel (soup tureen, etc.)
P2	F 2	NW corner project	8/25/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		small vessel, base frag, poss. apothecary jar
P2	F 2	Profile exposure	7/14/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		base and body frag from bowl, portion of mark, no i.d., appears to be variation on Royal Arms Mark
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	1	pipe		"TD" bowl with spur
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	1	glass		lamp chimney frag, 10 scallops at top
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	1	glassware		portion of clear glass beer mug
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	1	glassware		lt. aqua medicinal bottle, rectangular with paneled sides and chamfered corners, embossed "12" on base, 2 side seams disappear just before finish
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	2	ceramic		peppercorn tea cup and plate fragmentary
P2	F 2	F2	7/8/05	1	glass		four goblets, stem and base missing, unexecuted design

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F2	NW corner project area	8/25/05	1	bottle glass	Height 7"	light green, mold seam around top of heel; 2 vertical side seams disappear mid-neck. finish may be applied. definitely tooled by hand; soda (cola) type finish; seed and blister sized bubbles in glass
P2	F4	refer to sketch map	7/14/05	1	ceramic		maternal finish dovetail
P2	F4	refer to sketch map	7/14/05	1	ceramic		handle, small pitcher?
P2	F4	refer to sketch map	7/14/05	8	pipe		stem frags
P2	F4	refer to sketch map	7/14/05	1	pipe		bowl frag
P2	F4	above planks	7/14/05	1	bottle glass		san. aqua prescription style neck and finish, finish hand applied, visible seam ends at top of shoulder
P2	F4	above planks	7/14/05	1	bottle glass		clear finish from likely decanter
P2	F4	above planks	7/14/05	1	pipe		pipe stem frag
P2	F6	within drain line	7/20/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/8" diam.	lt. aqua bottle, neck and finish missing; bottle is "round" with 12 panels, seam runs across bottom of base and up two sides to point where bottle is broken
P2	F6		7/27/05	2	pipes		TD pipe bowl and lip diam. stem frag
P2	F6		7/27/05	1	metal		partial silverware handle
P2	F6		7/27/05	1	bottle glass	3" diam.	lt. green bottle base and body frag, embossed 254" on base, seam encircles top of heel and 2 vertical side seams run from top of heel to point where bottle is broken
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	bottle glass	3 1/2" diam.	black glass bottle base
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive neck and finish, beerale style, hand applied finish, one seam evident that steps at shoulderneck transition
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	2	glass		partial neck and finish from 2 clear glass decanters
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/2" diam.	"black" glass bottle base, beer style
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	6	leather		pcs. shoe leather/heel
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	4	ceramic / silverware		various sherds
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	10	ceramic		sherds from stoneware jar / jar, dk. brown glaze with orange peel texture
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	bottle glass		olive frag
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	4	metal		cut nails
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	bottle glass	1 7/8" diam.	round clear bottle base
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	metal		square copper tack
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	ceramic / silverware		plate sherd
P2	F8	"collapsed wall"	7/29/05	1	metal		lg. iron spike
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	8	ceramic / silverware		sherds
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	1	metal		white ware
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	1	metal		cut nail
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	4	bottle glass		olive frags
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive black glass base, appear hand blown
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	2	leather		pcs. shoe leather
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	1	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	2	metal		cut nails
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	3	ceramic / silverware		plate sherd
P2	F8	above planks	7/27/05	1	bottle glass		"black" glass applied finish (collar with V ring), likely beer bottle

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	above planks along NE wall (outside of structure)	7/28/05	1	metal		cut nail
P2	F 8	above planks along NE wall (outside of structure)	7/28/05	1	metal	4" x 1 1/2"	rectangular hange with holes for 4 screws
P2	F 8	above planks along NE wall (outside of structure)	7/27/05	3	leather		various pcs. shoe leather
P2	F 8	above planks along NE wall (outside of structure)	7/28/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		saucer fragment with partial impressed mark; no i.d.
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	3	ceramic / whiteware		sherds, including portion of pitcher with handle
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	5	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	1	metal		spike
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	1	leather		short boot, likely men's
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	2	ceramic		sherds ceramic jug, dk. brown glaze with orange peel texture
P2	F 8	along foundation perimeter	8/1/05	1	metal	1 1/4" width	metal strapping
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/12/05	1	pipe		bowl with spur
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/2/05	4	pipe		stem frags. GLASGOW
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/2/05	2	brockle		clon pc., mid
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/2/05	1	metal		wooden barrel stopper
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/2/05	1	metal		metal strap
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	7/29/05	2	metal		lg. iron spikes
P2	F 8	along SW wall	8/1/05	1	bottle glass		aqua neck and finish frag., vertical tooling marks on neck, finish is irregular with glass "running" onto neck
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/1/05	3	metal		flat iron hooks
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/1/05	1	metal		iron rod
P2	F 8	along s.w. wall	8/1/05	1	cord		bottle cork
P2	F 8	around and under barrel base	8/10/05	6	bottle glass		lt. aqua bottle frags, rectangular bottle with chamfered corners and indented panels
P2	F 8	around and under barrel base	8/10/05	1	metal	8"	spike
P2	F 8	around and under barrel base	8/10/05	1	metal	6"	spike, bent at 90 degrees in middle
P2	F 8	around and under barrel base	8/10/05	1	metal	1/2" wide	flat metal strap in "U" shape
P2	F 8	below planks at front of threshold	8/13/05	1	bottle glass		olive square base frag

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F8	below planks at front of threshold, found during demo	8/13/05	2	leather		partial boot/shoe heels and associated leather
P2	F8	below planks at front of threshold, found during demo	8/13/05	2	metal		cur nails
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal	9" long, 7/8" diam.	metal rod
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	2	brick		brick fragments
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	leather		boot/shoe heel and associated leather
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive/black glass finish frag. hand applied, beer (double oil) style
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	3	metal		indf metal, appears to have been a box, similar to a lock casing
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	ceramic / white ware		rim sherd
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal	7/8" wide	thin metal strap
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	12	metal	1 1/2" x 3 1/2"	cur nails
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	2	metal	4" x .5"	cur nails
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	bottle glass		aqua frag
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal	5 1/2"	splax
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal	6"	square metal spike with fluted head
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal		spike, indf length
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	wood	1.3 1/4", W 1.78", H 1.1"	small wood block
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal		square tack
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	metal		washer
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	2	cork		bottle corks
P2	F8	beneath threshold	8/12/05	1	leather		leather patch with perforation
P2	F8	discovery of feature(?)	7/21/05	1	leather		lg. man's boot, short, wooden pegs
P2	F8	e-corner structure	8/11/05	2	leather		peg, shoe leather

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		rim frag, lg. platter
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	2	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	10	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	2	metal		short screws
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	4	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds, including sm. tea/coffee cup handle
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	1	metal	1 1/2"	tack
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	3	metal		partial spikes
P2	F 8	e corner structure	8/1/05	1	metal	6"	spike
P2	F 8	e wall (to half), inside foundation after removal of foundation pc.	8/12/05	3	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 8	e wall (to half), inside foundation after removal of foundation pc.	8/12/05	3	textile		no i.d.
P2	F 8	e wall (to half), inside foundation after removal of foundation pc.	8/12/05	1	leather		partial boot/shoe heel
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	8	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	2	bottle glass	1 1/2" diam.	frag. from a thin aqua round bottle, includes base
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	1	ceramic		frag. thick clay pipe, poss. sewer/water, lg. diam.
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	2	metal	6" - 7 1/2"	spikes
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	1	metal		cut nail
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	2	metal	3/4"	metal strap
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	2	bottle glass		olive frags
P2	F 8	foundation/perimeter	8/1/05	1	bottle glass	3" diam.	black glass bottle base, appears hand blown

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	just inside s wall near threshold	8/10/05	1	bottle glass		broken medicinal bottle
P2	F 8	located above planks, NE of structure	7/27/05	11	leather		various pcs. of shoe leather (with wooden nails)
P2	F 8	located above planks, NE of structure	7/27/05	1	wood	2 1/4" wide	rounded wood stopper
P2	F 8	located above planks, NE of structure	7/27/05	1	bottle glass		very large hand-applied finish on a dark olive neck, liquor bottle; patination; tooling marks on finish
P2	F 8	n of wood planks	8/9/05	1	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	n of wood planks	8/9/05	1	bottle glass	1 1/2" and 2" diam.	partial body base from aqua mineral water bottle, embossed label incomplete, "... & CO N.Y. ..."
P2	F 8	n of wood planks	8/9/05	2	wood		circular wooden barrel stoppers
P2	F 8	n of wood planks	8/9/05	1	ceramic		rim frag. from thin earthenware vessel, dk. brown, "drip" glaze on interior, dk. brown glaze stops at rim on exterior, rough orange peel texture
P2	F 8	near east corner	8/1/05	1	leather		boot/shoe sole with metal and wood nails
P2	F 8	near east corner	8/1/05	3	metal		lig. iron spikes
P2	F 8	near east corner	8/1/05	1	metal		thin metal sheeting
P2	F 8	near east corner	8/1/05	1	slate pencil		slate pencil
P2	F 8	near east corner	8/1/05	2	pipe		bowl frags
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	bottle glass	1 3/8" diam.	lt. aqua bottle base, "round" bottle with 12 panels, pontil evident on base
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	wood		portion of wood handle, object unknown
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	pipe		stem, GLASGOW
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	pipe		"TD pipe bowl with spur
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	wood		scored wood barrel stopper
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	bottle glass		frag
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	2	pipe		stem frags, GLASGOW*
P2	F 8	near foundation	8/1/05	1	slate pencil		slate pencil
P2	F 8	near west corner	8/1/05	1	metal		metal rim fragment, rounded black
P2	F 8	near west corner	8/1/05	1	metal		rounded barrel ring
P2	F 8	near west corner	8/1/05	1	metal		flat iron hook
P2	F 8	near west corner	8/1/05	1	silverware		kitchen butter knife
P2	F 8	outside e wall of foundation	8/12/05	1	leather		partial boot
P2	F 8	outside e wall of foundation	8/12/05	1	ceramic	3/4" thick	lig. ceramic frag, poss. sewer/water pipe, rough orange peel texture, dk brown glaze
P2	F 8	outside e wall of foundation	8/12/05	1	metal	5"	cur nail
P2	F 8	outside foundation south wall	8/6/05	1	metal	1 3/4" diam.	thin metal disc
P2	F 8	outside foundation to s/w	8/11/05	1	leather		boot/shoe heel
P2	F 8	outside foundation to s/w	8/11/05	1	bottle glass	5/8" finish diam.	lt. aqua long neck and hand applied finish

William Self Associates, Inc.

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	outside foundation to s.w.	8/11/05	1	wood		portion of oval shaped wood handle/dowel
P2	F 8	outside foundation to s.w.	8/11/05	1	wood	1 1/8" diam.	portion of round wood handle/dowel
P2	F 8	outside foundation to s.w.	8/11/05	1	pipe		pipe stem frag
P2	F 8	outside foundation to south/southwest	8/11/05	1	metal	3" diam.	metal ring
P2	F 8	outside foundation to south/southwest	8/11/05	1	bottle glass		dk. green champagne style bottle with high kick-up, neck and finish missing, orange peel texture near base, no seams
P2	F 8	outside foundation s.w.	8/10/05	1	marble		fragment of marble slab
P2	F 8	outside foundation s.w.	8/10/05	1	metal	21" long	metal rod with eye hook at end
P2	F 8	outside foundation s.w.	8/10/05	1	textile		no i.d.
P2	F 8	outside foundation s.w.	8/10/05	1	bottle glass		mineral water, embossed 'CLASSEN & CO. SAN FRANCISCO' and 'PACIFIC SODA WORKS'
P2	F 8	outside foundation south wall	8/10/05	1	metal		sun. iron fixture, no i.d.
P2	F 8	outside foundation south wall	8/6/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F 8	outside foundation south wall	8/6/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		small knob, likely from lid used for soap tureen or similar vessel
P2	F 8	outside of foundation, south wall	8/10/05	1	bottle glass	1 1/2" diam., 3" base to shoulder	small clear, round bottle, neck and finish missing, likely medicinal, side seams run from heel to point where bottle is broken and seam encircles the shoulder
P2	F 8	outside s corner of foundation (near B1)	8/8/05	1	bottle glass		black glass bottle base with push up, appears hand blown
P2	F 8	outside s corner of foundation (near B1)	8/8/05	1	metal	1 1/4"	tack
P2	F 8	outside s wall of foundation	8/11/05	3	leather		unid. pcs.
P2	F 8	outside s wall of foundation	8/11/05	1	metal	6" diam.	tin can base

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	outside s wall of foundation	8/11/05	1	rubber		rubber boot pc.
P2	F 8	outside s wall of foundation	8/11/05	1	bottle glass		push up and base of lg. green glass container, glass jug?
P2	F 8	planks along se wall	7/28/05	4	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds
P2	F 8	planks along se wall	7/28/05	1	leather		pc. shoe leather
P2	F 8	planks along se wall	7/28/05	2	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	s wall	8/9/05	1	metal	1 7/8" wide, 2 5/8" diam.	flat metal ring
P2	F 8	s wall	8/9/05	1	metal		lg. cut nail
P2	F 8	s wall	8/9/05	1	leather	1" x 2 1/2"	boot/shoe heel and various pcs. shoe leather
P2	F 8	s wall of foundation	8/9/05	6	ceramic / whiteware		plate sherds
P2	F 8	s wall of foundation	8/9/05	2	metal		portion of poss. sifter, looks like lg. tin can with regular small perforations
P2	F 8	se wall	7/29/05	1	metal	1 1/4" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	se wall	7/29/05	4	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	se wall	7/29/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	4	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	8	bottle glass		clear frags
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	2	bottle glass		black frags
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	23	ceramic		sherds from one stoneware jar, orange peel texture, interior red/brown glaze and exterior dk. brown glaze, thin vessel with round base
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	3	ceramic / whiteware		sherds, including tea/coffee cup base
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	14	metal	2 1/2"	cut nails
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	4	metal		iron spikes, broken at various lengths
P2	F 8	se wall of structure	8/2/05	2	metal		tin can frags
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	1	leather		heel, likely women's shoe
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	1	leather		heel and partial leather upper, lg. men's boot
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	7	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	1	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	3	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	sw wall	8/1/05	1	bottle glass	1 1/8" x 1 3/8"	partial bottle base, aqua, rectangular with chamfered corners

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	marble		broken clear glass marble with swirl (white, red, green, and blue) inside
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	metal	1.5" x 9"	metal snapping bent in a u-shape
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	metal		large iron spike
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	12	pipe		various pipe bowls and stem fragments
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	bottle glass		light green bottle neck and finish; semi-crude ring applied finish
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	metal	1" diameter, 5" in length	rounded metal hook
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	6	food refuse		peach pits
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	2	cork		small bottle corks
P2	F 8	trash concentration near barrel and datum	8/1/05	1	wood	3 3/4" diameter	round wood stopper
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	10	pipe		various pipe bowls and stem fragments
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	1	metal		spoon handle
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	1	metal		kerosene lamp cone burner
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	3	slate pencil		slate pencil fragments
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	2	food refuse		peach pits

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		tea cup with molded relief design
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	1	metal		small metal buckle
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	1	glass		shard of thick flat glass
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/28/05	1	metal		large iron spike
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		tea cup frag with molded relief design
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	metal		large iron spike
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	2	pipe		pipe bowl and stem fragment
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	glass		cosmetic bottle stopper with handle; clear glass
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	bottle glass		dark olive bottle neck and finish, foil residue present; hand applied finish; beer-sale bottle
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	bottle glass	7/8" diam	small clear glass neck and finish, prescription style, very crude, patination
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	6	slate pencil		slate pencils
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	3	pipe		stem frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	pipe		TD pipe bowl with spur
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	3	metal		small nails (tacks)
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	metal		belt buckle
P2	F 8	trash deposit along SE wall	7/29/05	1	metal		washer
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	5	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds, including base of tea/coffee cup
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	15	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	2	bottle glass		aqua frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	3	pipe		stem frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	1	metal	3/4" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	11	metal		tacks
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	14	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit base of barrel	8/2/05	2	metal		spikes, poor condition
P2	F 8	trash deposit near barrel	8/1/05	3	metal		cut nails

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	trash deposit near barrel	8/1/05	2	leather		shoe leather pss.
P2	F 8	trash deposit near barrel	8/1/05	1	bottle glass		tan, aqua neck and applied finish
P2	F 8	trash deposit se	7/29/05	7	ceramic / whiteware		plate/platter rim sherds
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/29/05	16	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds, including cup sherds
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/29/05	4	metal		spikes
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/29/05	10	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/29/05	10	metal		tacks
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	20	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	50	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	12	bottle glass		dk. olive frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	2	metal	1 1/2"	iscrews
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	2	metal		spikes, length indeterminate
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	1	metal	6"	spike
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	45	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit se wall	7/28/05	15	metal		tacks
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	4	bottle glass		frags of dk. olive/black bottle including base, irregular, appears hand blown
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	4	pipe		stem frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	1	metal		poss. bottom, poor condition
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		sherd
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	14	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	8/1/05	10	metal	1 1/2" long	short cut nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	7/29/05	29	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	7/29/05	1	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	7/29/05	2	pipe		stem frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se wall	7/29/05	50	metal		cut nails

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se	7/29/05	10	metal		nails
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se	7/29/05	15	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se	7/29/05	1	pipe		pipe bowl frag
P2	F 8	trash deposit, se	7/29/05	12	bottle glass		various frags; black olive, amber
P2	F 8	trash heap along se	8/1/05	1	metal		short cut nail
P2	F 8	trash heap along se	8/1/05	1	metal		short cut nail
P2	F 8	Unit A: found along NE sidewalk	8/8/05	1	bakery		bakery (photo taken in field)
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/10/05	1	metal		large cut nail
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/10/05	1	metal		iron spike
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/10/05	1	metal		flat metal, metal sheeting
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	3	metal		sheet metal
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	3	leather		pec. shoe leather, sole
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	rubber		pc. rubber
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	rope		rope/wine
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		spike / driftbolt
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		spike
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		spike
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		nail, lp. head
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		spike, bent 90 degrees
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	46	metal		flat metal, bent, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	12	metal		metal strapping, hooked at the end, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	23	metal		metal strapping, bent, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	10	wood		wood pcs.
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	3	wood		cylindrical wood, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	31	metal		nails, various sizes, small poles
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	45	metal		spikes
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	13	metal		curved, cylindrical metal
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	7	glass		frags, type unknown
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	2	ceramic / stoneware		sherds
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	2	bottle glass		frags
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	90	metal		flat metal building, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	10	metal		flat metal building, various lengths
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	7	metal		metal strap in shape of "J", hooks?
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	2	metal		metal strap
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	4	metal		metal strap
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	6	metal		metal rod, bent into shape of a wide "U"
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/9/05	1	metal		spike

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	metal	6"	spike, bent at end
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	8	metal	1/2" wide	metal strap, bent into various shapes
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	2	metal		cut nail
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	2	metal	3/8" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	leather	2 1/4"	partial men's work boot
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	bottle glass	6" diam.	very flt. olive bottle base with high kick up, irregular, appears hand blown, poss. used for cooking oil/foodstuffs
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	metal	18" long	2 pcs. sheet metal, appear to have formed metal tube (now flat)
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	metal		metal rod bent into a wide "U"
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	metal	11.5" diam	thin metal ring, held together by thin metal (brass?) pc.
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		sherds from lg. vessel with molded relief (vines/floral) decoration
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		base/shoe heel and associated leather
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	4	textile		no id.
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	3	glass		flat glass
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	bottle glass	1 3/4" diam	bottle base frag, clear (now white/blue), base very flat
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	2	pipe		pipe stem frags
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	cork		bottle cork
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	pipe		1/2" pipe with 1/2" cork (now) with your wood barrel sepper
P2	F 8	Unit A1	8/8/05	1	wood		rectangular huge
P2	F 8	Unit A2, floor layer	8/12/05	1	metal	2" x 2 1/2"	
P2	F 8	Unit A2, floor layer	8/12/05	1	metal	3/8" wide	metal strap bent into an elongated "J" shape, hook
P2	F 8	Unit A2, on top of floor layer	8/12/05	1	rubber		rubber strip with decorative imprint
P2	F 8	Unit A2, on top of floor layer	8/12/05	2	leather		heel pcs. from boot/shoe
P2	F 8	Unit A2, on top of floor layer	8/12/05	1	textile		no id.
P2	F 8	Unit A2, on top of floor layer	8/12/05	1	metal	9" long, 5/16" wide	metal strap bent into hook
P2	F 8	Unit A2, floor layer	8/12/05	1	ceramic		minimal finish doorknob
P2	F 8	Unit B1, cultural layer	8/9/05	3	metal	2 1/8" wide	thin metal pcs., poss. strapping
P2	F 8	Unit B1, cultural layer	8/4/05	1	metal		copper tack
P2	F 8	Unit B1, Cultural Layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	23	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	Unit B1, Cultural Layer	8/8/05	22	bottle glass		clear bottle glass frags
P2	F 8	Unit B1, Cultural Layer	8/8/05	1	leather		shoe/boot sole with wooden pegs

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	3	bottle glass		dk. olive-black glass frags
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		shards
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	1	bottle glass		lt. olive champagne style finish with hand laid-on ring
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	1	pipe		bowl frag
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	64	metal	1 1/2"	cut nails
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	2	metal		nails
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	41	metal	1 3/4" - 3"	cut nails
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	3	metal		screws
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	5	metal		sun spikes, all fragmentary, intermediate between cut nail and 6" spike
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	1	metal	6"	spike
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	1	metal	1 1/2" wide	metal strap
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	10	metal		cut nails, ind length
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/8/05	1	metal	3" diam.	tin can lid
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/9/05	1	rubber		lg. pc. of pump hose
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/9/05	1	metal	lg. spike	
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/5/05	2	textile	thin cloth	
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/4/05 - 8/5/05	1	rubber		
P2	F8	Unit B1, Cultural layer	8/9/05	1	wood		burned wood with square nails embedded
P2	F8	Unit B2 layer	8/9/05	1	metal		flat metal
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/8/05	1	metal	3" x 1 3/4"	rectangular iron door hinge with 3 screws still present
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/4/05	5	metal		rectangular iron fragment with scalloped edge, appears painted, green tree with gold decoration
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/4/05	1	metal		cut nails
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/4/05	1	metal	6" long	spike
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/4/05	3	bottle glass		various frags
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/8/05	1	leather	lg. men's boot/shoe heel, wooden pegs	
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/8/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		base/body bowl frag
P2	F8	Unit C1	8/8/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		base shard
P2	F8	Unit C1, cultural layer	8/8/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/4" x 2 1/4"	dk. olive, square bottle base, very irregular indented circle on base with 2 seams running from circle to opposite corners, several blower sized bubbles in glass, orange peel texture, single 'E' from embossed body remains

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 8	Unit C1, cultural layer	8/8/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/2" diam	aqua, round Lea & Perrins bottle, base and portion of body only; embossed "LEA & PERRIN" on body, indentation, basal embossment difficult to read, poss. "CAC"
P2	F 8	Unit C1, cultural layer	8/8/05	1	food refuse		half coconut shell
P2	F 8	Unit D1, center layer	8/4/05	2	textile		burial sack pss.
P2	F 8	Unit D1, cultural layer	8/5/05	1	metal		bottle stopper
P2	F 8	Unit D1, cultural layer	8/5/05	1	ceramic		lid
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	food refuse		partial coconut shell
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	metal	5"	spike
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	2	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	wood	8 1/2" long, 1" diam	partial wooden handle, likely tool, object unknown (ax?)
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	wood	11" long, 1" diam	partial wooden handle, likely tool, object unknown (ax?)
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	metal		cut nail
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	metal	5/8" wide	thin metal strap
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	ceramic		base frag, thin earthenware with orange post texture and dk. brown glaze
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	1	bottle glass		clear neck frag, paper label
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	4	pipe		stem frags (Glasgow and W. White)
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	4	food refuse		peach pss.
P2	F 8	Unit D1, Level 2	8/9/05	4	glass		glass frags, poss. jar
P2	F 8	we corner of structure	8/1/05	1	leather		boot heel and boot leather
P2	F 8	we corner of structure	8/1/05	3	metal	1 1/4" width	metal strapping
P2	F 8	we corner of structure	8/2/05	1	ceramic / whiteware	sherd	
P2	F 8	we corner of structure	8/2/05	4	metal		cut nails
P2	F 8	we corner of structure	8/2/05	1	metal	1 1/4" wide	metal strap
P2	F 8	west corner of structure	8/2/05	1	metal	1/2" x 9 1/4"	flat metal hooks
P2	F 8	within foundation, found during demo	8/13/05	2	leather		portions of 2 boot/shoe heels and accompanying leather
P2	F 8		8/11/05	1	metal		metal door latch and mechanism attached to in situ door
P2	F 9	Layer 3	8/23/05	2	textile		unk. textile pss.
P2	F 9	Layer 3	8/23/05	10	ceramic / whiteware		various plate sherds
P2	F 9	Layer 3	8/23/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		pitcher handle
P2	F 9	Layer 3	8/23/05	19	ceramic / whiteware		various sherds, including pss. from tea cup and pitcher
P2	F 9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	woodware		teach pit
P2	F 9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Cork		wine/champagne cork

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Bur.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		partial egg shell
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Glass		flat glass
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Glass		lamp chimney frag
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Glass		umbler frag
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	1	Bottle Glass		amber glass frag. (portion of flat panel)
P2	F9	Layer 4	8/24/05	2	Food refuse		peach pits
P2	F9	Layer 7	8/24/05	1	Ceramic /		tea/coffee cup with handle, no mark
P2	F9	Layer 7	8/24/05	8	Culture ware		8 ceramic frags, including 1/2 of one small saucer with gold rim, pitcher style handle, plate rim frags with molded relief, and what appears to be a frag with a hand painted floral design
P2	F9	Layer 7	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		egg shell
P2	F9	Layer 8	8/24/05	6	glass		mirror fragments
P2	F9	Layer 8	8/24/05	1	metal		cut nail
P2	F9	Layer 9	8/24/05	1	Glass		wine glass fragment with stem
P2	F9	Layer 9	8/24/05	1	metal		collar for lantern
P2	F9	Layer 9	8/24/05	3	metal		cut nails and: length
P2	F9	Layer 9	8/24/05	3	metal		2 glasses
P2	F9	Layer 9	8/24/05	3	Food refuse		17% meat shell
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	3	Food refuse		egg shells
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	1	Leather		Boot/shoe heel
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	2	Pipe stem		no mark
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	1	Food Refuse		Peach pit
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	3	Metal		und. pcs.
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	1	Metal	2 7/8" length	cut nail
P2	F9	Level 4	8/24/05	4	Glass		clear glass frags, thin, poss. lamp chimney glass
P2	F9	Level 7	8/24/05	2	bottle glass	1 3/8" base diam.; 2 1/4" base diam.	2 small octagonal bottle bases, original color likely clear, glass is discolored and now dark, pitted
P2	F9	Level 7	8/24/05	1	Metal	3 1/2" long	Square cut spike, broken
P2	F9	Level 7	8/24/05	3	glass		fragments of glass tumbler, likely clear glass although now it is discolored and dark
P2	F9	Level 7	8/24/05	2	Bottle glass		One aqua and olive frag
P2	F9	Level 7	8/24/05	3	Food refuse		One small glass frag, likely lamp glass (chimney)
P2	F9	Structure A	8/19/05	1	Ceramic		Apotheary jar lid
P2	F9	Structure A	8/19/05	1	Bottle glass		export beer style base and body fragment; embossed base "W & J C"; orange peel texture on body; no seams evident; diam. of base is very irregular; black glass
P2	F9	Structure A	8/19/05	10	Ceramic / metal		White ceramic doorknob with metal fixture (no longer attached)
P2	F9	Structure A: Central	8/19/05	10	Ceramic / whiteware		plate rim base frags
P2	F9	Structure A: Central	8/19/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		large study coffee cup, handle broken
P2	F9	Structure A: Central	8/19/05	7	Ceramic / whiteware		decorated tableware frags: include flow blue, blue-on-white, and molded relief 'sue design
P2	F9	Structure A: Central	8/19/05	1	Ceramic		base and body frag from small bowl; exterior decoration of 4 small blue and one large green stripe
P2	F9	Structure A: cultural	8/19/05	1	Glass		Clear glass cup? fragment

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	Leather	6.5 8" diam	round leather pc.
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	3	Metal		incl. pcs.
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		Base and body frag from pepperaunce bottle; iron pontil mark evident, aqua
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	Glass		Frag from clear glass lamp chimney
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass	1.5 8" base diam.	small round bottle base and body frag, iron pontil mark evident, no seams, clear
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	metal	2.3 4" diam	metal eye hook, iron
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	2	metal	10" width	2 pcs. of what looks like sm. metal ladder, use unknown, poss. grate
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		olive kick up from champagne style bottle
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		neck finish from a black glass export style beer bottle, true applied finish, very crude
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		body frag from a lt. aqua rectangular bottle with pancelled sides; poss. pepper sauce style
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	4	glass		fragments from at least 3 drinking glasses; one small cobalt (approx. 1.3 4" base diam.), others appear to be larger and clear
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	leather		leather strap with holes
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	metal	7.1 2"	brass spike
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	wood	1.5 8" L; 1 1/2" W; 1 1/2" H	un. wood block, rounded, hole is drilled through top to bottom, poss. end of handle
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass	3.1 2" diam	olive bottle base with push up, champagne style
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive/black export beer style neck and hand applied finish
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	2	glass	2" - 2.1 2" diam	2 fluted bases, clear, tumblers
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua body frag, pepper sauce bottle
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		partial pepperaunce bottle (no neck or finish), lt. aqua, pontil mark evident
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	glass		flat glass frag
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass	3" x 1.3 4"	lt. aqua bottle base, oval, pontil mark evident
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	glass		lamp glass frag
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua finish, likely pepperaunce
P2	F9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua neck and flared finish, appears ground on top

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 9	Structure A: Cultural	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua frag from oval bottle, portion of shoulder/neck
P2	F 9	Structure A: cultural layer	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive / black glass body and base fragment; export beer style; embossed 'W & J C'; base very irregular and body has slight orange peel texture; no seams evident
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	1	Ceramic	3 1/2" diam.	white ware lid with raised grapevine and leaf decoration, knob missing
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	2	Ceramic		2 frags from single saucer; blue-on-white decoration; transfer printed, interior likely 'landscape' (although it is missing) and rim has repeating 'w/arf' pattern
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	4	Ceramic		4 decorated ceramic frags from separate vessels; one flow blue, 2 with blue, green, black stripes, one indeterminate
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	1	Pipe		bowl only, no decoration
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	1	Wood		Shaped wooden handle, object indeterminate
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	1	metal	6"	spike
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	10	ceramic / white ware		sherds
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	4	bottle glass		dk. olive frags
P2	F 9	Structure A: Internal	8/19/05	1	glass		drinking glass rim frag; faceted design
P2	F 9	Structure A: North portion of structure	8/22/05	1	Leather	9" long	small leather strap with button holes at each end
P2	F 9	Structure A: North portion of structure	8/22/05	2	Glass		Tumbler fragments
P2	F 9	Structure A: North portion of structure	8/22/05	2	Glass		Flat glass fragments
P2	F 9	Structure A: North portion of structure	8/22/05	2	Glass		lamp chimney fragments
P2	F 9	Structure A: North portion of structure	8/22/05	1	bottle glass		Prescription style neck and finish, finish band applied no side-seams evident
P2	F 9	Structure A: outside N wall of structure	8/18/05	1	bottle glass		aqua peppercorn bottle base, sand pontil?
P2	F 9	Structure A: southern portion of structure	8/22/05	1	leather		mult pc.
P2	F 9	Structure A: southern portion of structure	8/22/05	1	glass		flat glass frag
P2	F 9	Structure A: southern portion of structure	8/22/05	2	bottle glass		olive bottle frags

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F9	Structure A: southern portion of 8/22/05	8/22/05	2	bottle glass		greenish clear body frags
P2	F9	Structure A: southern portion of 8/22/05	8/22/05	3	metal		cut nails, ind. size
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/19/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		half of a sturdy tea/coffee cup, no handle evident
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	14	Ceramic / whiteware		ind. frags, likely tableware
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	1	Food refuse		egg shell
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	2	Food refuse		Peach pit
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	1	Textile		ind. textile pcs.
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	2	Leather		shoe leather
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	1	Glass		bumbler frag
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	1	Ceramic		frag with Rockingham glaze
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/22/05	6	Bottle Glass		frags: olive
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Ceramic whiteware		saucer rim frag
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		peach pit
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Leather		child's shoe heel
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	bottle glass		base only likely mineral water cobalt coloration
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	2	Food refuse		peach pits
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		rim fragment large vessel
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Pipe		stem frag
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	Ceramic		partial pitcher from a child's tea set
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	2	metal		cut nails ind. length
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	metal		large cut nail/spike
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	5	Glass		flat glass fragments
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	1	pipe		stem fragment
P2	F9	Structure B: internal	8/24/05	2	metal		cut spikes

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	1	bottle glass		light green kickup likely food-stuff or oil bottle
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	1	leather		child's shoe with heel
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	1	leather		shoe leather
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	2	glass		chimney glass frags
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	1	food refuse		peanut shell
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/24/05	6	food refuse		egg shells
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	10	ceramic / whiteware		sherds, includes pest. from dinner plates, tea cups, bowl
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	ceramic		rim sherd, lg. earthenware crock, dk. brown glaze internal and external
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		aqua base/body frag from lg. medicinal bottle with paneled sides, partial embossment reads '...ON & CO...'
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua neck and hand applied oil finish, side seam runs up neck and under finish, putation
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	6	bottle glass		dk. olive frags
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	8	leather		shoe leather
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	textile		burial
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	5	glass		flat glass fragments
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	2	bottle glass		clear fragments
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		solarized fragment
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		aqua fragment
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	12	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	2	textile		burial
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	glass		flat glass
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua pepperance style base/body frag
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		olive neck/finish, champagne style
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	leather		shoe leather
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua panel from medicinal bottle, embossed LOWELL / MASS'

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	2	glass		lamp glass frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive frag.
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal	8/19/05	1	glass		lamp glass, rim and neck, clear
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	1	food refuse		egg
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	3	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	1	pipe		stem frag
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	1	leather		heel fragment
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	1	wood		small wood block
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 1	8/23/05	2	bottle glass		bottle glass frags, black and olive
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	2	food refuse		eggs
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		2 small frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	1	leather		partial heel
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	2	metal		ind. metal frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 2	8/24/05	4	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	4	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	3	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	3	food refuse		egg shells
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	1	bottle glass		body frag, black glass
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	1	textile		ind. textile
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua body frag, peppercorn bottle
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	8	ceramic / whiteware		various frags, likely tableware
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	20	glass		lamp chimney fragments, clear, some heat affected and darkened, likely from at least 2 chimneys
P2	F9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	ceramic / doorknob		minimal finish doorknob

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	leather		child's boot/shoe heel
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	leather		adult boot/shoe heel
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	8	ceramic / whiteware		various shards, likely tableware
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		base frag, olive champagne style bottle
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	glass		partial cherry/liqueur (?) glass
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	1	food refuse		peach pit
P2	F 9	Structure B: Internal, Layer 7	8/26/05	3	metal		cut nails, ind. size
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		partial coconut shell
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	3	Glass	1.58" top diam.	partial lamp chimneys (squatly kind)
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		Peach pit
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	Food refuse		partial egg shell
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	bottle glass		clear, finish only (prescription style) with cork
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	bottle glass		base only, lg. champagne/wine style with shallow kick-up, dark olive
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	8	Ceramic / whiteware		ind. frags, likely tableware
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	1	Slate pencil		
P2	F 9	Structure B: Layer 3	8/24/05	3	Metal		cut nails, ind. length
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	2	Ceramic		mineral finish door knobs
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	3	Food refuse		Peach pits
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	Ceramic		Apothecary jar lid
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		light green, base/partial body from perfume bottle
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	8	Metal		cut nails, ind. length
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		base only, small wine/champagne style with shallow push up
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	bottle glass	diam 1 3/4"	base and partial body only, round bottle, very discolored, partial embossment on body "H & CO" / "ANCISCO"
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	2	Bottle glass		one olive and one aqua frag
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	2	Glass		flat glass frags

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	3	Glass		lamp chimney frags
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	Glass		tumbler frag
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 4	8/26/05	1	Ceramic		half of a small tea cup with handle broken off; decoration includes gold rim around mouth and floral design on body
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 5	8/26/05	1	Metal	14" length, 7/8" diam.	indt. iron bar
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 5	8/26/05	3	Ceramic / whiteware		tableware frags
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 5	8/26/05	1	Glass		frag clear flat glass
P2	F 9	Structure B: Level 5	8/26/05	1	Metal		cut nail
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE	8/22/05	9	Bottle glass		bottle glass frags, including aqua, olive, and clear
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE	8/22/05	1	Wood		Shaped wooden handle, object indt.
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE	8/22/05	4	Metal		cut nails, length indt.
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE corner	8/22/05	3	Glass		tumbler frags
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE corner	8/22/05	7	Food refuse		egg shells
P2	F 9	Structure B: NE corner	8/22/05	5	Ceramic / whiteware		7 tableware frags, decoration included gold band and black-on-white floral evident
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	4	Ceramic / whiteware		4 frags from a single dinner plate
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	2	Ceramic / whiteware		2 frags from single white vessel
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	1	Glass		clear chimney frag
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	3	Ceramic		decoration includes yellow and blue bands and blue on white
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	3	Pipe		stem and bowl fragments heel embossed 18
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		Base frag, likely dinner plate, partial maker's mark, variation on the Royal Arms mark, no id
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass	5.34" height	Prescription style bottle, rectangular with paneled sides, chamfered corners, 2 vertical side seams die out mid neck, finish is irregular and frosted, used sized bubbles in glass
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	1	metal		round metal handle, likely for bucket
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	12	Ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	4	glass		flat glass
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	1	bottle glass		dk. olive frag, likely champagne
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	1	ceramic		handle, rockingham glaze
P2	F 9	Structure C: Internal	8/19/05	14	wood		wood debris

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 9	Structure C: Inside	8/18/05	1	Leather		Partial boot / heel
P2	F 9	Structure B:					
P2	F 9	Internal, Layer 3	8/23/05	1	Ceramic	2" diam.	1/2 of a small apothecary jar lid
P2	F 9	Within privy/well	7/25/05	1	Food refuse		Peach pit
P2	F 9	Within privy/well	7/25/05	1	Pipe item		frag. no i.d.
P2	F 9	Within privy/well	7/25/05	2	Ceramic		2 small frags: one flow blue decoration, the other with a blue glaze and possible black transfer print
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Ceramic / leatherware		base/body frag of small bowl; fragment of mark visible but not enough to i.d.; looks like variation on Royal Arms mark
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Leatherware		heel of child's shoe
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Wood		Small wooden handle, no i.d.
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		Small round knob from whiteware vessel
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Ceramic		Fragment with flow blue decoration (with gold painted accents); vessel unknown
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Food refuse		Coffee beans, nuts, and seeds; exact qty unknown
P2	F 9	Within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Wood	7 1/2"	rounded wooden handle, poss. ax tool, broken
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/2"	aqua base/body frag, round, pontil mark evident
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	bottle glass	3 1/2"	dk. olive base/body frag, champagne style with push up, mold seam around shoulder
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	glass		clear glass rim frag
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	bottle glass		cobalt frag
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	ceramic		yellowware shard
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	wood	13 1/2" long, 1/2" diam.	rounded wooden handle
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	2	leather	1 1/4" wide, 1 1/4" long	leather strap
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	bottle glass	2 3/4" diam.	olive bottle base with high kick up, champagne style, irregular shape
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	wood	1 1/4" diam, 1 1/4" length	rounded wooden handle
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	wood	5 8" diam, 9" length	rounded wooden handle
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	bottle glass		olive, neck and finish only, likely wine/beverage bottle, simple hand applied ring (very irregular), tool marks evident on neck
P2	F 9	within well/privy	7/25/05	1	Slate pencil		
P2	F 13	Cultural layer	?	2	Ceramic / whiteware		Handles from lg. vessel; likely pitcher
P2	F 13	Cultural layer	?	1	Ceramic / whiteware	Diam. approx. 6 1/2"	Small decorative bowl, likely used as a serving piece
P2	F 13	Cultural layer	?	1	Glass bottle / whiteware		Body/base frag from mineral water bottle; embossed near heel 'THIS BOTTLE IS NEVER SOLD'
P2	F 13	Cultural layer	?	14	leather		various pss. shoe leather
P2	F 13	Cultural layer	?	20	ceramic / whiteware		sherds

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	bottle glass	3" base diam.	dk. olive/black bottle base with push up. poss. champagne; irregular; appears hand blown
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	4	bottle glass	6"	dk. olive frags
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	metal		pink rim frag from tschang glassed ceramic vessel; possible tea pot
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	ceramic		black glass base frag, likely beerale
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	bottle glass		lt. aqua panel frag from bottle, embossed "... ROWELL ..."
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	3	bottle glass		aqua frags
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	2	glassware	2" diam.	pos. sm. clear tumbler
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	glass		frag from poss. serving dish; rim is scalloped with faceted design
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	ceramic		thick earthenware sherd; rough texture; dk brown glaze on one side; vessel ind
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	bottle glass	3" diam.	clear bottle base with crude iron point scar and shallow push up
P2	F 13	cultural layer	?	1	glass		flat glass frag
P2	F 13	cultural layer	8/15/05	1	Ceramic		Lid from small apothecary jar
P2	F 13	cultural layer above floor	8/15/05	2	Ceramic		Rim frags; appears hand painted; pink floral design with green and brown
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Metal		Thin ring; from collar of oil lamp
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Metal	2"	Brass screw
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Leather		Child's shoe / portion of heel only
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Metal	Exterior diam. 1 3/4"	Washer
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Wood		Shaped handle
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Ceramic / Drawer Pull	Diam. 1 1/2"	Small base to unknown object; looks like part of small pedestal
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	India Rubber / Men's Comb		Fragment
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Wood		Gold painted decorative wood (one sample collected)
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	2	Cork		Bottle corks
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Metal	2 1/2" diam.	Metal ring
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Leather / whiteware	2 3/4" diam.	Round pc. leather
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	4	ceramic / whiteware		rim sherds
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	leather		lg. boot/shoe heel and assoc. leather
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	leather		child's boot/shoe heel
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		aqua bottle glass frag; portion of paneled body; painted; embossed "... NE..."

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		agua bottle glass frag, round body, painted
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/4" diam.	clear base-body frag, bubbles in glass
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		agua base frag, painted
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	3 1/2"	cut nail
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	7"	spike, bent at 90 degrees
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	3 1/2"	short spike
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal		sheet metal with "river" holes
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	10	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	1 3/8"	metal strap with small holes for rivets
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		olive frag
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	6 1/4"	spike
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	12 3/4" long	metal rod
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	12" long	lg. spike
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	8 1/2" long, 1" diam.	lg. spike, end is not tapered (drift bolt?)
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		olive champagne finish
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal		dun wire, coiled
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	3	leather		shoe leather
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		plate rim sherds
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		anti sherds
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	17	metal	1 1/2" - 2 1/2"	cut nails
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal		short, sharp brass tack
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	4	metal	approx. 4"	spikes
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	metal	6 1/4"	spike, thin
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	4	leather		leather pss. from approx. 4 children's shoes

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	ceramic		half of a lid from a small apothecary jar
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	5	ceramic / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	25	bottle glass		fragments from one glass bottle, includes base and finish, lt. blue/aqua, pitted, rectangular bottle with channeled corners, short neck, finish is applied and irregular
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	2	bottle glass		olive frags, including sm. kick up
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	bottle glass		clear neck/finish frag, applied, single ring, short neck
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	2	bottle glass		black glass frags, bottle type indt, possibly biters
P2	F 13	cultural layer above planks	8/15/05	1	Slate pencil		
P2	F 13	cultural layer above wood planks	8/15/05	2	Pipe stems		Frags; no mark
P2	F 13	cultural layer above wood planks	8/15/05	1	Ceramic		Small frag with royal blue transfer-printed design
P2	F 13	cultural layer above wooden planks	8/15/05	1	Ceramic / whiteware		Body/rim frag from a shallow bowl
P2	F 13	cultural layer above wooden planks	8/15/05	1	Pipe stem		Fragment; no marks
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	2	leather		boot leather with portion of heel
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	2	ceramic / whiteware		sherds, including handle (likely from pitcher)
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	1	metal strap	3/4" wide	metal strap
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	2	glass		flat glass frags
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	3	metal	1 3/8" - 1 3/4"	short cut nails
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	16	metal	2" - 3 1/4"	cut nails
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	4	metal	4"	cut nails
P2	F 13	from spoils	8/12/05	2	metal		lg. nails/spikes, length indt
P2	F 13	inside of wall	8/17/05	1	Glass		Decorative bottle stopper
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	2	whiteware / whiteware		sherds
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	1	glass		milk glass frag, poss. from a small rectangular container
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	1	leather	2" wide	coalt frag, pitted
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	1	bottle glass		sun. pc. wooden dowel/handle
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	2	metal	3/4" diam.	indt nails/spikes
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	2	metal		cut nails
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	4	metal	1 3/8" - 3	cut nails
P2	F 13	inside well	8/17/05	1	metal	7 1/2"	spike, bent at 90 degree angle near end
P2	F 13	near hoses	8/16/05	1	bottle glass	2 3/8" diam.	very lt. green clear bottle, irregular, appears hand blown, very high kick up, looks like type used for cooking oil/foodstuffs

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 13	near boxes	8/16/05	18	ceramic / white ware		sherds
P2	F 13	Spots	8/12/05	1	blackstick		
P2	F 13	Spots	8/12/05	2	Pipe stem		Fragments: one marked GLASGOW
P2	F 13	Spots	8/12/05	1	Leather		Held to child's shoe, constructed with small wooden pegs
P2	F 13	Well, Artifact _	8/19/05	1	glass	1 1/8" diam. (top)	lamp glass, neck and rim, glass is discolored/dark
P2	F 13	Well, Artifact B	8/19/05	1	glass		short lampshade, flanged rim, broken but most of shade present
P2	F 13	Well, Artifact 1	8/19/05	1	ceramic / white ware		rim sherd, lg. vessel, poss. bowl
P2	F 14	Well, Artifact 1	8/19/05	1	Glass Bottle / Green	Height 7"	Small champagne style bottle; some foil remains around neck
P2	F 14		8/19/05	3	Ceramic / white ware		frags (likely tableware)
P2	F 15	18/07/338 degrees 55° bd 20/560 degrees 59° bd	8/25/05	1	metal		large ind. iron object
P2	F 15		8/24/05	1	textile		large ind.-cloth piece
P2	F 15	27/07/440 degrees 55° bd from D1	8/26/05	1	metal		remnants of a metal (tin?) box
P2	F 15	284 degrees / 25° 4" from datum 1 / datum 1	8/25/05	5	bottle glass	3 1/2" diam.	black glass frags from liquor bottle; includes base with shallow push up, glass has orange peel texture
P2	F 15	284 degrees / 25° datum 1 82° & 310 degrees NW of datum 1	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		neck and finish fragment; olive green; likely large vessel
P2	F 15	East corner fill, near FL-3	8/26/05	2	metal	1" wide	barrel ring frags
P2	F 15	East corner fill, near FL-3	8/26/05	2	glass		clear flat glass
P2	F 15	East corner fill, near FL-3	8/26/05	1	leather		shoe leather
P2	F 15	East corner fill, near FL-3	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		small patinated neck and finish fragment; portion of shoulder indicates square body
P2	F 15	East corner fill, near FL-3	8/26/05	3	textile		ind. cloth pieces
P2	F 15	FILINE of FL-3 (near wooden box)	8/27/05	1	leather		boot heel and portion of leather upper
P2	F 15	FILINE of FL-3 (near wooden box)	8/27/05	1	bottle glass		olive champagne style kick-up
P2	F 15	FILINE of FL-3 (near wooden box)	8/27/05	1	wood	diam. 1 1/2" length 6 treenail 1 1/4"	treenail

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	FULL NE of I1.3 (near wooden box)	8/27/05	1	bottle glass		olive neck and finish from champagne bottle, laid on rug
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: I1 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1: 355" and 21 21 degrees/ height 697" distance from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	metal		indec. cut iron spike
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: I1 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1: 355" and 21 21 degrees/ height 697" distance from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	bottle glass	3" in diameter	light green round bottle base with push-up
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: I1 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1: 355" and 21 21 degrees/ height 697" distance from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	ceramic		rim fragment of small dinner plate (semi-angular), blue-on-white and impressed plate rim
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: I1 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1: 355" and 21 21 degrees/ height 697" distance from D1-438"	8/29/05	2	pipe		bowl and stem fragments (TD embossed)
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: I1 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1: 355" and 21 21 degrees/ height 697" distance from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	glass		flat glass (clear)

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1 - 8/29/05 35.5" and 2) 21 degrees/ height 69" / distance from D1 - 4538	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		neck and lip fragment; likely pepper sauce bottle
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1 - 8/29/05 35.5" and 2) 21 degrees/ height 69" / distance from D1 - 4538	8/29/05	1	metal		large fragment of metal sheeting
P2	F 15	Found in fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degrees/ height 72"/ dist. from D1 - 8/29/05 35.5" and 2) 21 degrees/ height 69" / distance from D1 - 4538	8/29/05	1	leather		leather strap with large punched perforations
P2	F 15	From area surrounding K-1 + wood frags to the east	8/29/05	1	pipe		pipe stem fragment
P2	F 15	From area surrounding K-1 + wood frags to the east	8/29/05	1	ceramic		yellow and brown glaze fragment; likely flower pot
P2	F 15	From area surrounding K-1 + wood frags to the east	8/29/05	1	bottle glass	3" in diameter	large round base; olive green; push-up
P2	F 15	From area surrounding L-3	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		neck, finish and shoulder fragment; olive green; likely whiskey bottle
P2	F 15	From area surrounding L-3	8/29/05	1	shell		abalone shell fragment
P2	F 15	In fill in north and NW corner of feature, at level of ship parts	8/29/05	1	bottle glass	3.5" base diameter	large round vessel; base and body fragment; kick-up; olive green

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	In fill in north and NW corner of feature, at level of ship parts	8/29/05	1	wood metal		wood piece with copper nailed to it
P3	F 15	In fill in north and NW corner of feature, at level of ship parts	8/29/05	1	metal	8" in length; 0.5" in diameter	iron rod
P2	F 15	In fill in north and NW corner of feature, at level of ship parts	8/29/05	1	pipe		pipe stem fragment
P2	F 15	In fill in north and NW corner of feature, at level of ship parts	8/29/05	5	rope	0.5" in diameter; 10" in length	thin rope fragments
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points 1) 21 degrees/elev. 727' and 2) 21 degrees/elev. 697' dist from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	bottle glass	base diameter: 3.5"	champ/wine base and lower part of body with shallow kick-up; olive green; orange peel texture
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points 1) 21 degrees/elev. 727' and 2) 21 degrees/elev. 697' dist from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	bottle glass	3 3/4" base diameter	champ/wine base with high kickup; olive green with smooth interior and exterior; slightly pitted
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points 1) 21 degrees/elev. 727' and 2) 21 degrees/elev. 697' dist from D1-438"	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		champ/wine neck and slightly irregular finish (hand applied); horiz. tooling on finish; olive green

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degree elev. 72°/ dist from D1-355° 8/29/05 and 2) 21 degree elev. 69°/ dist from D1-43 8°	1	1	bottle glass		champagne neck and shoulder frag; olive green with 2 blisters
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degree elev. 72°/ dist from D1-355° 8/29/05 and 2) 21 degree elev. 69°/ dist from D1-43 8°	2	2	leather		ind. fragments
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degree elev. 72°/ dist from D1-355° 8/29/05 and 2) 21 degree elev. 69°/ dist from D1-43 8°	1	1	rope	0.5" in diameter; total length ind.	one rope section
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degree elev. 72°/ dist from D1-355° 8/29/05 and 2) 21 degree elev. 69°/ dist from D1-43 8°	1	1	twine	20" in length	twine section
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points: 1) 21 degree elev. 72°/ dist from D1-355° 8/29/05 and 2) 21 degree elev. 69°/ dist from D1-43 8°	1	1	metal		large bent and rusted spike

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	In fill surrounding two points, 1) 21 degrees elev. 72° and 2) 21 degrees elev. 69°; dist from D1-43 3'	8/29/05	1	metal	1" wide; length ind.	metal band
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		1. Brownish green neck, likely from liquor bottle
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	2	bottle glass		2. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	4	pipe		3. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	2	ceramic /		4. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	2	whiteware		5. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	glass		6. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	leather		7. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	metal/wood		8. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	metal		9. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	1	metal		10. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	Near M-3	8/29/05	6	textile		11. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	1	bottle glass	3.3/4" base diameter	12. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	9	bottle glass		13. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		14. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	7	textile		15. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	2	metal		16. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		17. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/26/05	1	bottle glass	8" long	18. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/29/05	1	bottle glass		19. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	bottle glass	3.3/4" diam.	20. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	ceramic		21. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	bottle glass		22. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	metal		23. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	3	ceramic		24. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	3	textile		25. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	ceramic /		26. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	No prov.	8/24/05	1	whiteware		27. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	13	ceramic		28. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	1	glass		29. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	4	pipe		30. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	1	ceramic		31. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	1	glass fragment		32. Greenish glass bases from wine champagne style bottles

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	1	bottle glass		green bottle glass fragment likely from neck portion of vessel
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	2	metal		large iron cut spikes of axle length
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05	1	rubber		large piece of thin rubber with fabric on one side
P2	F 15	NW portion of feature	8/25/05		leather		boot leather pieces including sole
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	50	pipe		stem fragments
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	19	pipe		bowl fragments ("TID")
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	3	food refuse		peach pits
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	2	pipe		bowl fragments glazed dark red and raised patterning on outside of bowl
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	food refuse		egg shell
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	19	metal		copper (?) foil
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	3	ceramic / whiteware		small (handled) pot rim fragments
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	ceramic		blue-on-white plate fragment
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	ceramic		blue black and green stripes on white fragment
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	5	ceramic / whiteware		handle fragments
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	5	ceramic / whiteware		lid fragments
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	4	ceramic / whiteware		plate rim fragments likely from a small to medium-sized plate
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		tea cup rim fragment
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		tea cup fragment with horizontal linear patterning
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	ceramic / whiteware		lid fragments green and white ceramic
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	23	bottle glass		olive green bottle fragments
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	2	bottle glass	1.5"-2" in diameter	round broken bases; aqua green; possible conical bottles
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	bottle glass	2.5" in diameter	round broken base; clear thin glass
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	4	bottle glass		medicinal bottle necks (with corks inserted)
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	bottle glass	1" in diameter	bottle lip with cork; olive green
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	2	glass		flat glass fragments

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	6	bottle/lamp? glass		fragments of clear glass
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	mineral		small chunk of coal
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	1	cork		small bottle cork
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	3	textile		ind. pieces of cloth
P2	F 15	Recovered from fill NE of FL-3	8/27/05	6	metal		small ind. metal fragments
P2	F 15	Resting on ground along side DW-2	8/29/05	1	wood	sides: 8.25" high; lid: 3.5" in diameter	small barrel with sides, lid, and bottom
P2	F 15	Rope found near east end of Feature 15	8/23/05	1	rope	1" wide; length ind.	rope segment
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	5	leather		boot leather with soles
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	2	textile		cloth pieces
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	7	leather		ind. leather pieces
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass	3.5" base diameter	champ wine bottle base with high lip; olive green, slight orange peel exterior
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		beer bottle fragment; base with shallow push up; olive green, seeded, orange peel exterior
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass	5" base diameter	rounded base; olive green; patterned; wine bottle
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		neck and finish; champ wine bottle; laid on ring
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		clear glass neck and finish; laid on ring; cork inserted
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	3	ceramic/white ware		dinner plate fragments (one plate present)
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		clear bottle neck and finish; ground finish; likely medicinal
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		small diameter neck and prescription style finish
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	1	bottle glass		dark olive green-black base and body fragment; likely from square bottom bottle with chamfered corners; partial embossment "AM"
P2	F 15	SE corner near capstone (W-1)	8/26/05	20	bottle glass		olive green bottle glass from wine/champ; bottles; body fragments
P2	F 15	Surrounding B-1	8/30/05	1	bottle glass	3" base diameter	dark olive glass; base fragment with shallow push up; seeded, wine/champ bottle; mold has formed a cross on the base
P2	F 15	Surrounding B-1	8/30/05	4	pipe		pipe stem fragments
P2	F 15	Surrounding B-1	8/30/05	1	metal	1.5" long	copper cut nail

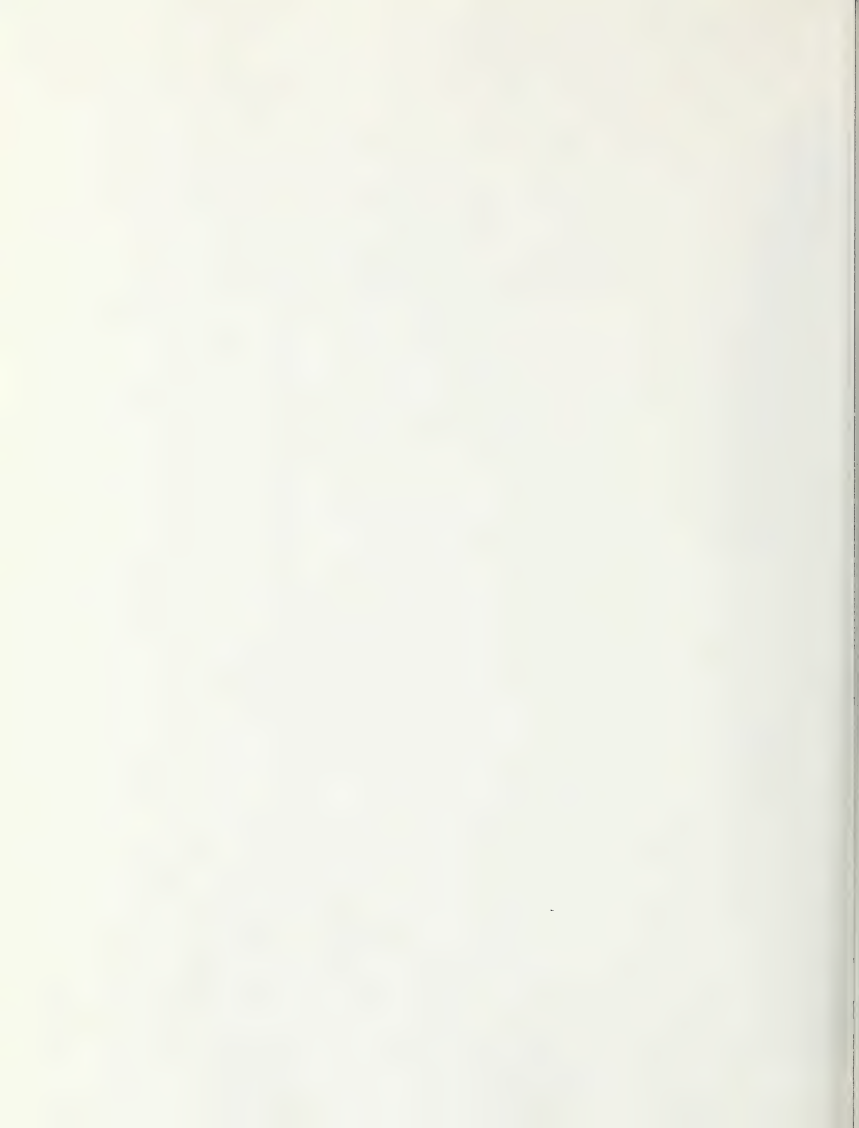
Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2	F 15	Surrounding planks FL-2, FT-5 and DW-1	8/27/05	3	leather		boot leather
P2	F 15	Surrounding planks FL-2, FT-5 and DW-1	8/27/05	1	ceramic		blue-on-white plate rim; print on both sides
P2	F 15		8/23/05	1	metal	8" diam.	portion of thin pc. of metal cut into round shape
P2	F 15		8/23/05	4	ceramic / white ware		ceramic / tableware frags
P2	F 15		8/23/05	3	pipe		stem and boot frags
P2	F 15		8/23/05	1	metal		square cut spike
P2	F 15		8/23/05	2	bottle glass		2 export beer ale style neck and finishes with corks; hand applied finishes and vertical tooling marks evident on neck
P2	F 15		8/23/05	1	bottle glass		greenish clear bottle base, round with 12 small panels
P2	F 16	129" dist / 180degrees / 36" rad	9/3/05	1	Glass bottle / Lt. Aqua		Peppersauce bottle, neck and finish missing; iron puntil mark evident
P2	F 16	Fill above feature	9/2/05	2	Ceramic / white ware		Frags from single vessel; likely dinner plate
P2	F 16	Fill above feature	9/2/05	4	Leather		Peppersauce bottle / iron puntil mark evident on base; neck and finish missing; seed and blister sized bubbles
P2	F 16	Fill within ship	8/8/05	1	Glass bottle / Aqua		Pcs. shoe leather
P2	F 16	Starboard side of ship	9/8/05	5	Leather		Pcs. shoe leather
P2	F 16		9/10/05	1	Glass bottle / Olive	10.34" height	Wine bottle, broken into several pieces, shallow push-up; seed and blister sized bubbles in glass; hand applied finish (fairly crude); tooling marks evident on neck
P2	F 16		9/10/05	2	Leather		Pcs. shoe leather
P2	F 19	Surrounding barge	10/8/05	3	bottle glass		3 olive champagne style bottle bases
P2	F 19	Surrounding privy	10/8/05	1	bottle glass		aqua bottle neck with ring/oil style applied finish; poss. oil foodstuffs
P2		Above F 13 to the NW	8/19/05	1	Glass Bottle / Aqua		Neck and finish only; Mineral water bottle
P2		Above F 13 to the NW	8/19/05	1	Wood	Diam. 1 3.4"	Wood dowel, broken
P2		Above F 13 to the NW	8/19/05	2	Ceramic / white ware		Handle frags; both from vessels such as pitchers
P2		Above F 13 to the NW	8/19/05	1	Glass Bottle / Lt. Aqua		Neck and finish only; prescription style finish, side seam disappears mid-neck; heavy patination
P2		monitor / n. corner of project area	7/11/05	1	bottle glass		aqua mineral water bottle, "round" with 8 panels; embossed J.N. GERDES / S.F. reverse embossed MINERAL WATER
P2		monitor / n. corner of project area	7/11/05	1	ceramic / metal		sparkplug; metal covered in white ceramic / printed mark 'CHAMPION' / TOLEDO
P2		monitor / n. corner of project area	7/11/05	1	bottle glass	5" high	sm. aqua prescription bottle, rectangular, paneled on 4 sides with chamfered corners, 2 side seams fade out at base of neck

Appendix E: Culled Artifacts

Phase	Feature	Location	Date of Disc.	Qty.	Material or Type	Measurements	Description
P2		negative in corner of project area	7/11/05	1	bottle glass	4 3/8" high 1 3/8" x 1 3/8" base	clear, sim. square prescription style bottle, 2 side seams fade near top of neck below finish, chamfered corners
P2		negative in corner of project area	7/11/05	1	bottle glass	2 1/2" high, diam 2"	clear, short, likely ink bottle, seam encircles top of bowl, 4 side seams (2 on each side) run from heel to seam that encircles exterior of finish, small embossment along top of heel 1 P.G. CO. 3 8 4'
P2		Monitoring near F	8/19/05	1	Glass Bottle / Aqua		Mineral water bottle, embossed IMPROVED / TRADEMARK / MOON & STARS LOGO / MINERAL WATER / Reverse embossed CAREINERS & CO 7/33 / TURK ST / SF. Mold seam encircles heel and vertical side seams disappear mid neck, tool marks evident on neck
P2		Monitoring near F 14	8/19/05	1	Insulator / Ceramic /		Small insulator; approx. 1" long (broken)
P2		Monitoring near F 14	8/19/05	1	whiteware		Tea cup; handle broken off; no mark
P2			8/17/05	1	bottle glass	height 11 5"	Champagne style bottle with laid on ring
P2				1	bottle glass		Gordon Dry Gin, London, England, Machine made, greenish clear.
P2				1	glass vial	length 2 1/4" diam 5/8"	clear glass vial
P2			8/17/05	1	pipe		clay pipe bowl, beveled, embossed TD surrounded by stars (stem end) with oak leaves along mold line on front of pipe; no stem.

Appendix F

Census and City Directory Data



1870 Federal Census, San Francisco, 2nd Precinct, 7th Ward

Address*	Dwelling #	Family #	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth	Father of Foreign Birth	Mother of Foreign Birth	Attended School within the Year	Cannot Read	Cannot Write	Male Citizen Over 21
311 Main	611	574	Vivian, Robert	40	M	W	Ship Rigger	--	--	England	X	X		X		X
			....., Catherine	31	F	W	Keeps House	--	--	Ireland	X	X				
			....., Thomas	7	M	W	--	--	--	California	X	X	X			
			....., Richard	6	M	W	--	--	--	California	X	X	X			
312	612	575	....., Robert	2	M	W	--	--	--	California	X	X				
			....., Anne	4	F	W	--	--	--	California	X	X				
			Bailey (),	70	M	W	Millwright	--	1200	New York	X					X
			....., Thomas	39	M	W	Laborer	--	--	England	X	X				X
313 Main	613	576	....., Mary	38	F	W	Keeps House	--	--	Ireland	X	X	X			X
			....., Sarah	8	F	W	--	--	--	California	X	X				
			....., John	6	M	W	--	--	--	California	X	X	X			
			Borchers, William	39	M	W	Boatman	--	3000	Prussia	X	X				X
614	577	577	....., Mary	43	F	W	Keeps House	--	--	Prussia	X	X				
			Palmer, John	19	M	W	Apprentice to Coppersmith	--	--	Louisiana	X	X				
			Borchers, Louis	14	F	W	--	--	--	California	X	X	X			
			Borchers, William	11	M	W	--	--	--	California	X	X	X			

X = True

* The 1870 Federal Census did not record street addresses for those people who were enumerated. As a result, addresses were determined by comparing San Francisco City Directory data to census data. In addition, the structures in question were given different addresses over time as the project area developed and changed. The two structures documented here were not known as 311 and 313 Main Street until approximately 1876, when those addresses were used in the San Francisco City Directory. Prior to that time (1871), they appear to have been known as 305 and 307 Main. To allow for comparison, the later addresses are used in conjunction with the 1870 census data.

1871 San Francisco City Directory

Address	Name	Occupation / Relationship
126 Folsom	Handker, William	Boarding
135 Folsom	Stanforth, William	Boarding
	Davis, George	Machinist
	Darcy, Edward	Boarding
133 Folsom	Deignan, Michael	Seaman
	Dignan, Michael	Fireman
	Mulvey, James	Seaman
135 Folsom	Daly, Henry	Laborer
	McManus, Patrick	Boarding
131 Folsom	Carpenter, William	Gasfitter
129 Folsom	Donovan, Timothy	Fireman
	Seaton, Richard W.	Seaman
Corner Folsom & Main	Doran, John	Planning Mill
SE corner Folsom & Main	Borcher, William	Captain, Schooner <i>Edgely</i>
E. side of Main between Folsom & Harrison	Palmer, John	Plumber with James Macken
305 Main	Vivian, Robert	Green & Co.
	Dennis, Joseph	Laborer
307 Main	Devilin, Thomas	Laborer
	Smith, James	Laborer

1880 Federal Census, San Francisco, Supervisor's District 1, Enumeration District 61

Address	Dwelling #	Family #	Name	Color	Sex	Age	Relationship	Occupation	Months Unemployed	Place of Birth	Father's POB	Mother's POB
311 Main	73	83	Vivian, Catherine	W	F	41	Head (Widowed)	Keeps House		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Thomas	W	M	18	Son	Seaman		California	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Richard	W	M	16	Son	Seaman		California	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Annie	W	F	14	Daughter	At School		California	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Robert	W	M	12	Son	At School		California	Ireland	Ireland
74		84	Wallace, Hiram	W	M	48	Head	Rigger		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., William	W	M	28	Head	Keeps House		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Ellen D.	W	F	5	Daughter	At Home		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Chailida (?)	W	F	2	Daughter	At Home		California	Ireland	Ireland
			Devilin, Thomas	W	M	60	Head	Laborer	6	England	Ireland	England
71		76	....., Mary	W	F	48	Wife	Ladies Nurse		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., John	W	M	17	Son	At Sea		California	Ireland	England
			Pera (?) , Frank A.	W	M	27	Head	Engineer		Mass	Mass	Mass
			....., Agniss	W	F	28	Wife	Keeps House		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., George	W	M	3	Son	At Home		Illinois	Mass	Ireland
77			....., Frank	W	M	2	Son	At Home		California	Mass	Ireland
			....., Georgonia	W	F	1	Daughter	At Home		California	Mass	Ireland
			McMillin, John	W	M	48	Head (Widowed)	Dry Goods Peddler		Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
			Hayes, Catherine	W	M	26	Head (Widowed)	At Home		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., Mary	W	M	26	Head (Widowed)	At Home		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
72			O'Keefe, Catherine	W	F	40	Head (Widowed)	Pickle Factory		Mass	Ireland	Ireland
80			....., Agniss	W	F	15	Daughter	Cigar Factory		Mass	Ireland	Ireland
81			Kernan (?), Catherine	W	F	69	Head (Widowed)	Pickle Factory		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			Kennedy, John	W	M	46	Head	Laborer	4	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
82			....., Hannah	W	F	37	Wife	Washer		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
			....., William	W	M	11	Son	At School		California	Ireland	Ireland

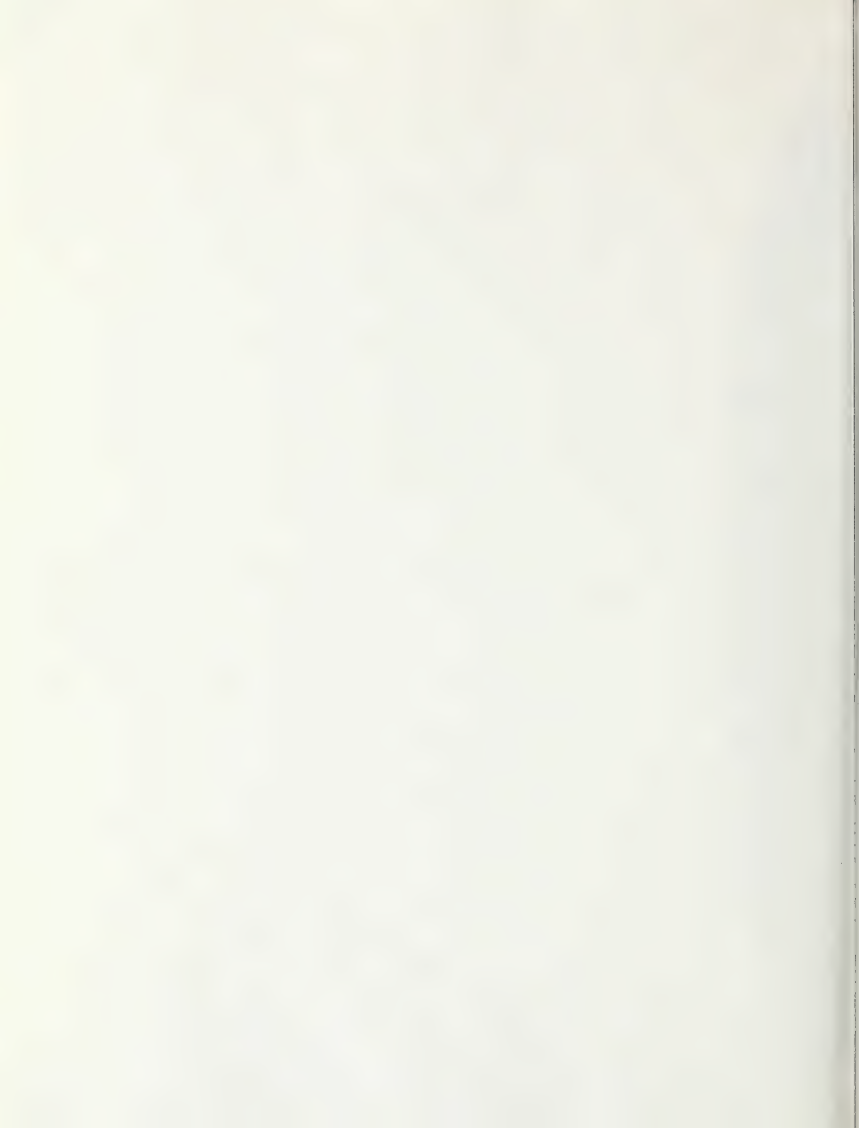
Appendix G

DPR Site Records



Primary Record

300 Spear Street Site



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-38-004493

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SFR-165H

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 9

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 300 Spear Street

*P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Francisco North Date 1995 T 2S; R 5W; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 300 Spear Street, San Francisco, CA, 94105

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone N, 553623mE/ 4182687mN

Zone W, 553563mE/ 4182628mN

Zone S, 553622mE/ 4182567mN

Zone E, 553682mE/ 4182626mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

The project area is located in the northwest half of the city block bounded by Spear Street on the northeast, Harrison Street on the southeast, Main Street on the southwest, and Folsom Street on the northwest.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

Tishman Speyer (TS), the sponsor of the 300 Spear Street Project, is constructing two multistory towers that incorporate a five-level, subterranean parking garage in the South of Market area of San Francisco, California. The project area is located in a highly urbanized environment. The site and surrounding region has been graded and in-filled during the early development of the City of San Francisco. Most recently, the site was paved over and used as a parking lot.

Phase 1: Over 21 separate historic features were discovered during the Archaeological Testing Program (ATP), as were numerous diagnostic and non-diagnostic historic artifacts from several identifiable proveniences; these features ranged in date from the Gold Rush settlement period to the early 20th century.

Phase 2: In addition to the 21 historic features recorded during the ATP, 19 historic features were discovered during the Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program (AMDRP); these features also ranged in date from the Gold Rush settlement period to the early 20th century. Four of the 19 features (Feature 8, 15, 16, and 18) are not included here, but are recorded as an extension of a previously recorded site, CA-SFR-115H (Archeo-Tec 1988).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

Phase I — 21 features

(AH2) Foundations / Structure Pads

PIF1: Redwood plank floor - associated with coal yard

PIF2: Concrete foundation - unidentified structure

PIF3: Concrete footing - unidentified structure

PIF4: Concrete footing - unidentified structure

PIF5: Redwood plank floor - associated with coal yard

PIF6: Brick foundation wall - unidentified structure

PIF7: Concrete footing - unidentified structure

PIF10: Concrete dust with associated structural elements - associated with coal yard

PIF11: Redwood plank floor - associated with coal yard

PIF12: Concrete foundation wall with brick superstructure - SF Warehouse Co. U.S. Bonded Warehouse

PIF15: Brick foundation wall - likely assoc. with shop depicted at 124 Folsom Street

PIF16: Concrete foundation - unidentified structure

PIF17: Structural remains, corner post and floor - unidentified structure

PIF18: Concrete foundation wall with brick superstructure - SF Warehouse Co. U.S. Bonded Warehouse

PIF19: Brick wall - poss. extension of PIF18

PIF20: Brick and concrete slab - unidentified structure

PIF21: Concrete slab - SF Warehouse Co. U.S. Bonded Warehouse

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-38-004493

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SFR-165H

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings

Review code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

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Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

(AH6) Water conveyance system

P1F1: 1 water pipe and 1 sewer pipe below wood floor

(HP37) Highway/trail

P1F13: Poss. road cut — 8-ft.-wide swath cut into rock-and-clay cove fill

(HP46) Walls/gates/fences

P1F8: 2 parallel brick walls

P1F9: Brick rubble — poss. wall fragment

P1F14: Brick wall fragment

Phase II — 15 Features (see CA-SFR-115H Update for information on P2F8, P2F15, P2F16 and P2F18)

(AH4) Privies/dumps/trash scatters

P2F2: Sheet refuse deposit

P2F9: Wood structures

P2F19: Wood structures and associated historic debris

P2F13: Wood-lined privy

(AH2) Foundations / Structure Pads

P2F1: Brick wall and floor — associated with Hobbs Wall & Co. Box Factory

P2F3: Brick buttress wall and concrete foundation — S.F. Warehouse Co. U.S. Bonded Warehouse

P2F4: Coal structure floor

P2F5: Brick wall and floor — associated with Hobbs Wall & Co. Box Factory

P2F10: Coal structure floor

P2F12: Large brick footing — likely associated with the Haslett Warehouse

P2F14: Brick and wood footing for steam boiler — associated with Hobbs Wall & Co. Box Factory

P2F17: Coal structure floor

(AH6) Water conveyance system

P2F6: Redwood drain

P2F11: Redwood drain

(HP37) Highway/trail

P2F13: Wood walkway

(HP46) Walls/gates/fences

P2F7: Brick wall - S.F. Warehouse Co. U.S. Bonded Warehouse

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc).

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-38-004493

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SFR-165H

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings

Review code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #)

View NE, 04/01/2005

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Tishman Speyer

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

Eric Strother, William Self Associates,
Orinda, CA

*P9. Date Recorded:

3/28/05 — 5/7/05 Archaeological
Testing Program

7/7/05 — 10/21/05 Archaeological
Monitoring / Data Recovery

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Construction Monitoring

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Final Archaeological Resources Report, 300 Spear Street Project, San Francisco, California WSA, 2006.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact
Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 275(ft) x b. Width: 278(ft)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other:

Measurements were provided by the sponsor, Tishman Speyer

Method of Determination (Check any that apply): ☐ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☒ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain) _____

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Low Explain: _____

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: 16' asl ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: San Francisco North, California 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map

*A3. Human Remains: ☒ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain):

Human remains were recovered from two auger bores during the testing phase (Phase I) of the archaeological investigations: a human humerus fragment was recovered from Auger 10, 10-14 ft. below the surface, and a human canine was recovered from Auger 20, 6-8 ft. below the surface. All of the dirt from the Auger 10 boring was screened to check for other human remains, but none were found. Subsequently, auger bores 22 and 23 were placed in the vicinity of Auger 10 to probe the area in which the humerus was discovered to determine if other human remains might be present. The results of both bores were negative. A test trench, Trench 3, was excavated next to Auger 10 to a depth of 16 feet, also with negative results. Mr. Chuck Cecil of the Medical Examiner's office visited the project site March 31, 2005 and provided the following information: (1) the humerus was human; (2) the break of the bone was not fresh (indicating that it was probably not removed from an intact skeleton during the boring operation, but was an isolate); (3) it was discolored with the typical green color of bay mud; (4) its age was indeterminate (either prehistoric or historic); and (5) the Native American Heritage Commission had been notified regarding the discovery of the humerus. The context of these remains cannot be determined from the present evidence. But, given the depths of the historic deposits in the project area and the lack of any prehistoric materials, it is likely that the remains are historic, which suggests they may be associated with the U.S. Marine Hospital located on the remainder of the city block not included during this project. The human left humerus recovered from Auger 10 was released to the San Francisco Medical Examiner on March 30 at 10:00 a.m.

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map):

Phase I:

Feature 1 – redwood plank floor, water pipe, sewer pipe	Feature 12 – concrete foundation wall with brick superstructure
Feature 2 – rectangular concrete foundation	Feature 13 – Poss. road cut - 8-ft-wide swath cut into rock-and-clay cove fill
Feature 3 – concrete footing	Feature 14 – brick wall fragment
Feature 4 – concrete footing	Feature 15 – brick foundation wall
Feature 5 – redwood plank floor	Feature 16 – concrete foundation
Feature 6 – brick foundation wall	Feature 17 – structural remains - wood corner post and floor
Feature 7 – concrete footing	Feature 18 – concrete foundation wall with brick superstructure
Feature 8 – two parallel brick walls	Feature 19 – brick wall
Feature 9 – brick rubble – poss. wall fragment	Feature 20 – brick and concrete slab
Feature 10 – 12in. thick slab of concreted coal dust w/assoc. wood structural elements.	Feature 21 – concrete slab
Feature 11 – redwood plank floor	

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Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

Phase II**:

Feature 1 – brick wall and floor	Feature 10 – coal structure floor
Feature 2 – sheet refuse deposit	Feature 11 – redwood drain
Feature 3 – brick buttress wall and concrete foundation	Feature 12 – large brick footing
Feature 4 – coal structure floor	Feature 13 – wood walkway and associated wood-lined privy
Feature 5 – brick wall and concrete floor	Feature 14 – brick and wood footing for steam boiler
Feature 6 – redwood drain	Feature 17 – coal structure floor
Feature 7 – brick wall	Feature 19 – wood structures and associated historic debris
Feature 9 – wood structures	

** Four Phase 2 features (Feature 8, 15, 16, and 18) are not included here, but are recorded as an extension of a previously recorded site, CA-SFR-115H (Archeo-Tec 1988).

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features):

After analysis, it was discovered that non-feature related artifacts from Phases 1 and 2 were chronologically consistent with feature-related artifacts. Any artifacts which were deemed non-diagnostic were not catalogued.

Phase 1: A total of 59 non-feature related artifacts were catalogued. Types of artifacts collected were beverage bottles, condiment bottles, Chinese ceramics, ceramic tableware, grooming and medicinal bottles, ink bottles, lamp globe, and buttons. These items range from 1848 to post 1934.

Phase 2: A total of 53 non-feature related artifacts were catalogued. Types of artifacts collected were beverage bottles, condiment bottles, ceramic tableware, grooming and medicinal bottles, ink bottles, bone toothbrushes, leather boot, and a wooden dowel. The dates of these artifacts range from 1850 to 1933.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☐ No ☒ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

Artifacts will be curated with Tishman Speyer, the property owners. An artifact catalog, indicating the locations of all artifacts collected from the site, is found in WSA (2006).

***A7. Site Condition:** ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances): After the completion of the archaeological investigations, all features were removed during construction activities.

***A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.):** The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map indicates that the original shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove crossed the project footprint from the northeast to the southwest. Presently, the San Francisco Bay is the closest body of water, located ¼ mile east of the project location.

***A9. Elevation:** 26' asl – 16' asl

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):

The project area is located in a highly urbanized environment. The site and surrounding region has been graded and in-filled during the early development period of San Francisco's history. As depicted on the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map, the maritime commerce of the city was concentrated on the northern side of the cove, north of Market Street and its projecting wharf. South of Market Street, undulating sand dunes – some in excess of 60 feet in height – defined the topography between the city's commercial district and the rocky formation of Rincon Hill. Between 1850 and 1880, the San Francisco waterline was dramatically altered with the construction of a seawall and the filling in of Yerba Buena Cove. The fill was imported from the surrounding sand dunes and hills, including Rincon Point and Rincon Hill. Most recently, the site was paved over and used as a parking lot.

A11. Historical Information:

There is little documentary evidence suggesting that any sort of concentrated economic activity occurred in the vicinity of the project area before the development of the Rincon Point area began in the aftermath of the Gold Rush. In 1850, Charles Hare, a recent immigrant to San Francisco, established a ship-breaking yard within and to the northeast of the project area, participating in one of the earliest industries in San Francisco. Helping to address the need to dispose of the hundreds of ships that had

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

been abandoned in Yerba Buena Cove, Hare's enterprise was an important industry in the San Francisco of the 1850s. The four features related to Hare's ship-breaking activities are not recorded within this site, but are considered an extension of a previously recorded site, CA-SFR-115H. The 1853 Coast Survey Map depicts three historic structures on the original shoreline (that were situated within what is now the project area) that have also been identified in contemporary photographs. The 1857 U.S. Coast Survey Map illustrates that in the intervening four years, that portion of the cove had been partially filled, and the three structures depicted on the 1853 map had been removed. By 1857, several other structures had been built along what remained of the original shoreline. The U.S. Marine Hospital was built directly south of the project area in 1853, and its grounds included the southern portion of the project site. Refuse from the hospital or human remains from a cemetery rumored to exist on the hospital's grounds were said to have been buried within the project area. The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map indicates that the original shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove crossed the project footprint from the northeast to the southwest. As much as 18 feet of fill was ultimately used to fill in the cove, which originally covered the northwestern half of the project parcel, burying the original shoreline to provide flat land on which to build. Analysis of historic land uses, based on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and the Hicks Judd Block Book, indicates that, by 1887, the elevation of the project parcel was near, if not identical, to the modern-day elevation. The Muybridge Panorama of 1872 clearly illustrates that, by that time the in-filling of Yerba Buena Cove had been completed in this area. In the southern portion of the parcel, approximately 20-30 feet of Rincon Hill had been graded down during the cove filling activity of the 1850s and 1860s. No data has been found regarding land uses between 1859 and 1872. Following the in-filling of the cove, the South of Market area became the primary locus of early San Francisco industrialization, with coal production of primary importance. During this period, the project site and surrounding area were extensively developed. From the 1870s until World War I, a coal yard occupied half of the project area. This is depicted on historic maps and in historic photographs. The coal yard closed sometime between 1913 and 1950, and in its place several large storage sheds were constructed. By 1886, the project area was home to several saloons, residential structures, a box factory, and a lumber yard as well as the coal yard. The residences of craftsmen and vendors often were not fully segregated from the places where they plied their trade and sold their wares (Praetzelis and Praetzelis 1992: 4-60). Commercial and residential uses of the site continued through the early part of the 20th century. The project area was spared the destruction associated with the 1906 earthquake and fire, the latter stopped just short of the parcel's northwest corner. The 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map indicates that at least one of the saloons in the northwest corner was still operating at that time, but the remaining structures in that corner were vacant and the residential structures along Main Street were gone. The coal yard was still in business, but the box company and lumber yard had been replaced with two large warehouses, one of which remained on the site until at least 1950. Construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge began in the 1930s, the western approach to which was anchored on top of Rincon Hill. Bridge construction was completed in 1936, changing the neighborhood in the vicinity of the project area. The project area may have been used for the storage or staging of material during the bridge construction.

*A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Proto-historic ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☒ 1848-1880 ☒ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945

☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, functions[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

The 300 Spear Street Project's archaeological work was carried out in two separate phases. Phase 1 (P1) occurred from March 28 to April 7, 2005, when WSA archaeologists conducted a diversified pre-construction archaeological testing program that included controlled area-wide excavations in the northwest corner of the project area, auger test bores in the southern half of the project area, and initial construction monitoring (WSA 2005). Phase 2 (P2) refers to the archaeological construction monitoring of project excavations in the entire project area that occurred between July 7 and October 21, 2005.

The archaeological data recovery conducted in Phases 1 and 2 of the 300 Spear Street Project resulted in the documentation of 40 historic features and the recovery of hundreds of historic artifacts. No prehistoric remains were observed in the effort. Most of the historic features can be categorized as architectural historic types – 9 floors, 11 foundation wall alignments, and 10 other various architectural remains. Three features can be categorized as infrastructure – one road cut and two drains. Three features have attributes of maritime architecture, including the intact remains of a wood sailing ship (maritime resources were recorded as an extension of CA-SFR-115H). These important historic remains recovered from the project area provide an opportunity to

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

address some of the historic period research themes and questions that were presented in the project's Historic Context Statement (WSA 2005), in addition to addressing general questions about site formation and chronology. The hundreds of artifacts recovered during the project provide valuable information about chronology, site use, trade and commerce.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Pastron, Allen G., and James P. Delgado

- 1991 Archaeological Investigations of a Mid-19th Century Ship-breaking Yard, San Francisco, California. *Historical Archaeology* 25: 61-77.

Walker, Richard

- 2004 Industry Builds Out the City: The Suburbanization of Manufacturing in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1850-1940. In *The Manufactured Metropolis*. Edited by Robert Lewis, Temple University Press, pp. 92-123.

WSA (William Self Associates, Inc.)

- 2005 *Final Historical Context Statement, Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Testing Program for the 300 Spear Street Project*. Contributions by Archeo-Tec, Inc., Oakland, CA. Prepared for San Francisco City and County.
- 2006 *Final Archaeological Resources Report 300 Spear Street Project San Francisco, California*. Prepared for San Francisco City and County.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: William Self Associates, Inc., Orinda, CA

*A17. Form Prepared by: Eric Strother Date: June 2006

Affiliation and Address: William Self Associates, Inc., Orinda, CA

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary# P-38-004493

HR#

Trinomial CA-SFR-165H

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*Map Name: San Francisco North

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



SKETCH MAP

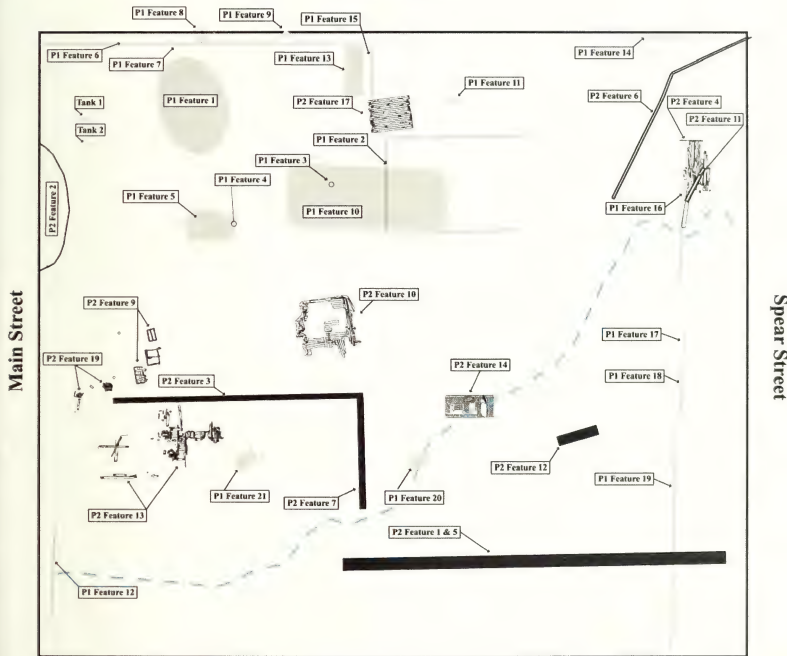
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*Drawn by: William Self Associates

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 300 Spear Street

*Date: August 2006

Folsom Street



Map Showing Location of Phase I and Phase II Features

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Feet

Phase I Features
Recorded during
Archaeological Testing

Phase II Features
Recorded during
Archaeological
Monitoring
and Data Recovery

1853 Coastline



Update:

CA-SFR-115H



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder _____)

Recorded by: Eric Strother, William Self Associates, Orinda, CA

Date: 7/7/05 – 10/21/05

☐ Continuation ☒ Update

Tishman Speyer (TS), the sponsor of the 300 Spear Street Project, is constructing two multistory towers that incorporate a five-level, subterranean parking garage in the South of Market area of San Francisco, California. The project area is located in the northwest half of the city block bounded by Spear Street on the northeast, Harrison Street on the southeast, Main Street on the southwest, and Folsom Street on the northwest. Over 40 separate historic features and numerous diagnostic and non-diagnostic historic artifacts from several identifiable proveniences were discovered during Williams Self Associates, Inc.'s (WSA) Archaeological Testing Program (ATP) and Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program (AMDRP); these features and artifacts ranged in date from the Gold Rush settlement period to the early 20th century.

Four recorded features were determined to be an extension of CA-SFR-115H and are discussed in this update. The remaining features have been recorded collectively as a separate archaeological site. CA-SFR-115H was located along Stuart Street between Harrison and Folsom streets, directly northeast of the 300 Spear Street project site and, based on the four features described below, extended across Spear Street and into the 300 Spear Street project area. Only the modern Spear Street right-of-way separates the Hills Plaza site and the present 300 Spear Street project site, and it is likely that additional remains of the Hare ship breaking yard lie below the street surface.

The four features associated with the Hare ship breaking yard (CA-SFR-115H) and recorded in conjunction with the current project include:

Phase 2 Feature 8	wood house foundation (AH2)
Phase 2 Feature 15	shipbreaking yard; 32 individual ship timbers (HP39)
Phase 2 Feature 16	stern and posterior hull section of partially dismantled wood sailing ship and horizontally placed wood frame (HP23)
Phase 2 Feature 18	portion of shipbreaking yard; 10 individual ship timbers (HP39)

Each of the four features is discussed below:

Phase 2 Feature 8:

P2-Feature 8 consisted of a rectangular wood foundation, measuring 20-x-25 feet, and associated historic debris. The feature was located in the south-central portion of the parcel. The GIS plot for P2-Feature 8 overlies the footprint of a rectangular-shaped structure depicted on the 1859 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map. If P2-Feature 8 represents the foundation of this structure, it was likely constructed some time before 1859, shortly after the in-filling of Yerba Buena Cove. A temporary feature datum was established in the southeastern portion of P2-Feature 8 (refer to Figure 33). P2-Feature 8 was located 14.5 feet below the site datum.

The foundation of P2-Feature 8 was constructed with heavy redwood timbers that were roughly hewn and exhibited braced frame construction with half-lap joints at the corners. The four corners of the foundation rested on top of large timber pilings that had been sunk deep into the native sandy soil. The timbers were fastened to the pilings with wood trenails. Diagonal cross beams had been placed under the foundation on the northern side of the structure for additional support. These support beams were toe-nailed into the bottom of the foundation and angled approximately 45 degrees, and had been set deep into the underlying native sand.

Cut-outs on the interior portion of both the north and south foundation timbers indicated that the structure originally had been built with a large floor joist running northeast to southwest through the middle of the structure. Two pilings had supported the floor joist. These were placed six feet apart and were found in alignment with the cut-outs. Cut-outs for floor joists were also observed on the inside of the western and eastern foundation timbers. Although the joists had been removed historically, their linear imprints were still visible in the underlying sand, along their original alignment. Postholes had been mortised at 32-inch intervals along the top of the foundation timbers. These held 4-x-4-inch posts, upon which the frame of the superstructure would have been constructed. Angled cross braces were found in the east and north corners of the structure, but were not present in the western and southern corners. A 3-foot-wide threshold step was found along the southeast edge of the foundation, indicating that the entrance to the structure was oriented toward dry land and away from the disappearing shoreline. The threshold was fastened to the top of

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder _____)

Recorded by: Eric Strother, William Self Associates, Orinda, CA

Date: 7/7/05 – 10/21/05 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

the foundation with two iron spikes. Roman numerals carved on the ends of the foundation beams are carpenter's marks used during construction to mark the timbers for the assembly of the structure.

The foundation rested on dark, native, sandy soil; historic cove fill overlaid the structure. The cove fill consisted of greenish-gray, gravelly clay with a large quantity of historic debris that included glass, leather, faunal bone, metal, ceramics, and wood. The underlying native soils consisted of dark clayey sand, likely representing the original tidal shoreline. Historic debris was observed under the foundation, which indicated that P2-Feature 8 was constructed on a thin layer of fill, which overlaid the original tidal shoreline. This interpretation is supported by the plotted location of the feature on the 1859 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map in relation to the original shoreline depicted on the 1853 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map.

A large quantity of carefully placed wood and metal debris was observed adjacent to the east of the wood foundation. This consisted mostly of salvaged materials, including ship hull planking, a cabin door, Muntz metal sheathing, a portion of a hatch cover, and roof shingles. The placement of these materials suggests that they may have been used as a work area or porch, given that the location of P2-Feature 8 originally stood on shallow fill that was likely subject to tidal activity during the late 1850s. Workers most likely avoided sinking into the mud by stepping around on the strategically placed wood and Muntz metal. Approximately 12 horizontally placed boards, forming a ramp, were placed against the east side of the foundation between the work area and the foundation. A perpendicular support beam was located underneath the boards adjacent to the wood foundation. It is possible that P2-Feature 8 was used for storage prior to its demolition.

Phase 2 Feature 15:

P2-Feature 15, located in the south-central portion of the project area, consisted of structural remnants and scattered ship timbers and ship-related materials associated with Charles Hare's ship-breaking operations. It is likely that components of this feature were deposited between 1851 and 1857, the period in which Hare operated his yard.

The entire area of P2-Feature 15 measured approximately 90 feet northwest to southeast by 125 feet southwest to northeast. The feature consisted of 32 complete or partial wood ship timbers and ship-related materials. The average depth of the feature was 21 feet below the site datum (i.e. below surface grade). Feature components included a wood barrel, one breast hook, two pieces of dead wood, one cant frame set, three floors, two double frame sets, nine futtocks, three futtock fragments, one keel fragment, one keelson fragment, one windlass, one windlass bitt, two pieces of sacrificial planking and five wood remnants that could not be identified.

A natural rocky outcrop that would have been exposed along the tidal boundary before the cove was filled in was located in the southeastern portion of the feature. A temporary datum for P2-Feature 15 was established on the approximate center of the top of the outcrop for the purposes of recording provenience of artifacts within the feature. Barnacles were visible on the rock surface, particularly near the base of the rock outcrop.

The feature's southern boundary was delineated by a 15-inch tall, 48-foot long wood wall that was oriented northwest (305 degrees) to southeast (120 degrees). The southwest portion of the short wood wall was well preserved, and intact support stakes were visible along the north side of the wall. The northwest portion of the wall, along with its support stakes, was folded over and cracked. The northwest terminus of the wall formed a right-angle and an additional section of wall extended to the southwest (216 degrees) approximately 18 feet, where the remainder of the wall had rotted away. However, a line of support stakes was still visible, extending to the southwest a distance of five or six feet, indicating that the short board wall had continued in that direction.

Numerous timber pilings of various sizes had been driven within P2-Feature 15, with at least eight pilings nearly outlining the natural rock outcrop in the southern portion of the feature. Three of these pilings and uprights had rope wound around their bases.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) _____

Recorded by: Eric Strother, William Self Associates, Orinda, CA

Date: 7/7/05 – 10/21/05 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

The northern most of these uprights had a rope around its base that had been tied in a clove hitch.

Through careful removal of the historic fill in this area, the original tidal shoreline in this portion of the project area was effectively delineated. The ship timbers rested on the original sandy cove shoreline which would have been submerged and exposed with the rise and fall of the tides. Exposure to bay water was indicated by the presence of barnacle (*Balanus*) and mussel (*Mytilus*) attachment residues located on the ship timbers, short wall, and rocky outcrop.

Phase 2 Feature 16:

P2-Feature 16 consisted of the stern section and bare keel of an early 1800s wood sailing ship that was located in the northwest portion of the project area. The ship extended from the project excavation sidewall along Folsom Street 55 feet to the southeast, and was oriented to the east (104 degrees). The alignment of the keel extended west beyond the project boundary and continued under Folsom Street. The entire length of the vessel was estimated to have been 100 feet. The average depth of the hull was 24 feet below the site datum.

The stern portion of the ship was relatively well preserved, aside from recent damage caused to the upper timbers and stern post by the excavator. The rudder was complete and attached to the sternpost. Thin copper sheathing (0.08-inch thick) covered most of the remaining outer hull and rudder; it was fastened with copper nails and tacks. The pieces of sheathing were 13-x-19 inch squares, which overlapped one another along the edges. Patch-work repairs were observed on the port side of the stern near the rudder's lower gudgeon and pintle. The copper sheathing was torn and largely absent on the upper portions of the outer hull, suggesting that it had been salvaged after the ship was abandoned. During excavation of the ship's hull, a soil column of sediment on the port side of the stern was kept intact in order to provide a profile of the surrounding bay mud and historic fill. This profile indicated that the ship's hull was embedded in at least four feet of bay mud.

The rudder was intact and measured 73 inches in length (from top to bottom), 25 inches in width at its narrowest (at the top), 38 inches at its widest (at the bottom where it flared out), and seven inches in thickness. Wood sacrificial planking, three quarters of an inch thick, encased the entire rudder; this was covered with copper sheathing. The sacrificial planking and copper sheathing had peeled away from the rear edge of the rudder, revealing a 2-inch copper bolt head, suggesting that the rudder was composed of two or more timbers bolted together. A black pitch, used to discourage the activities of torado worms, was observed between the sacrificial planking and underlying timber.

A 30-x-34-foot horizontally constructed wood grid was identified a few feet southeast of the stern of the ship. The grid was the remnants of a platform used by workers on the soft bay shoreline. The grid was situated on top of the bay mud layer and at approximately the same level as the top of the rudder. Beams of various widths and lengths were used to construct the frame. None of the beams were fastened together.

Phase 2 Feature 18:

P2-Feature 18 encompasses a portion of Hare's ship breaking yard that was located in the northeast corner of the project area near Spear Street. Ten ship timbers were found in an area that measured 28 feet north-south by 27 feet east-west. A well preserved rubber boot was also found among the timbers. The feature was located 28 feet below the site datum.

Report Citation: Final Archaeological Resources Report, 300 Spear Street Project, San Francisco, California, WSA, 2006.



LOCATION MAP

Primary# _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial CA-SFR-115H

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Map Name: San Francisco North

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



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*Drawn by: William Self Associates

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

*Date: August 2006

